

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DATA SHEET

FOR NPS USE ONLY  
RECEIVED MAY 10 1976  
DATE ENTERED JUL 12 1976

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

*Nagle-Mansion, Warren Mansion, and Grounds*

AND/OR COMMON

The Cheyenne YWCA Building

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

222 East 17th Street

NOT FOR PUBLICATION  
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

CITY, TOWN

Cheyenne

VICINITY OF

STATE

Wyoming

CODE  
56

COUNTY  
Laramie

CODE  
021

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" 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

The Young Women's Christian Association

STREET & NUMBER

222 East 17th Street

CITY, TOWN

Cheyenne

VICINITY OF

STATE

Wyoming

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

City and County Building

STREET & NUMBER

19th Street and Carey Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Cheyenne

STATE

Wyoming

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

Wyoming Recreation Commission, Survey of Historic Sites, Markers and Monuments

DATE

1967 (revised 1973)

FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

Wyoming Recreation Commission

CITY, TOWN

Cheyenne,

STATE

Wyoming

# 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED      DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

---

## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Erasmus Nagle Mansion is located just east of the center of downtown Cheyenne. Situated on the northwest corner of the intersection of Seventeenth Street and House Avenue, the two and a half story structure faces south toward Seventeenth Street. Presently the building provides office space and living quarters for the Young Women's Christian Association, but originally it was the mansion of one of Cheyenne's earliest and most prominent citizens.

Completed in the summer of 1888 at a cost of \$50,000, the Nagle Mansion was an architectural showcase when opened to the public at a reception held on the evening of July 26, 1888. The structure, roughly measuring 45 feet by 63 feet at ground level, was impressively constructed of rough-hewn gray sandstone blocks that were reportedly rejected for use in the state's capitol building, located approximately ten blocks northwest. The test of time demonstrated that the contractor hired by the capitol building commission was correct in his estimation of the stone, because by the early 1950's it began to flake and crumble, making it necessary to cover the stone with cement. This layer of stucco, while not obliterating the massive, fortress-like appearance of the building, has significantly altered its original appearance. The color and texture of the masonry and the shape of individual stone blocks have been lost. Certain decorative details, such as pilasters that were meant to relieve the appearance of the rough walls, and still others, such as some roof finials have been removed.

Built in the architectural style called Romanesque, the mansion is characterized by massive walls and a steeply-gabled roof. A prominent octagonal spire caps a buttress-like extension to the southeast corner of the building, and roof planes are intersected on the east, west and south sides of the building by steeply-pitched triangular pediments. These angular pediments, combined with the polygonal spire and a prominent, semi-circular roof turret, represent an eclecticism containing not only the Romanesque but also hints of Gothic and Byzantine.

The building's many windows are of various sizes, but generally are rectangular or arched. Some are flanked by columns or piers in the half-round that are topped by decorative, moulded capitals. Some contain stained glass, or cut glass, or beveled plate glass, or a combination of all three. Collectively, they constitute one of the most notable exterior features of the entire structure. Judging from early photographs, and from a sketch of the building made prior to the turn of the century, another prominent feature of the mansion was the substantial south portico, or main entrance. The massive portico, fitting in character to the building's heavy architectural style, was replaced by the simple, but apparently functional porch presently in use.

Except at its north end the mansion is surrounded by a small lawn which itself is bordered by a retaining wall made of the same stone used in the mansion. Atop the retaining wall is a decorative wrought-iron fence, and below the wall--between the fence and the street--is a thin strip of lawn, a sidewalk and a parkway, the latter lined with Chinese elm trees. Elm trees, a couple of evergreens flanking the mansion's east wall, and several lilac bushes act to separate the building from Seventeenth Street and House Avenue. This vegetation makes it difficult to effectively photograph the building.

# 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Born in the summer of 1867, the town of Cheyenne, Dakota Territory, was raised upon three basic economic foundations: a military base named Fort D.A. Russell which later became Fort F.E. Warren and later still, Warren Air Force Base; the transportation industry, especially in the form of the Union Pacific Railroad and later the Burlington Railroad; and the cattle industry. In the late 1870's and early 1880's Cheyenne began to acquire a patina of civilization, some of the basic, outward manifestations of which were buildings and trees. A spate of construction took place, reflecting the increased prosperity of the previous decade, particularly in the open range cattle industry.

In 1885 Fort D.A. Russell, established in 1867, was declared a permanent military post. That same year twenty-seven buildings, all of red brick, were built at the post, fifty bushels of lawn grass seed were shipped to the fort from Omaha and four hundred dollars was expended for trees. In 1887 a contract for \$50,000 worth of buildings was let, which included a post hospital, bringing the amount expended for construction in the previous decade to a total of \$200,000. It was also in 1887 that the Union Pacific Railroad built in Cheyenne one of its finest depots west of Omaha, a Richardsonian Romanesque structure of red sandstone that to the present day remains one of the most noteworthy pieces of architecture in the city. In the range lands of the northern High Plains, Cheyenne became the cattleman's capital. The affluence of certain members of the range cattle industry was conspicuously, even lavishly, displayed in the Cheyenne Club, a two-story brick building with mansard roof located on the corner of Seventeenth Street and Warren Avenue. Here creators and inheritors of the beef bonanza rubbed shoulders with one another and with personalities of national and international fame, in a cosmopolitan social atmosphere that also provided a setting for business transactions.

An increasing civil stability in Cheyenne, the result of economic prosperity, was also visible in brick and stone buildings that replaced business establishments of frame, many with false fronts. Downtown business blocks of two and three-story buildings arose, buildings such as the Atlas Theater, constructed in 1887. In the same year the beautiful lava stone St. Mark's Episcopal Church was in the process of construction and three years later Methodists began building their semi-Gothic red sandstone church one block south of St. Mark's. As Cheyenne grew economically, it also grew into the political center of territorial and state government, and a state capitol building became a necessity. In 1887 a three-story gray sandstone structure in the French Renaissance style was erected ten blocks north of the Union Pacific Depot. The landscaped railroad depot, with its pyramidal clock tower and spire is complementary to the capitol building, its landscaped grounds, its gold dome, and its lantern and spire. The two structures

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Addendum

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Less than one acre

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,3	5,1,5,7,5,0	4,5,5,3,5,4,5	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Mark Junge, Historian

ORGANIZATION

Wyoming Recreation Commission

DATE

March, 1976

STREET & NUMBER

604 East 25th Street

TELEPHONE

(307) 777-7695

CITY OR TOWN

Cheyenne,

STATE

Wyoming 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.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

*Paul H. Stuedt*

TITLE

Wyoming State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

April 13, 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

7/12/76

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

6-25-76

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

RBR for WJM 7/8/76

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Immediately to the north, or rear, of the mansion is the carriage house and immediately to the west of the carriage house is a small smoke house. Both buildings display the original stonework that distinguished the mansion itself. Some time after the Young Women's Christian Association obtained the property, the carriage house was remodelled to serve as a clubhouse. Remodelled again in 1956 this "Y Playhouse" is in use today as a meeting place for various Cheyenne organizations.

Passing through an aluminum exterior door to the main entrance, the visitor to the Nagle Mansion finds himself standing upon a ceramic tile floor exhibiting Moorish designs. Before him is a set of heavy, oak interior doors, containing brass medallions set into the lower half, and beveled, plate glass in the upper. The doors open into the hallway that divides the main floor of the mansion into two equal parts. An attractive feature of the hallway is waist-high, cherrywood wainscoting, above which are stamped, leather walls that have been painted white. What appears to be an embossed, metal ceiling is a series of anaglyptic panels of bronze and copper-colored papier-mache, with gold leaf trim. Complementing that attractive canopy is a heavy brass lamp, of Moorish pattern. It is one which, like the other light fixtures in the home, was designed to burn either gas or electricity. At one time the hallway contained a mirror and hat rack framed in antique oak, but that piece of original furniture, like many others is gone.

The characteristic features of the four rooms on the first floor are twelve-foot-high ceilings, parquet floors consisting of oak, cherrywood and maple, large fireplaces, antique brass fixtures, and plate glass windows. The rooms are separated from the hallway by portiers and sliding doors of polished cherrywood, or cherrywood and oak. At the southwest end of the building is the drawing room. The woodwork of the room is mahogany and walls are of pink and gray wallpaper; originally the room was a cream color, and walls were covered with wallpaper of a mild tint and lace pattern. The ceiling, which was decorated in oils, has been given a coat of white paint. The fireplace is a complex combination of brass, bronze, and copper, and above its ebony marble mantelpiece is a large, plate glass mirror. Attached to the wall on either side of the fireplace is a light fixture made of brass and glass. A few proof drawings and some bric-a-brac were a part of the original interior, but today two 1892 oil paintings by E. Eisele, one on the east and one on the west wall together form a major element in the room's decor.

Opposite the drawing room and occupying the southeast quarter of the main floor living quarters is the sitting room, presently used as an office by the secretary of the YWCA. Because of the building's angular construction, the main window of this room faces southeast. The large, six feet by seven feet, plate glass, bow window rests within a rectangular frame and is flanked by two, smaller, square windows. Woodwork is antique oak and the prevailing color of the room, once a gray-blue, is now blue and white. In the northwest corner of the room is a bronze fireplace containing exquisitely sculptured decorative panels of a classical motif.

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Adjoining the sitting room to the north is a room which originally contained a library but now provides living quarters for the residence director. Its colors were more somber than the other rooms. Walls and carpets, for example, were terra cotta blue, but today the dominant colors are green and white. The fireplace is of oak with inlaid gold and white marble, and is located in the southwest corner of the room, its back adjacent to the back of the fireplace in the sitting room. Perhaps the most notable feature of the library is a set of two, curved stained glass windows situated above two, large, rectangular panels of plate glass. Like other stained glass windows throughout the mansion, they contain globes of cut glass.

On the northwest corner of the main floor, adjoining the drawing room, is the fourth large room that once was the dining room but today is another parlor, containing a piano, television set and lounge chairs. Above this large, square windows on the west are two, rectangular windows of stained and cut glass. Originally the room was finished in light colors and its walls were of figured felt, bordered by a stamped fabric coated with linseed oil, called "Lincrusta Walton." The ceiling was painted with oils but today walls and ceiling are beige and white. Overall, the room retains the light, airy appearance it had in the past.

From the northeast end of the dining room an oak door provides entrance to the butler's pantry and from the pantry entrance is gained to the kitchen. An alcove is situated between the kitchen and the main hallway. It is furnished in cherrywood and contains a marble-topped wash basin. Opposite the alcove is a staircase leading to a basement containing seven rooms, most of which, except for those occupied by the furnace and utilities, are used for storage.

Near the north end of the hallway, off the dining room, is a highly polished, cherrywood staircase, one of the building's most attractive interior features. It contains elaborately carved newel posts, one of which is capped by a brass fixture supporting a colored glass lamp globe. Cherry wainscoting and attractive bannister railings supported by finely-turned spindles flank the stairs to the second floor landing. At the head of the staircase the woodwork is enhanced by one of the most elegant windows in the city of Cheyenne. Containing a variegated pattern of cut and stained glass jewels, the window converts daylight into a beautiful spray of color, that brings to life a corner of the building that is otherwise dark.

Past the window and an adjacent brass lamp and mirror fixture, on a landing just below the level of the second floor, is an entrance to the servant's quarters which includes bedroom, bathroom and closets. A few steps up from the landing is the second floor hallway. Like the one below it this hallway has cherry wainscoting, leather-stamped walls painted white, and papier-mache ceiling. At the end of the hall opposite the staircase is a ten-foot high walnut framed mirror. The second floor is divided into four large rooms which have been slightly remodelled and furnished to serve as living quarters for YWCA borders. Some of the major features of these rooms, which remain generally as they

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originally were, are parquet floors, oak and cherrywood doors and trim, and panels of stained glass. Certain other features remain from an earlier era. For example, in one particular room sliding oak doors separate the bedroom from a bath containing an antique sink and tub.

The third floor contains four rooms and a bathroom. The most notable of these rooms is a garret extending into the tower at the southeast corner of the building. The tower portion of the room was intended to serve as a conservatory or solarium, but an obvious attraction is the view available from it, as well as from the balcony of the nearby roof turret.

In summary, the original appearance of the mansion has been altered. The color and texture of the original exterior masonry has been significantly, but necessarily, altered by the application of stucco. The result is that certain decorative details have been covered or removed, and the exterior attractiveness of building openings has been diminished as they appear more recessed than they were originally. The massive stone portico that served as the building's main entrance has been removed, the entrance and building both, thereby, losing their former impact. Nevertheless, at least the size and shape of the building is still unique and its interior displays the craftsmanship of a bygone era despite the removal of some of the original furnishings. Those, who made changes in the structure over the years also deserve some credit for the building's preservation. It is essentially the continuous occupation of the structure, the fact that it served a purpose, that is responsible for its preservation, just as much as demonstrated local interest in its preservation.

The mansion is certainly still capable of suggesting to the visitor the opulence that was displayed by one who could afford it, such as the merchant prince, Erasmus Nagle. The building is one of the last of its era remaining for the people of Cheyenne to see, and deserves the protection and assistance afforded by National Register status.

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are connected by a major city axis, Capitol Avenue, which is no longer the attractive boulevard it once was.

The economic respectability of Cheyenne's citizenry also became displayed in fine, individual homes that were going up in the 1870's and 1880's. One, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, is that of British nobleman and globetrotter, Moreton Frewen. In 1886 Erasmus Nagle began construction of his home. The Nagle Mansion is one of the best and last remaining examples of the opulence that was achieved by those who not only struck roots in Cheyenne at an early date, but who were among the first to exploit the opportunities of the burgeoning economy on the frontier.

Erasmus Nagle was one of the leading merchants of Cheyenne and the greater area of Wyoming territory, and is an example of the opportunistic businessman who worked during the heyday of the cattleman's frontier to achieve the power and prosperity that enabled him to build one of the town's finest mansions. Nagle was born in St. Clairsville, Ohio on October 30, 1833, one of six children of George and Elizabeth Nagle. His parents were natives of Ohio and Mrs. Nagle is reported to have been a descendent of Robert Ewing, a Scottish divine. Erasmus Nagle received his basic education in St. Clairsville, but as a young man went to Chicago where he graduated from Bryant and Stratton's commercial college. At Monmouth, Illinois he learned the saddler's trade and later became a traveling salesman of harness and saddlery, working for several manufacturers. In 1864 Nagle moved west to Central City, Colorado where he engaged in the lumber business until 1868. That year he moved to Cheyenne, and there entered the grocery trade as a partner of Morton E. Post. Nagle eventually secured control of the firm and in 1884, sixteen years after he moved to Cheyenne, the Union Mercantile Company was organized by the consolidation of the three largest grocery houses in town, those of Erasmus Nagle, Pease and Taylor, and Whipple and Hayes. The president of this wholesale and retail conglomeration, which later also absorbed the grocery business of George A Draper, was Erasmus Nagle.

In addition to his mercantile operation, Nagle held interests in other enterprises. He entered a cattle ranching partnership with Charles W. Wulfjen in the Mule Shoe Ranch on Sybille Creek, located on the east side of the Laramie Range, between the towns of Wheatland and Cheyenne.\* In 1879, Nagle, Joseph M. Carey, and Thomas Sturgis became members of the

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\*In 1891, Wulfjen's daughter, Eula, married John B. Kendrick, a Wyoming state governor (1915-1917) and a United States senator (1916-1933). Nagle himself married Emma J. Houseman in 1874. Miss Houseman was the daughter of Henry and Ellen Houseman, who were early Wyoming settlers.

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of the first executive committee of the Wyoming Stockgrowers Association, an organization that has been very influential in Wyoming economic, political and social affairs. Although he sold his interest in the Mule Shoe Ranch to Alexander H. Swan for \$200,000, Nagle remained a stockholder in various other cattle and ditch companies, and it is said that he held those interests until his death. In 1875 Nagle, with W. H. Hibbard as partner, created the Cheyenne and Black Hills Telegraph Company. About 1883 Nagle together with other members of the Stockgrowers Association--Thomas Sturgis, Henry G. Hay, Francis E. Warren, W. W. Corlett and Philip Dater--incorporated the Cheyenne and Northern Railway. In addition to his interests in the mercantile, cattle, and transportation and communications industries, Nagle also held real estate. However, more research is needed before his accomplishments or failures in any of these areas can be detailed.

In the case of Erasmus Nagle, political power was a concomitant of the economic power he won. In 1876 he was elected to the Board of Laramie County Commissioners. He was twice appointed a member of the Territorial Penitentiary Commission, in 1879 and in 1882, and during at least one of those terms he was elected chairman of the board. It is said that in 1881 he declined an offer by the Republican Party in convention to become a nominee for Wyoming Territorial delegate to Congress. In 1886 he was appointed to serve as a member of the Capitol Building Commission, and was elected chairman of that body.

In the year he became a member of the Capitol Building Commission, Nagle also began construction of a gray sandstone mansion on a lot four blocks east of his grocery business and one block east of the Cheyenne Club. Completely equipped and furnished the mansion was estimated to have cost a total of \$50,000. On July 26, 1888 the Nagles new home was thrown open for a housewarming party that was described the following day in the Cheyenne Daily Leader:

The recently completed residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. Nagle was ablaze with light and brilliancy last evening. The occasion was a house warming party with which they signalized their occupancy of the new structure. No very elaborate exterior decorations were attempted, Chinese lanterns strung about the lawn alone giving a gala appearance to the surroundings.

For the accommodation of the guests the new residence was thrown open to the roof, whilst in the old residence, which adjoined, the orchestra was stationed which provided music for those who desired to indulge in the pleasure of dancing.

By 9 o'clock visitors began to rapidly arrive and soon the mansion was thronged. The guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. Nagle and their neice Miss Hibbard. Little groups of people quickly found their way all over the house and having feasted their eyes with pleasure on the artistic beauties of the lower floors, the ladies particularly had a chance to go into ectasies over the arrangement above stairs. Every visitor was charmed with what he saw and congratulations

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were showered on the host and hostess.

Lunch was served by Kabis in a very excellent style.

The occasion was in every respect a very enjoyable one. It was after midnight before the last guests took their departure.

The article also mentioned that Mr. Nagle himself supervised the whole work, and credited to his keen judgment the success of many of the building's unique features. However, the lavishly furnished mansion was to be enjoyed by its owner for only a year and a half, as Erasmus Nagle died of peritonitis on January 24, 1890 at the age of 57. What happened to the Nagle fortune from that point in time has not been researched, but it is known that in 1897 Erasmus Nagle's twenty-one year old son, George H., assumed his father's estate, valued at half a million dollars, and succeeded to the presidency of the Union Mercantile Company. As a Republican representative from Laramie County, George Nagle served in the fifth Wyoming State Legislature in 1899.

In April, 1910 the Nagle Mansion was sold by his widow, Emma, to Thomas A Cosgriff's Cheyenne Realty Company. Five years later in March, 1915, Francis E. Warren purchased the mansion and used it as his home. Much space in this essay could be devoted to the illustrious career of this Wyoming personality. In addition to being a successful businessman, Warren served as a Wyoming territorial governor and the first state governor (1885-1886, 1889-1890), and for thirty-seven years he served as a United States senator (1890-1893, 1895-1929). Warren died late in 1929 and about four years later, in November, 1933 Warren's widow, Clara Morgan Warren, sold the Warren Mansion to the Young Women's Christian Association. Since that time the building has been used as a residence for female transients, and especially for girls, most of whom work in the Cheyenne area.

The YWCA, a christian organization devoted to the development of the mind, body and spirit, was begun in London in 1855. Its origin in America can be traced to Boston in 1866, and a Cheyenne, Wyoming chapter was begun in February, 1919 when several civic-minded women and two members of the clergy gathered in the drawing room of Mrs. Joseph M. Carey to discuss local conditions. Upon establishment of the organization, a small room at 1817 Carey Avenue served as the YWCA administrative center and as the site of social activities until a three-story, brick building was erected at 218 West Nineteenth Street by Judge Joseph M. Carey in November, 1921. When a five year lease on the building expired in 1933 the Nagle home was acquired for a down payment of \$2,500, although the debt on the total purchase price of \$7,500 was not retired until 1956.

For more than forty years the Nagle Mansion has been the home of a local civic group that has maintained ties with a nationally significant parent organization. For eighteen years previous to that period it was the home of one of Wyoming's and the nation's most prominent citizens. And for twenty years from completion of its construction, the mansion was the home of a family whose prosperous patriarch was a worthy representative of a gilded age

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in Wyoming history. The opulence of an era of industrial capitalism, and the particular prosperity of one of its protagonists are reflected by this stone structure. In summary, the historical associations of the mansion ought to be enough to qualify it for the National Register. But the architecture of the building itself and the preserved state of some of its most distinctive features, especially the craftsmanship of its interior, are worthy of recognition. It is thus for both its historical and architectural significance that the Erasmus Nagle Mansion ought to be enrolled in the National Register of Historic Places.

ADDENDUM: BIBLIOGRAPHY



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