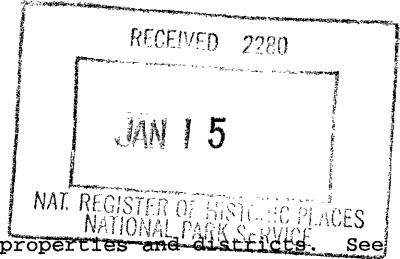


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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**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

historical name Wyoming State Insane Asylum

other names/site number Wyoming State Hospital for the Insane, Wyoming State Hospital

2. Location

street & number 831 Highway 150 South not for publication N/A
city or town Evanston vicinity N/A
state Wyoming code WY county Uinta code 041 zip code 82930

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.)

[Signature] 1/13/03
Signature of certifying official Date

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
State or Federal agency and bureau

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): _____

Signature of Keeper: Edson A. Beall Date of Action: 2/27/03

=====
5. Classification
=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>15</u>	<u>2</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	_____	_____ sites
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>1</u>	_____ objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>16</u>	<u>2</u> Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

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

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Healthcare

Sub: hospital: mental hospital

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Healthcare

Sub: hospital: mental hospital

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

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian

foundation Sandstone

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

walls Brick

roof Metal

other Terra Cotta

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.)

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

A Property is associated with events that
have made a significant contribution to
the broad patterns of our history.

Architecture

Social 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.

Period of Significance

1887-1948

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.

Significant Dates

1887

1908

1928

1948

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

William Dubois, architect

see continuation sheet

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

=====

Bibliography

(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:

Wyoming State Archives

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

Acreage of Property approximately 24 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1	<u>12</u>	<u>504380</u>	<u>4567980</u>	3	<u>12</u>	<u>504430</u>	<u>4567740</u>
2	<u>12</u>	<u>504320</u>	<u>4567800</u>	4	<u>12</u>	<u>504370</u>	<u>4567560</u>

X 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 Kerry Barbero, Dr. Barbara Bogart, and Dubbe-Moulder Architects
organization _____ date Nov. 20, 2002
street & number 1665 S. 60th St. telephone 541-746-0969
city or town Springfield state OR zip code 97478

=====
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.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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 State of Wyoming

street & number State Capitol telephone _____

city or town Cheyenne State WY zip code 82002
=====

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

Wyoming State Insane Asylum
name of property
Uinta County, WY
county and State

Description

The Wyoming State Insane Asylum, a proposed district, is located at the south end of the town of Evanston, in the southwest corner of Wyoming. The main entrance of the asylum at Quartz Street is approximately three miles from the Downtown Evanston Historic District (the central business core). It is also approximately one-quarter mile from the central Evanston Exit from Interstate 80. The main access to the district is off State Highway 150 South onto Quartz. The district encompasses 24 of the 154 current campus acres and is owned by the State of Wyoming. It is roughly bounded to the north by a stretch of lawn edging Emerald Drive; to the south by a Cobblestone Entrance that runs along State Highway 150 South; to the east by a stretch of lawn along Quartz Street; and to the west by a stretch of lawn along Diamond Street. The district's historic resources rest on a flat clearing of land at the crest of a gradually sloping hill in a rural and institutional setting. Surrounding views include rolling hills, flat grasslands, fields, Lake Louise, the Uinta Mountains, and the Evanston townscape.

The district consists of fifteen contributing buildings, two noncontributing buildings and one contributing object. The buildings include the main administration building with patient dormitory wings, four separate patient dormitories, employee dormitory, staff apartment complex, three staff houses (one is noncontributing), cafeteria, two farm outbuildings, three maintenance buildings, and a recreation center (noncontributing). All the buildings are currently used by occupants or as storage facilities. The object is a cobblestone entrance at the main entrance to the hospital. The buildings show influences of late Victorian, and/or late Nineteenth and early Twentieth Century Revival styles. The farm outbuildings and utilitarian buildings are vernacular. The hospital was established in 1887. Its remaining historic resources were constructed over a course of forty years beginning with the oldest dormitory on campus dating to 1907/1908 and ending with the staff apartment complex, two staff houses, and cafeteria that all date to 1948. The noncontributing residence dates to 1935 and the modern recreation center dates to 1957.

Cheyenne architect William Dubois is responsible for the design of six separate large dormitories dating from 1907-1935. Some were built by local Evanston contractors Ole Bergstrom and/or George M. Carruth. One was built by George A. Whitemeyer and Sons of Ogden, Utah. The farm outbuildings, maintenance buildings and cobblestone entrance dating from 1927 to 1945 are by an unknown designer/builder. Four buildings that date to 1948 were designed by architect Leon C. Goodrich with associate Jan V. T. Wilking, both of Casper, Wyoming. The Olson Construction Company, Wyoming general contractors, erected two of these

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Wyoming State Insane Asylum
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Description (continued)

buildings in addition to the noncontributing recreation center that was designed by Kellogg and Kellogg Architects. All buildings in the district appear to be in fair to excellent condition and appear to be structurally sound. The grounds are well maintained.

Contributing buildings:

Resource #1: Women's Building

The oldest patient dormitory on campus is the Women's Building, designed by William Dubois. Constructed in 1908 by Bergstrom and Carruth, Evanston general contractors, the building shows influences of the late Victorian Romanesque style with its stonework, and rounded arches supported by piers. The c. 1913 addition, built by Carruth, continues the design elements of the earlier construction.

The Women's Building is currently called Fremont/Albany Halls and is vacant except for some areas that are being used as hospital storage. The building is located in the northwest corner of the district, facing west and paralleling Diamond Street. The building is fronted by an extensive stretch of lawn across the asphalt street, that makes a gradual descent away from the building. The lawn is edged by mature deciduous and coniferous trees that shade the building's facade and by light posts. The trees date in the historic period. A concrete/asphalt parking lot lies at the rear of the building.

The twenty-one-bay, symmetrical building has a central block plan with two identical side wings. It is two stories and measures approximately 172 feet by 57 feet and totals 23,760 square feet. The foundation is concrete; the section visible above ground is faced with Rawlins-dressed sandstone (rock-faced ashlar). Exterior walls are faced with red pressed brick in the running bond pattern. The low-pitched, bellcast-hipped main roof and its twelve hipped dormers are covered with steel sheeting where they were originally covered with slate. There are dormers at each elevation. A massive central brick chimney capped with stone projects from the roof ridge. Original windows on the building's facade and secondary elevations have wood frames. They include double-hung two-over-two lights at the foundation; double-hung four-over-four lights at the first and second stories; and paired double-hung two-over-two lights at the dormers. A couple of foundation openings at the facade and secondary elevations are missing their original windows and are covered with exterior storm windows. Single-leaf doors at the facade are recessed under two porches. They have wood panels with single upper lights and single-light transoms. Secondary elevations have

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Wyoming State Insane Asylum
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Description (continued)

nonhistoric metal slab doors with single vertical lights. The original two-light transoms above these doors have been covered over.

The facade includes two identical two-story porches, each measuring 10 feet by 45 feet. The first-story porches have rounded brick arcades supported by brick piers capped in stone. The porches have bead-board ceilings. Bricks on the diagonal form intermittent diamond-shaped panels just above the arches. The upper porches consist of low brick walls capped with stone. Above the walls are rectangular openings separated by brick piers capped with stone. The south porch is fronted by stone steps with a metal railing at the main entrance. Other features of the building include a stone watertable with drip edge, stone lintels, and stone sills and brick flat arches at first- and second-story windows and doors. Flat brick arches at first-story windows include keystones. Metal fire escapes (not original) are attached to the rear exits. Building materials and features appear to be original unless otherwise noted.

The building's interior has a full basement with a corridor that links this building to others on campus. There are four large rooms (originally designated as day rooms) and a collection of small rooms at either side of the irregular-shaped corridor. The first and second floors generally have the same layout. A straight, central corridor runs the entire length of the building on each floor. There are six large square rooms, two at each end and two at the center of the building. Between the large rooms are a number of small spaces originally designated as bedrooms, closet spaces, toilet and bathrooms, scullery room, matron's room, and attendant's room. The attic still maintains its open plan.

Original interior features on the first and second floors include exposed maple floors and wood bead-board wainscot in some closet spaces; tile floors and wainscot in some toilet rooms; wood plinth blocks, casings, and architraves at door openings; chair and picture railing along the walls of the corridor; central brick fireplaces with mantels of egg-and-dart and dentil moldings; and interior stairwells with paneled newel posts, turned balusters, and shaped banisters. There is modern wall-to-wall carpeting in all other areas. All other woodwork is plain sawn oak, now painted where it was originally stained golden oak. Fireplaces are also painted where they were not originally. The first floor has wood slab doors that are not original. Second-floor doors are wood with two or five panels. Doors flanking the fireplaces at both floors have painted over/boarded up original single-light wood transoms. Original 11-foot-to 12-foot high plaster ceilings have been maintained in a few of the rooms on the first and second floors, but generally the ceilings are suspended throughout with asbestos tiles.

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Wyoming State Insane Asylum
name of property
Uinta County, WY
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Description (continued)

Post-historic period exterior alterations have included the removal of original galvanized roof ridges, galvanized iron gutters, wrought iron gutter hangers, 30 inch diameter roof ventilators, and iron fire escapes with pipe railing at the north and south elevations. Metal window guards and screens, originally installed at designated windows throughout the building, have generally been removed. Exterior metal storm windows have been installed over original windows. A one-story door cover with low gable roof and a two-story fire escape cover with a flat metal roof have been installed at the rear elevation. Both have metal support posts. Since the mid-1980s the roof has received steel sheeting and a concrete disabled access ramp has been added to the exterior of the rear elevation. Interior remodels have included the installation of new paint, carpet, lighting, and suspended ceilings throughout on the first floor. In addition, two restrooms on the first floor have been made handicap accessible.

Generally the exterior appears to be in fair to good overall condition. Repointing in some areas of the foundation and walls may be needed. The interiors appear to be in good to excellent condition.

Located on its original site, the Women's Building represents the oldest building on campus. Its setting has generally remained the same except for the installation of electric light posts and street signage nearby. The building retains a majority of its original exterior materials and a moderate amount of its original interior materials. It also has a majority of the basic exterior and interior features expressive of its design and function including overall plan, room configurations, proportions, window and door openings and roof configuration. Alterations to the building have been minor. The Women's Building has integrity and is significant as a contributing resource in the district.

Resource #2a-d: Building for Men

Though the original 1887 Building for Men was destroyed by fire, its north wing addition (a), built by Bergstrom and Carruth in 1916, still stands. Constructed by D. F. Murphy and Company of Boise, Idaho, the administration wing (b) and south wing (c) additions date to 1918. The east wing addition dates to 1923 and was built by C. F. Dinsmore Company of Ogden, Utah. All additions are William Dubois designs that are compatible with each other and show influences of late Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Revival styles.

Currently, the north and east wings are called Natrona/Laramie Halls. The administration wing is the Administration Building; and the south wing is referred to

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Description (continued)

as Converse/Weston Halls. The entire facility houses the hospital's administrative and planning offices, library, and occupational therapy department.

The Building for Men is located in the central area of the district. The facade faces west and parallels Diamond Street. It is fronted by low shrubs and grass near the foundation. Across the street and designated parking areas is an extensive stretch of lawn that makes a gradual descent away from the building westward. The lawn is edged by mature deciduous and coniferous trees that shade the building's facade and by light posts. There is also a diagonal sidewalk that ends in a circular pad at the center of the lawn where a metal flag pole stands. There are lawns to the side elevations spotted with trees, and a lawn to the rear.

The twenty-bay, two-story facility has a projecting central block plan with two symmetrical wings and a rear wing. It measures approximately 297 feet by 160 feet and totals 64,016 square feet. Construction is reinforced concrete, structural steel and light iron work. Foundations are concrete; rock-faced ashlar with bead joints is visible at the foundation line above ground. The foundation for the secondary elevations of the east wing is stuccoed concrete blocked off to look like stone.

Walls are brick-faced in the common bond pattern. The medium-pitched, hipped main roofs with projecting eaves are covered with steel sheeting where they were originally slate. Metal ventilators project from the roof ridges and appear to be replacements. Foundation windows at the facade are double-hung three-over-three; square, six-light hoppers; and sliding. Sliding windows have vinyl or metal frames and are not original. First- and second-story windows are three-light hoppers with double-hung six-over-six. Secondary elevations have the same window types. Original windows on the building have steel frames. The facade has a pair of sliding doors with two lights, two sidelights, and single-light transom, all with metal frames. These are replacements for the originals that were double paneled doors with paneled sidelights and transom, all framed in oak. Other doors at the facade and secondary elevations are single metal slabs.

The focal point on the building is a one-story portico with a flat roof at the main entrance on the facade. The portico has classical stone columns, wrought iron rails, decorative grilles, stone entablature, and low stone balustrade at its roof. Its landing is concrete (originally tile over concrete) and is fronted by steps. Other stone features on the building include the watertable, lintels, keystones and lug sills. Brick features include quoins, and flat arches above some windows.

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Description (continued)

The Building for Men maintains some of its original interior character-defining features. These include wood floors under existing wall-to-wall carpet, wide baseboards and picture railing (found in rooms off the corridor), window trim, door trim, and paneled doors on the floors of each wing. Door casings have plain profiles with the vertical members extending past the horizontal member. The administration wing also has original baseboards (although partially carpeted over in most places), oak chair railing, and picture railing along the walls of its corridors. The administration wing's original oak vestibule door surround with paneled sidelights is still intact and left unpainted. The segmental arch doorways on the first floor of the administration and east wings are original. These open into the corridors of the north and south wings. Each wing has its original cast iron stringers, newel posts, bar balusters, and unpainted oak banisters in their stairwells. In addition, a few rooms on each floor have maintained their original plaster/suspended plaster ceiling at heights of approximately 13 feet (first floor including the vestibule area) and 12 feet (second floor).

The north, south, and east wings have partial basements with unexcavated crawl spaces. The administration wing has a full basement, excavated in 1931/1932 for hospital storage. The basements of each wing have central corridors with rooms to either side. The corridors end with doors that open into exterior underground tunnels that link to the basements of other buildings on campus. The north wing connects to the Women's Building and the east wing connects to Whalen Hall through this tunnel system. The wings are linked to each other by their basement tunnels and upper floor corridors. The central corridors are L-shaped in the north and south wings and cross-shaped in the administration wing on the first and second floors. The east wing has a straight corridor at its second floor only. To either side of the corridors for each wing are rectangular and square rooms. These spaces were originally designated as patient wards, bedrooms, lavatories, hydro-therapeutic rooms, bath rooms, clothes rooms, store rooms, and administration offices. Today they house administrative and professional staff offices, recreational therapy, library, clubhouse, and restrooms.

Alterations after the historic period have involved the removal of original galvanized iron roof ridges, and removal of metal screens and guards on some windows. A window has been replaced at the second-story door at the northeast elevation of the north wing. The door transom at the first-story of this elevation is covered over. A few windows at the southwest elevation on the south wing have been replaced with glass block, and a couple of others are missing their original steel sashes. All original exterior doors have been replaced. Original two-story partially enclosed rear porches on the north and south wings have been completely enclosed and their rectangular

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Wyoming State Insane Asylum
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Description (continued)

openings fixed with metal double-hung and sliding windows. Infill material has been applied to close up the remaining spaces around these windows. Alterations since the mid-1980s have included new roofs of steel sheeting for each wing. A few foundation windows on the rear elevations are either boarded up or are blocked by mechanical units and/or vents.

Post-historic period interior remodels have included the installation of vertical wainscoting and paneling in some places along the corridor, and the installation of plain profile wood side rails in the stairwells, all in the administration wing. Since the mid-1980s the administration wing has received new carpet in one quarter of the rooms on the first and second floors, and suspended asbestos tile ceilings and lighting throughout on both floors. South wing remodels have included new paint throughout on the first and second floors, suspended asbestos tile ceilings, new lighting, and new wood slab office doors. A couple of second floor bathrooms have been made handicap accessible. East wing remodels have included the installation of new carpet, paint, lighting, and suspended asbestos tile ceilings in half of the rooms on the second floor.

Exterior additions have included a one-story door cover on the concrete landing at the facade of the north wing. Its wood-framed shed roof is supported by metal posts. A two-story door cover is also attached to the northeast elevation of the north wing. It has a low-pitch gabled roof and metal posts. A concrete handicap ramp with metal tubular railing has been installed at the north elevation of the east wing. There is also a two-story door cover with gable roof attached to the south elevation of the south wing. To the front of this is a one-story rectangular addition with vertical composition siding, flat roof, and a single slab door.

The facility as a whole appears to be in good exterior and interior condition. Most noticeable observed deficiencies are missing stone elements from the portico balustrade on the facade of the administration wing.

The Building for Men stands on its original site. Its setting has generally remained the same except for the installation of electric light posts and street signage nearby. A majority of its original exterior building materials have been retained. Some original interior character-defining features are also intact. A majority of the basic features that are expressive of the design and function of the building have been retained including overall plan, proportions, window and door openings, window patterns, and roof configuration. Some of the original interior room configurations and proportions have been retained. Like other buildings on campus, this facility has

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

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Wyoming State Insane Asylum
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Description (continued)

been remodeled to accommodate the growing needs of the hospital and changing building codes. Despite these and other alterations, the building retains its integrity and is significant as a contributing resource in the district.

Resource #3: Building for Special Male Patients

The one-story Building for Special Male Patients was designed by William Dubois and dates to 1918. It shows influences of late Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Revival styles. The rear addition, built by George M. Carruth and Son, General Contractors, dates to 1930. The addition is a compatible Dubois design.

The Building for Special Male Patients is currently called Sheridan Hall and houses the Adolescent Services. It is located in the upper northeast corner of the district and faces west. There are medium-height shrubs near the foundation. The building is surrounded by lawns with clusters of mature coniferous and deciduous trees. Sidewalks lead from its exits to other buildings on campus. A couple of light posts stand near the main entrance.

The ten-bay, symmetrical building generally has an H-shaped plan. It measures approximately 57 feet by 160 feet and totals 8,050 square feet. It rests on a concrete foundation. Exterior walls are faced with brick in the common bond pattern. The low-hipped roof is covered with steel sheeting where originally covered with slate shingles. The original wood cornice has been replaced with a metal one. Metal ventilators project from the roof and do not appear to be the 18-inch diameter originals. Facade windows are double-hung one-over-one but were originally steel framed double-hung four-over-four. Windows at the secondary elevations are double-hung one-over-one, and sliding. Originally the windows at these elevations were steel-framed double-hung four-over-four, and square with four lights. The main entrance at the facade is topped by a central triangular parapet. The single, slab door appears to be metal where originally wood. The original transom has been blocked off. The door is fronted by concrete steps and metal tube railing. Single doors at the secondary elevations appear to be metal slabs. (There was originally only one secondary exit door. It was wood with three panels, four lights and a single-light transom and was fronted by concrete steps). There are enclosed porches at the south and east elevations. Original features on the building include brick quoins, steel exterior window sills with drip edges, and brick flat arches above all windows except for those at the east and south facing porches. Brick flat arches at the windows and door on the facade have keystones.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

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Wyoming State Insane Asylum
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Description (continued)

The interior has no basement. The main floor has a straight, central corridor that runs the length of the building, west to east. To either side of the corridor are multiple rooms which originally designated as large dormitories, "screen" rooms, a clothes room, and bath and toilet rooms.

Original interior features still intact are generally limited to wood window trim, doors, door trim, and some hollow tile wall partitions finished with plaster. Original maple, concrete and tile floors may still be intact under the existing wall-to-wall carpet.

Post-historic period alterations to the Building for Special Male Patients have included the installation of metal sheeting at the roof, installation of metal storm windows on a majority of the windows, replacement of original windows, and replacement of original wood exit doors with metal slab doors. A few window openings have been blocked in with glass or concrete blocks. Original transoms have been covered over. The partially enclosed porches at the east and south elevations (on the addition) have been completely enclosed and their rectangular openings fitted with metal sliding windows. The remaining spaces around the windows have infill consisting of blond bricks. Continuous metal guards on the east porch have been removed. Since the mid-1980s a concrete handicap ramp with metal tubular railing has been installed at the main entrance.

Post-historic interior remodels have included the installation of wall-to-wall carpet or linoleum flooring, vinyl or carpeted bases, new paint and suspended asbestos tile ceilings throughout. Since the mid-1980s an automatic fire sprinkler system has been installed.

The exterior and interior appear to be in good overall condition. The building stands on its original site and maintains a moderate amount of its original exterior materials. A small amount of its original interior materials are also intact. A majority of the basic elements expressive of its design and function have been retained including overall plan, proportions, window and door openings, window patterns, and roof configurations. Some of the interior room configurations and proportions have also been retained. Although the building has been enlarged, the addition was made during the historic period and at the secondary elevations. This and other alterations have not compromised its integrity. The Building for Special Male Patients is significant as a contributing resource in the district.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

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Wyoming State Insane Asylum
name of property
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Description (continued)

Resource #4: New Building for Women

The New Building for Women is a William Dubois design that was constructed in 1926 by George A. Whitemeyer and Sons of Ogden, Utah. The two-story building and its c. 1930 rear addition and side corridor addition show influences of late Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Revival styles. All are compatible designs.

The New Building for Women is referred to today as Lincoln/Platte/Washakie Halls and is vacant except for some spaces that are used for storage. Located in the northwestern-most corner of the district, it faces southwest. It is fronted by Diamond Street and designated asphalt parking areas. A large deciduous tree stands in the parking area, creating a turn-around space. An extensive lawn lies to the south of the building across Diamond Street. This lawn is edged at the street side by turn-of-the-century-look light poles. It also has clusters of mature coniferous and deciduous trees that provide shade to the building's facade. Another lawn wraps around the building's northwest elevation edging Diamond Street. This lawn joins the rear lawn where Diamond Street branches into Emerald Drive and Ruby Street. There are medium-height shrubs near the building's rear foundation.

The twelve-bay, symmetrical building has an overall L-shaped plan. It measures approximately 120 feet by 100 feet and totals 22,128 square feet. It rests on a concrete foundation. Foundation walls visible above ground are faced with painted stone in regular courses with raised bead joints. Walls are brick faced in the common bond pattern. The flat built-up roof with flat perimeter parapet has metal copping (originally stone copping with copper flashing). Windows at the foundation are wood-framed double-hung six-over-six, and square hoppers with six lights. First- and second-story windows are wood-framed double-hung six-over-six with or without above three-light hoppers. There is also a wood-framed double-hung four-over-four window near the main entrance at the facade. There are some window types that have metal or vinyl frames and not original. These include sliding windows at the foundation on most elevations, and multi-paned floor-length windows, double-hung twelve-over-eighteen, and fixed with hoppers/awnings above sliding, at the rear porches. These are replacements for the original double-hungs with patterned metal guards. The attached corridor has square windows with six lights at its foundation and double hung six-over-six at its walls, most in their original wood frames.

The prominent feature at the building's facade is an arcaded central porch with quarry tile floor and bar rails. It is fronted by stone steps. The porch piers are concrete at the foundation level and brick at the first-story where they are topped with

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capitals. Segmental brick arches at the porch are highlighted with keystones. There is a low brick balustrade on the flat porch roof with stone coping. The main entrance is recessed under the porch. It has a single multi-light door with sidelights and transom; all are metal-framed. (The original door had twelve lights, fourteen-light transom, and sidelights with single panels and four lights, all wood-framed). Single slab doors, and single doors with full lights are at the secondary elevations. Each is metal-framed. They are replacements for the wood originals that had panels, four lights and upper three-light transoms/hoppers. The attached corridor has single wood slab doors. Decorative features include a pattern of grouped soldier bricks that appear at the porch balustrade, and near the roofline of the main building and its side corridor. Other brick features include quoins, and flat arches. Stone features include sills, lintels, beltcourse, keystones, and cornice. All exterior building materials and elements are original unless otherwise noted.

The New Building for Women has a basement with a central corridor, and three upper floors with central L-shaped corridors. On both sides of the corridors are multiple rooms. There are also large square rooms in the building's front and rear projections. These spaces were originally designated as day rooms, dining room, scullery room, attendant's room, patient bedrooms, dormitories, "screen" rooms, clothes room, dressing room, toilet and bathrooms, storage, utility room, reception hall, and stair hall.

Original interior features still intact include a majority of the hollow tile wall partitions finished with plaster, wood window trim, and door trim. The door trim is plain in profile, the vertical casing members extending slightly beyond the horizontal member at the top. Original wood floors show up in closets and utility rooms. Original wood, cement, and tile floors may be underneath the existing vinyl asbestos tile, ceramic tile, and carpet floors. The interior stairwells have original cast iron stringers, bar balusters, and newel posts, and oak banisters. Original plaster ceiling heights at 11 feet or 12 feet have been maintained in some of the rooms off the corridors. Most of the original ceilings throughout have been covered by suspended asbestos tile grid ceilings. The side corridor has concrete floors, painted plaster or dry wall at the walls, and concrete ceilings.

The small concrete block building on the side corridor is a post-historic-period addition. It provides access to the underground tunnel below the corridor. It has a shed roof, a single metal slab door, and a metal-framed side window. Other alterations on the main building have included a new built-up roof surface with metal roof coping, replacement windows at the foundation, replacement windows at the rear porches, metal storm windows fixed over most existing windows, and replacement exterior doors. In

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addition, the original metal porch guards have been removed, a two-story metal fire escape has been added to the north elevation, and the west exit has been completely enclosed.

Interior remodeling has included the installation of some new wall partitions; vinyl-asbestos tile (replacing original wood floors in corridor of Ward Three), ceramic tile, and carpet flooring; vinyl baseboards; suspended asbestos tile ceilings with fluorescent lighting; and new paint throughout. These exterior and interior alterations are the result of a c. 1966 remodel of the basement and two floors designed by Cheyenne architect Frederic Hutchinson Porter and Frederic Hutchinson Porter, Jr., and completed by Evanston contractor Harold Newmand. Other alterations are the result of a c. 1970 remodel of the first floor by Speilberg Lumber and Building Company of Laramie, based on drawings by Krusmark and Krusmark Architects of Casper.

The exterior appears to be in fair condition. The foundation paint coat is showing signs of age and is starting to come off in some areas. A few windows at the foundation level have broken panes, exposing the interior to the elements. The front porch appears to be in need of stabilization. Some bricks at the porch piers are missing, while others are loose or appear to be in need of repointing. There is some evidence of water damage in the basement, but otherwise the interior appears to be in good condition.

The New building for Women stands on its original site. Its setting has remained unchanged except for the installation of electric light posts and street signage. Although all the original exterior doors have been changed out, a majority of the building's other original exterior materials are intact. Some original character defining features also remain inside. In addition, a majority of the basic features that are expressive of the building's design and function remain including overall plan, proportions, window and door openings, and roof configuration. Despite interior remodels, some of the buildings original interior room configurations and proportions have also been retained. Although the original building has been enlarged, the main addition was constructed at the secondary elevations and during the historic period. This and other alterations have not compromised the building's integrity. The New Building for Men is significant as a contributing resource in the district.

Resource #5: Laundry

The brick Laundry is a vernacular building constructed in 1928 to replace the older outgrown and outdated laundry facilities. Its 1950 southeast concrete block addition almost doubles the size of the original floor plan.

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The Laundry serves as the hospital's Electrical/Plumbing Shop. It is located in the central area of the district and faces northwest. A concrete pad and sidewalk parallels the facade at its foundation. The northwest elevation is fronted by a small lawn that edges Agate Street; the northeast and southeast elevations are surrounded by a parking lot. Sapphire Street parallels the southeast elevation.

The eleven-bay, symmetrical building has a rectangular plan, approximately 117 feet by 55 feet and totals 6,400 square feet. It rests on a concrete foundation. Brick walls are in the common bond pattern. There is a flat built-up roof with flat perimeter parapets capped with metal. Half the roof is concrete deck; the other half is steel beams with wood joist and sheathing. It is covered with composition roofing. A brick chimney projects from the roof in the northwest corner.

Exterior fenestration includes circular vent openings (boarded up) and square metal vents with louvers near the roofline of the southeast elevation (these do not appear to be original). There are no windows at the facade except for transoms. Windows at the secondary elevations are fixed with twenty lights, the center six lights operable as awnings. There is also a fixed twelve-light window, the center six lights operable as an awning. All windows on the building appear to be the steel-framed originals. Single doors at the facade are wood with five panels and ten-light transoms; and wood/metal slab doors with original transom openings blocked in. There is also one set of wood/metal slab double doors (the originals were wood with panels) with twenty-seven-light transom. Other doors appear at the southeast elevation and are wood with multiple panels; and wood with multiple panels, four lights and a ten-light transom. Slab doors are not original. The southeast doors are protected by a wood-framed cover with shed roof and wood angle brackets. The cover does not appear to be original. A short, square window is at the rear elevation. Other features on the building include brick or stone sills at windows. Windows on the addition have no sills. All building materials appear to be original unless otherwise noted.

The current floor plan is divided into a number of rectangular rooms of various sizes. Floors are concrete. Some partitions appear to date to the historic period and are possibly original to the first construction. These have tongue-in-groove vertical boards. Ceilings are suspended.

Post-historic-period alterations besides the addition have included metal storm windows over existing windows and a few exterior replacement doors. A few original transoms and all circular vent holes have been boarded up.

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The exterior appears to be in good overall condition. The paint coat on the concrete block walls has good coverage. The interior appears to be in fair condition.

The Laundry represents the only surviving laundry facility in the district from the historic period. It stands on its original site. The building retains the majority of its original exterior materials. Some interior materials have also been retained. Furthermore, a few of the basic elements expressive of its design and function have been retained including the window and door openings, and roof configuration. Although the Laundry has been enlarged, its addition occurred generally at its secondary elevations. This and other alterations have not compromised its integrity. The vernacular building is significant as a contributing building in the district.

Resource #6: Chicken Granary

The small, one-story Chicken Granary is a c. 1930 vernacular construction. It currently serves as the hospital's Storage Shed. It is located in the eastern-most corner boundary of the district and faces south. The foundation at the facade, west, and east elevations is surrounded by an asphalt parking lot. There is a large grass lawn to the rear of the building. Agate Street parallels the facade and Sapphire Street parallels the west elevation.

The single-bay, symmetrical building has a rectangular plan, approximately 17 feet by 22 feet and totaling 365 square feet. It rests on a concrete foundation. The wood frame is covered with wood horizontal ship-lap siding. Asphalt shingles (originally wood shingles) cover the medium-pitched front gable roof. Roof eaves project slightly beyond the walls. A wood ventilator projects from the center of the roof ridge. The facade has no windows. A wood-framed window at the east elevation is square with six lights. Another wood-framed window is at the rear elevation, but is not original. It has a single light. The only door to the building is on the facade. At center, it is wood with four panels. Other features on the building include corner boards, wide frieze boards, and plain profile window and door trim; all are wood. Exterior building materials and features appear to be original unless otherwise noted.

The current interior has an open plan. Floors are concrete. The walls and ceiling are covered with horizontal wood sheathing boards. Wood truss members are exposed. The interior configuration, building materials and features appear to be original.

Post-historic-period alterations to this building have included new exterior paint and the installation of asphalt shingles. The interior has been left unfinished.

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The exterior appears to be in good to excellent condition. Exterior paint has good color and coverage. Siding members, windows, doors, trim, and roof shingles appear to be securely fitted. The building's interior also appears to be good condition. Minor staining is visible on the interior side of the wall sheathing, indicating water damage at some time in the building's history.

The Chicken Granary stands on its original site, yet its original setting of farm fields and gardens has been replaced with a lawn and parking lot. The building maintains a high majority of its exterior and interior materials are. In addition, a high majority of the basic elements that are expressive of its design and function are intact including overall plan, proportions, window and door openings, and roof configuration. The interior space has remained unchanged. No additions were made to this building and alterations have been minor. The Chicken Granary represents the last remaining granary from the hospital's farming era. It is also the only wood-framed outbuilding on campus. It has integrity and is significant as a contributing resource in the district.

Resource #7: Calf Barn

Built in 1930 to hold eight pens and to house thirty-six calves, the vernacular one-and-one-half story Calf Barn currently serves as the hospital's Repair Shop. It is located in the southern area of the district and faces northwest. It is fronted by a concrete drive and parking area and a sidewalk edging its foundation. An extensive lawn surrounds the building at its secondary elevations. A straight sidewalk cuts through the lawn. Zircon Street parallels the building's facade and Quartz Street parallels its rear elevation.

The five-bay, symmetrical building has a rectangular plan, approximately 30 feet by 52 feet and totaling 2,838 square feet. It rests on a concrete foundation. The bottom third of its walls are concrete. The upper walls have wood frames covered with horizontal ship-lap wood siding. The front gable roof is medium-pitched. Its wood frame is covered with asphalt shingles (originally slate or wood shingles). Roof eaves project slightly beyond the walls. A couple of metal roof ventilators project from the roof ridge (these are likely replacements to the originals). Windows at the facade and secondary elevations are paired hoppers with six lights, all in wood frames. A small wood-framed square window with six lights is in the rear gable. There are wood slab doors on the facade, the northeast elevation (its opening served as one of the original pens), and the rear elevation. (The original doors had vertical boards with raised cross members). Directly above the front door is a pair of wood hayloft doors in the gable. They have horizontal boards and a raised diagonal member. Other features on

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the building include corner boards, wide frieze boards, and plain profile window and door trim; all are wood. All building materials and features appear to be original unless otherwise noted.

The current floor plan is divided into two large areas and three smaller side rooms. There is no basement. Floors are concrete. The largest room has four center wood support posts. Some of the interior's wood-framed partitions appear to date to the historic period but are likely not original. These and perimeter walls are clad with tongue-in-groove boards installed either horizontally or vertically. Others are covered with bead-board as are the ceilings. All boards seem to date to the historic period. There is one partition that has a single wood door with panels. The other partitions have door openings but are missing their doors. The barn has a hayloft area that is reached by a pull-down wooden ladder. This space appears to be original.

Post-historic-period alterations have included a one-story rectangular addition at the northeast elevation. The wood-framed addition is clad with vertical siding. It has a low-pitched, side-gable roof. Its only window is at the southeast elevation. It has a metal frame and louvers. Opening off the addition at its northeast elevation is a greenhouse that was donated to the hospital. The greenhouse rests on a rectangular concrete slab. The walls are corrugated fiberglass with metal supports. They are continuous and form a semi-circular-shaped roof. The one exterior slab door on the greenhouse is at center on its northeast elevation. Patients are employed at the greenhouse to tend young seedlings that will be planted to landscape the grounds.

Other alterations to the Calf Barn have included the installation of asphalt shingles, metal storm windows fixed to the remaining original windows, and exterior door replacements. A couple of sets of original paired windows at the northeast elevation have been removed and a set at the southwest elevation has been covered by a mechanical unit. In addition, seven of the original eight pens on the northeast and southwest elevations have been covered over. The eighth pen has become part of the side-gable addition.

The exterior appears to be in good condition. The paint coat on the foundation has good color and coverage. Windows, doors, trim, and roof covering appear to be fitted securely. The interior appears to be in fair to good condition. Paint on interior boards shows signs of age.

The Calf Barn stands on its original site, yet its original setting has changed. Farm fields, gardens and other nearby outbuildings have been cleared away and replaced with

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an extensive lawn. The building retains a moderate amount of its original exterior building materials. Though the greenhouse addition has enlarged the overall plan, the original plan and proportions of the Calf Barn are still distinguishable. A majority of the basic features that are expressive of its design and function have also been retained including window and door openings and roof configuration. The Calf Barn represents the only surviving barn from the hospital's farming era. It has integrity and is significant as a contributing resource in the district.

Resource #8: Building for Employees

The Building for Employees is a 1930 constructed by George M. Carruth and Son, General Contractors. The William Dubois design shows influences of late Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Revival styles.

The Building for Employees is referred to today as Clark Hall. It is located in the southwest area of the district and faces northwest. It is fronted by a parking lot and lawn. The extensive lawn wraps around the building at its secondary elevations. There are mature deciduous trees in this lawn to the west and south of the building. Medium-height shrubs are near the foundation at the northeast and southwest elevations. A low stone wall parallels the foundation at the southwest elevation. A parking lot is to the rear as is Spinel Drive that runs parallel to this elevation.

The three-bay, symmetrical building has a rectangular plan, approximately 45 feet by 125 feet and totaling 19,200 square feet. It has a concrete foundation. The foundation visible above ground is faced with terra cotta in regular courses. There is a stone watertable. Walls are faced with red brick in the common bond pattern. The flat built-up roof has metal coping (originally stone coping). There is a brick chimney. Windows on the facade and secondary elevations have metal frames and are not original. There are no foundation windows. Facade windows are rectangular with single fixed upper lights above sliding; and sliding with two fixed sidelights. Those at the upper stories are rectangular with single, fixed upper lights and lower sliding; single fixed lights; and sliding with upper fixed fanlights. Windows were originally steel framed, all rectangular, including casements with eight lights and two, four-light sidelights; twenty lights with center paired casements, with or without twelve-light transoms; single eight-light casements; paired eight-light casements, with or without eight- or four-light transoms; single casements with six lights; and fixed with eighteen lights including paired casements at center and fourteen-light fanlights.

The main entrance on the facade has a single-leaf door with fifteen lights, two sidelights with lower panels and four-light transoms, and a twelve-light transom; all

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have wood frames. The only other doors to the building are on the rear elevation at each story. Of the original four door openings at this elevation, three have single, metal slab doors (not original). The fourth opening is boarded up. Original rear doors were single, with two panels and nine lights, with or without single-light transoms; all had wood frames. A two-story metal fire escape with iron stringers and pipe railing is at this elevation. It stands on a concrete slab. There is also a third-story metal ladder that allows roof access.

The focal point of the Building for Employees is the main entrance surround at the facade. It features cast stone columns and paneled pilasters supporting a full entablature. The entablature is complete with architrave, paneled frieze and cornice. Directly above that and slightly recessed in the wall are scaled down paneled pilasters supporting another entablature. The entablature is topped by an elliptical brick arch with inner rounded arch. The rounded arch is stone and has a keystone. The main entrance surround stands above a Bedford stone landing with steps. The metal, tubular railing at the steps is not original. Other decorative features on the building include brick quoins, brick flat arches with keystones, stone cornice, cast stone belt course, and terra cotta lug sills. The brick flat arches with keystones are above most first- and second-story windows and are also above all first- and second-story doors on the rear elevation. The lug sills rest below second-story windows only. Finally, there are brick pilasters at the northeast and southwest elevations. They begin just above the watertable and end in rounded arches above second-story fanlight windows.

The interior floor plan has a combination partial basement and crawlspace. The basement is generally divided into three rooms with a side corridor (not original). There are three upper floors. Each has a vestibule area and side stairwell that open into a straight, full-length central corridor. To either side of the corridor are multiple rooms. The first floor has six bedrooms; three of these are not original. Each has its own closet and private full bathroom. The added bedrooms have taken over spaces that originally served as the kitchen, large dining room, small dining room, living room, reception room, men's washroom, men's and women's toilet rooms, kitchen store, tunnel entrance hall, and recreation room. A square room to the side of the vestibule was originally designated as the store room. There is also a closet along the corridor that is not original. The second and third floors are identical in layout. There are fifteen bedrooms on these floors. Each has its own small closet and private full bathroom. Rooms on all three floors appear to have their original configurations unless otherwise noted.

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Original interior features still intact include hollow tile wall partitions finished with plaster, wood main entrance door surround with plinth blocks, plain profile wood door trim, and wood stair rails and banister. In addition, some of the wood chair rails and picture molding remain, originally installed only in selected side rooms. The original linoleum, tile, rubber tile, or concrete floors may lie underneath the existing wall-to-wall carpet. Also, original floorings and plaster ceilings (attached or suspended at heights ranging from 7 feet 8 inches to 10 feet), may be in closet spaces or in a few side rooms. In all other spaces original ceilings are likely in place above the existing suspended tile ceilings.

Post-historic-period exterior alterations have included replacement roof coping, replacement windows at each elevation, replacement rear doors, and new railing at the front steps. Also, original rear door transoms have been covered up and original twenty-four-inch metal roof ventilators have been removed. Interior remodels have involved the installation of some new first-floor wall partitions, wall-to-wall carpet, suspended tile ceilings throughout, and replacement doors. Since the mid-1980s a fire sprinkler system has been installed.

The front stone steps are spalling in some areas; otherwise the exterior of the building appears to be in good overall condition. The interiors are also in good condition.

The Building for Employees stands on its original site, yet its nearby setting has changed. Its adjacent garden has been cleared and replaced with a lawn and apartment complex. Although all the building's original windows have been changed out, the original window openings are intact. Furthermore, a majority of the other exterior materials have been retained. Some interior materials are also intact. A majority of the basic features that are expressive of the building's design and function have been retained including the overall plan, proportions, door openings, and roof configuration. The interior also retains a majority of its original room configurations and proportions. No exterior additions were made to the building. The Building for Employees represents the oldest facility on campus designed specifically as an employee dormitory and continues to serve that function. It has integrity and is significant as a contributing resource in the district.

Resource #9: Carpenter Shop

The one-story Carpenter Shop is a c. 1933 vernacular construction. Its addition, built prior to 1950, is at the northeast end. The building currently serves as a hospital Storage Shed. It is located in the eastern area of the district and faces southwest.

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The facade is paralleled by Yellowstone River Drive. Its foundation is edged by a narrow strip of lawn with a mature coniferous tree. There is also a concrete pad and large parking lot area. The lawn wraps around the building to the side elevations. The foundation at the building's rear elevation is edged by a sidewalk and larger lawn. Quartz Street lies perpendicular to the building's southeast elevation.

The seven-bay, asymmetrical building (including its addition) has a rectangular-shaped plan, approximately 80 feet by 40 feet and totaling 3,213. It rests on a concrete foundation. Brick tile walls are in the running bond pattern and are painted where they were originally left natural. The bricks appear to be tooled in some areas and left smooth in others. There is a flat built-up roof with parapets at the northwest and southeast elevations. A brick chimney projects from the roof. Windows on the facade and secondary elevations are rectangular with 20 lights, the center six lights operable as awnings. There are two single metal slab doors on the facade. These are replacements for the original wood doors with five panels. The only other doors to the building are at the rear elevation. They include two single doors with five panels each, and a pair of garage doors; all are wood. The front doors are protected by a shed-roof awning covered with asphalt roofing that is not original. Other features on the building include wood cornice, plain profile wood trim at all door openings, and a single rowlock course at the parapets. All building materials and features appear to be original unless otherwise noted.

The interior floor plan is currently divided into three unfinished rectangular spaces forming two small rooms and one large room. All have concrete floors, originally wood over concrete. The small rooms are located at the southeast end of the building. Materials appear to be older in these rooms, indicating that these rooms may be part of the original construction. The walls are covered with tongue-in-groove boards. There are door openings and trim but no interior doors. The large room, at the west end, appears to be the addition. It has center wood posts with angle braces. Wood ceiling joists and roof sheathing boards are left unfinished.

Post-historic-period alterations have included exterior wall paint, metal roof sheeting, replacement doors at the facade, and new cover above facade doors. The original exterior chimney has been removed. Inside, original wood floors and doors have been removed.

The exterior appears to be in good condition. The exterior paint coat has good color and coverage. The interior appears to be in fair condition. Walls in the southeast end show black scars from possible smoke or fire damage.

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The Carpenter Shop stands on its original site. Its nearby setting has evolved from open fields to manicured lawns, parking areas and modern buildings. A moderate to high amount of the original exterior building materials are still intact. The interior retains a few original materials. The essential features that express the design and function of the building have been retained including overall plan, proportions, window and door openings and roof configuration. The Carpenter Shop represents the only facility on campus that originally served as a workshop for hospital craftsmen and patients. The building has integrity and is significant as a contributing resource in the district.

Resource #10: Building for the Criminal Insane

The Building for the Criminal Insane is a design by William Dubois. Constructed in 1935, it shows influences of the late Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Revival styles. The two-story building is referred to today as Teton/Sweetwater Halls. The east half houses offices and rooms for the hospital's Adolescent Services. The west half serves as extension offices and classrooms for the Lifelong Learning Center and University of Wyoming.

Located in the northern part of the district, it faces west. The facade is fronted by a large parking lot that wraps around to the north elevation. The south lawn area is quite extensive and includes a couple of mature, deciduous trees. Medium-height shrubs edge the building's foundation at the facade and south elevation. There are designated parking areas at the rear elevation. Topaz Street parallels the building's north elevation and Sapphire Street parallels its east elevation.

The five-bay, symmetrical building has an H-shaped plan, approximately 77 feet by 142 feet and totaling 24,640 square feet. It rests on a concrete foundation. Foundation walls visible above ground are faced with blond brick in the running bond pattern. Upper walls are faced with red, wire-cut bricks also in the running bond pattern. The flat built-up roof has flat perimeter parapets. Foundation windows on the facade and secondary elevations are sliding, replacing the original three-light hoppers. First- and second-story windows on the facade and the secondary elevations are rectangular with forty-two lights, two hoppers inside. In addition to these, the rear elevation has rectangular windows with thirty lights, bottom hoppers inside; and rectangular fixed with two lights. The recessed area on the south elevation, originally a partially enclosed porch, has rectangular windows with two fixed panes above two sliding windows. The sliding windows are replacements for the original patterned metal guards. All original windows on the building have steel frames. Building materials and features appear to be original unless otherwise noted.

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The double doors on the facade have full lights and a three-light fanlight, all in metal frames. These are replacements for the original wood-framed double doors with eight lights, five-light transom, and fourteen-light fanlight. The only other door to the building is at the first-story on the rear elevation. It is a single metal slab door replacing the original wood door. The focal point of the building is the main entrance surround at the facade. It has a double rounded arch with keystone and plinth blocks, all terra cotta. Other features on the building include a watertable, lug sills with drip edges, beltcourse, cornice, and roof coping, all terra cotta. In addition, there are red brick quoins, and a frieze of blond bricks between the beltcourse and cornice. Slightly raised rounded brick arches are above some first-story windows at each elevation. These arches have terra cotta keystones. Brick flat arches are above all other windows excluding those at the porches. There are concrete sills at foundation windows. Lastly, groupings of five vertical recesses in brick form a decorative element near the roofline. All building materials and features appear to be original unless otherwise noted.

The full basement and upper floors have a central full-length corridor and interior stairwells. The first floor has a main vestibule at the west end that opens into its corridor. Each floor has large rooms that form projections off the north and south elevations. In between these rooms are multiple small rooms that line the corridors to either side. First and second floors rooms were originally designated as dining rooms, dayrooms, dormitories, bedrooms, pantries, toilet rooms, clothes rooms, small halls, and screened porches. Screened rooms and cell rooms were additional spaces on the second floor.

Original interior features still intact include hollow tile wall partitions finished with plaster; main entrance door surround in wood with marble plinth blocks; and plain profile wood door trim. The door trim has vertical members that slightly extend beyond the horizontal member and are painted where originally unpainted.

A small one-story rectangular addition has been erected on the rear elevation. It has a flat roof and single slab metal door. The original partially enclosed first- and second-story porches on the south elevation have been altered. Their rectangular openings have been stripped of original patterned metal guards and fixed with metal windows, completely enclosing the porches. Original porch openings on the first floor have been covered with infill material along with glass blocks, windows, or mechanical units. Other post-historic-period alterations have included the replacement of foundation windows and others boarded up; installation of metal storms at most windows; and replacement of all exterior doors. An original rear door opening has been replaced

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with a door-length window. The original door transoms at that elevation have been covered over. Alterations to the building since the mid-1980s have included the replacement of the original rear metal stairwell and pipe railing with a concrete handicap ramp.

Interior remodels have involved the installation of wall-to-wall carpet, new paint, and suspended ceilings. Some original partitions have been removed while others have been added. Since the mid-1980s a fire sprinkler system has been installed, and a first floor bathroom has been made handicap accessible.

The exterior and interior appear to be in good overall condition. The Building for the Criminal Insane stands on its original site. Its setting has generally remained the same except for the installation of electric light posts and street signage. A moderate to high amount of the original exterior materials are intact. Some original interior materials also remain. A majority of the basic features that convey the design and function of the building have been retained including the overall plan, proportions, window and door openings, window pattern, and roof configuration. Furthermore, the interior retains some of its original room configurations and proportions. The small addition and other alterations have not compromised the building's integrity. The Building for the Criminal Insane is significant as a contributing resource in the district.

Resource #11: Paint Shop

The one-story vernacular Paint Shop is a c. 1945 construction. It currently serves as the hospital's Grounds Shop. It is located in the central area of the district, facing northwest and paralleled by Sapphire Street. The facade is fronted by a sidewalk and a large parking lot. The parking lot wraps around the building to its southwest and southeast elevations. The southeast elevation is paralleled by Agate Street and Yellowstone River Drive. There is a large lawn at the northeast elevation. Concrete pads lie in front of the building's garage stalls on the secondary elevations.

The six-bay, symmetrical building has a rectangular plan, approximately 50 feet by 100 feet and totaling 5,000 square feet. It rests on a concrete foundation. Walls are painted concrete block. The semicircular roof framed in wood and steel is covered with corrugated metal where originally covered with composition roofing. There are stepped parapets at the northwest and southeast elevations. Metal ventilators project from the roofline and do not appear to be original. Windows on the facade and secondary

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elevations are double-hung six-over-six set above three-light hoppers/awnings, and rectangular fixed with six lights; all have metal frames. The rear elevation has only double-hung windows with hoppers/awnings. There are three single-leaf doors on the facade. Of these two are metal/wood slabs and are not original. The third is wood with panels and an upper divided light. Single-width garage doors are on the secondary elevations. The one at the southwest elevation is metal (not original) with multiple center lights. The other at the southeast elevation is wood. Features on the building include a slightly recessed belt course in concrete block, masonry lug sills and lintels, and plain profile wood door trim. Building materials and features appear to be original unless otherwise noted.

There is no basement to this building. The northwest half of the main floor is divided into a number of small rooms including offices, toilet rooms, closets, and storage. There is an upper wood-framed loft with wood ladder in the storage area. The southeast half of the building has an open plan with a half wall partition. Floors throughout the building are concrete. Interior wall partitions are painted concrete block with plain profile wood door trim and three-paneled wood doors. Some partitions are covered with wood boards. Ceilings are covered with drywall in some spaces (not original). In others the ceilings are unfinished, with wood joists, cross bridging, and roof sheathing visible. All interior features appear to be original unless otherwise noted.

Post-historic-period alterations have included two replacement doors on the facade, a boarded-up garage door opening on the northeast elevation, replacement garage door on the southeast elevation, metal roofing and ventilators, new exterior paint, and drywall ceilings.

The exterior appears to be in good condition; exterior wall paints have good coverage. The building's interior appears to be in fair to good condition. Interior wall paints are dull, show wear and have stains near the floor.

The Paint Shop stands on its original site. Its historic setting of fields, gardens and outbuildings has been replaced with lawns and modern buildings. The majority of exterior building materials are intact. The interior also retains a few original materials. A majority of the essential features that convey the design and function of the building have been retained including overall plan, proportions, window and door openings, and roof configuration. The Paint Shop has received no additions and alterations have not compromised its integrity. The building represents the only paint facility in the district dating from the historic period and is significant as a contributing resource.

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Resource #12: Superintendent's Residence

The one-story Superintendent's Residence is a 1948 design by Leon C. Goodrich, architect, and Jan V. T. Wilking, associate, of Casper, Wyoming. Constructed the same year, the building shows influences of the Modern style. The c. 1966 south addition is a compatible design. A c. 1966 addition with a partial unfinished basement was constructed at the south end of the original building. It was designed to be compatible with the first construction.

The Superintendent's Residence currently serves as hospital staff apartments, where it was originally a single-family home. Located in the southwestern corner of the district, it faces southeast. The facade is fronted and paralleled by Crystal Lane. The building is surrounded by an extensive lawn at its secondary elevations. The rear lawn has a cluster of mature trees. A small section of lawn at the northeast elevation is enclosed with a chain-link fence.

The asymmetrical building has an irregular-shape plan, approximately 110 feet by 37 feet and totaling 4,290 square feet. It rests on a concrete foundation. Walls are faced with red brick in the running bond pattern. The low-hipped roof originally covered with asbestos shingles, now has asphalt shingles. A brick chimney with terra cotta flue lining and metal ventilators project from the roof. Metal gutters are suspended from the roof eaves. Basement windows appear at the rear elevation and are sliding with metal frames. Windows on the main floor are rectangular metal casements throughout in varied widths. There are also four-light windows and a large picture window. Original windows have steel frames. The facade has three, single wood slab doors with single lights. The doors are recessed under a full-length porch. Another door is at the northeast elevation. It appears to be a wood slab door, where originally a paneled wood door with four lights. The full-length porch at the facade, erected as part of the c. 1966 addition, has segmental arches in wood supported by square wood posts on a concrete pad. Other features on the building include terra cotta lug sills, a rowlock course just above the foundation and another just below the roofline. There is a wood cornice. A cupola at the roof ridge has replaced the original brick chimney. Building materials and features appear to be original to the date of construction unless otherwise noted.

Currently the interior is divided into two apartments. The first apartment is entirely on the main floor. It encompasses what was the original floor area with three bedrooms and closets, a full bathroom, combined kitchen and dining room, separate formal dining room, utility room with closet, study, and L-shaped hall with a closet. Part of the original hall has been closed up to widen the living room area; otherwise the rooms

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maintain their original configurations. The second apartment was made possible by the c. 1966 addition. It has two bedrooms, (each with a closet), a full bathroom, and a living room. There is a family room, kitchen, and utility room in its partial basement.

Original interior features include hollow tile wall partitions finished with plaster and painted; triangular-shaped floor tiles, ceramic tile bases, and glazed tile wainscoting in the bathrooms; and acoustical ceiling tiles in the living rooms. Woodwork consists of plain profile door trim, single-leaf pine doors, and birch bi-fold closet doors.

Aside from the addition and the garage extension, other post-historic-period alterations have included aluminum screens fixed in front of exterior doors and a bricked in window. The original main floor has been remodeled to include new floor, wall and ceiling treatments; a moved partition; and a moved door opening. The basement has been finished with floor, wall and ceiling treatments and built-in cupboards. More recent remodels have involved the installation of new wall-to-wall carpeting and new paint throughout.

The exterior and interiors appear to be in good condition. The building stands on its original site. Its setting has remained the same except for the installation of electric light posts and street signage. The majority of original exterior materials remain intact. Some interior materials also remain. Although the addition altered such features as the original plan, proportions, roof configuration, door and window openings to some degree, the addition was made compatible to the original design. Furthermore, some of the original room configurations and proportions remain. The Superintendent's Residence represents the only house in the district that was specifically built for the hospital's superintendent and his family. Furthermore it is the replacement for the original 1887 Italianate home that was demolished c. 1945. The building has integrity and is significant as a contributing building in the district.

Resource #13: Business Manager's Residence

The one-story Business Manager's Residence is a 1948 design also by Leon Goodrich and Jan Wilking. Its construction and design is compatible with the Superintendent's Residence. The building still serves as a single-family home. Located in the southwestern corner of the district, it faces northeast. The facade is fronted and paralleled by Crystal Lane. The building is surrounded by an extensive lawn at its secondary elevations. The rear lawn has a cluster of mature trees. A small section of lawn at the northeast elevation is enclosed with a stained wood fence.

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The asymmetrical building has an irregular-shaped plan, approximately 57 feet by 52 feet and totaling 1,800 square feet. It rests on a concrete foundation. Walls are faced with red brick in the running bond pattern. The low-hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles where originally covered with asbestos shingles. The metal gutters at the eaves and are likely replacements. A metal ventilator projects from the roof ridge and appears to be a replacement. Windows on the facade appear to be metal casements with single lights, where originally steel casements with multi-lights. Those at the secondary elevations appear to be corner wrap-around metal casements and sliding. These have replaced the original steel multi-light casements and steel picture window with sidelights. There is also a rectangular, steel-framed, four-light window at the rear elevation. The single door at the facade has vertical boards with a small upper light. A door is also at the southeast elevation. It is a wood slab door that has replaced the original single-paneled wood door with four lights. There is a partially enclosed porch at the facade. It has a low brick wall with brick columns on one side and a concrete landing fronted by concrete steps. The porch protects the recessed main entrance. There is a two-stall attached garage at the southeast elevation. Features on the building include a rowlock course just above the foundation and another at the roofline, and terra cotta lug sills. Building materials and features appear to be original unless otherwise noted.

The current floor plan has a only a main floor. It is divided into an entry hall with closet, two bedrooms (each with a closet), full bathroom, kitchen, living room, utility room, and a few other spaces. The plan has more rooms than were part of the original construction. The extra rooms have taken over the garage area.

Original interior features include hollow tile wall partitions finished with plaster and painted; triangular-shaped floor tiles, ceramic tile bases, and glazed tile wainscoting in the bathrooms; and acoustical ceiling tiles in the living rooms. Woodwork consists of plain profile door trim, single pine doors, and birch bi-fold closet doors.

Alterations have included a c. 1950 addition enlarging the single-car garage to a double-car garage, and a small shed-roof addition with vertical siding at the southeast door. Others have included new roof covering, installation of vertical wood siding and two sliding windows over garage openings, replacement windows, and metal storm windows and screen doors. Interiors have received new paint and wall-to-wall carpet. Since the mid-1980s the garage has been finished as two additional bedrooms.

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The exterior is in good condition. The interior was not accessible to these researchers. The Business Manager's Residence stands on its original site. Its setting has remained the same except for the addition of electric light poles and street signage. Although the original windows have been replaced, a majority of other exterior materials remain intact. Some original interior materials also remain intact. The addition altered the overall plan, proportions and roof configuration to some degree, but original window and door openings have generally remained unaltered. A few of the original interior room configurations and proportions have been retained. The building represents the only house on campus that was originally built specifically for the hospital's business manager and his family. It has integrity and is significant as a contributing resource in the district.

Resource #14: Whalen Hall

Erected in 1948 by the Olson Construction Company, Wyoming general contractors, Whalen Hall is another Goodrich and Wilking design. The building shows influences of the Modern style. Its post-1950 rear addition has almost doubled the original plan.

Whalen Hall is located in the central area of the district, facing west. Its foundation is edged by low shrubs. There is a lawn at its facade that wraps around to its side elevations where stand a couple deciduous trees. The side and rear elevations are also edged by a parking lot. The rear elevation is paralleled by Sapphire Street.

The one-story, symmetrical building has a T-shaped plan. It measures 150 feet by 132 feet and totals 25,305 square feet. It rests on a concrete foundation. Walls are faced with red brick in the running bond pattern and capped with metal. The main roof has a concrete deck with a built-up gravel surface. The roof on the addition is lower and has wide overhanging eaves with wood cornice. Fenestration includes horizontal metal vents just above the foundation at the facade. Foundation windows are horizontal with two lights operable as hoppers. Main floor windows are rectangular with six horizontal lights (the center two operable as a double-hung), and rectangular with four horizontal lights. These windows appear individually or in sets of three or four. Windows at the secondary elevations also include double-hung one-over-one. All windows have steel sashes. The facade has two single-leaf wood doors with three lights. Metal slab single and double doors are at the north and rear elevations. Of these one is announced by a brick wall with glass blocks. The focal point on the building is a projecting vestibule with a flat roof backed by a parapet wall. The wall has blond bricks and bands of terra cotta. Other features on the building include a header course just above the foundation and another near the roofline, terra cotta sills at most windows, and groupings of glass blocks.

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The current floor plan includes a full basement and main floor, each with an interior stairwell and handicap ramp. The basement also has a straight, central corridor that runs the full-length of the building. To either side of the corridor are multiple rooms. The two largest spaces have center posts. The west half of the main floor has an open plan, handicap ramp at center, and a small room (not original) at its northwest corner. The east half is divided into multiple spaces.

Original interior features include painted wall partitions, some also with tile wainscoting; plastic and tile bases in the large rectangular dining area; square, unglazed floors in the kitchen; door openings with rounded corners. There are also two, interior vestibule doors in wood with three horizontal lights. Ceilings are generally suspended tiles throughout the building.

There are two side-by-side small additions at the southwest elevation. Both are masonry and have flat roofs. There is a single door with one light at the facade of the taller addition. It has no windows. The shorter addition has small metal-framed sliding windows and no doors.

Other post-historic period alterations have included replacement doors at the north and rear elevations, some windows at the foundation blocked off with mechanical units, interior storms fixed over main floor windows. Since the mid-1980s, a concrete handicap ramp has been installed at the facade. The interior has been remodeled with new paint, tile, and wall-to-wall carpet. A small conference room has been partitioned in at the northwest corner complete with plain moldings and wood slab door. Since the mid-1980s a fire sprinkler system and an HVAC system have been installed.

The exterior and interior appear to be in good condition. The building stands on its original site and its setting has generally remained the same except for the installation of electric light posts and street signage. A high amount of its original exterior materials are intact. The interior also retains some original materials. Although the addition altered the original plan and proportions of the building, the original roof configuration, window and door openings have generally remained unaltered. Furthermore original room configurations and proportions have been retained. Whalen Hall represents the only surviving cafeteria dating in the historic period and continues to serve its original function. It has integrity and is significant as a contributing resource in the district.

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Resource #15: Living Quarters

The Living Quarters, currently called Clark Hall Annex, is a Leon Goodrich and Jan Wilking design. Built in 1948 by the Olson Construction Company, it shows influences of the Modern style. The compatible c. 1961 addition is a design by Architect John Pellegren of Casper, Wyoming.

The building is located in the southwestern area of the district. It faces northwest and parallels Crystal Lane. Low shrubs stand near the foundation. The building is surrounded by a lawn, which has replaced the hospital's c. 1931 garden. The lawn is edged with deciduous trees to the northeast near Agate Street. The rear elevation parallels Spinel Drive. There are also designated parking areas at this elevation.

The one-story Living Quarters measures approximately 175 feet by 122 feet and totals 10,432 square feet. It has two L-shaped wings that are met by the c. 1961 T-shaped addition. The center rectangular space formed by the union serves as an outdoor courtyard space with a lawn. The foundation is concrete. Walls are faced with red brick in the running bond pattern. The flat built-up roof forms parapets at the southeast elevations. Windows at the facade and secondary elevations are corner wrap-around casements with multi-lights, and regular casements with multi-lights, all in original steel frames. There are also single-light casements and sliding windows that are not original. Rear windows are casements in pairs, double pairs or in groups of three. Doors at the facade are single with wood slabs. The secondary elevations have single wood slab doors with or without small rectangular lights. There is one door that is protected under one-quarter-round flat roofed covers. A continuous flat-roofed porch wraps around the facility facing the courtyard area. It is supported by plain posts. A door opening at the center of the façade leads to the courtyard area. The opening is announced by a flat brick parapet, frieze, and columns; and terra cotta bands. Other features on the building include a soldier course topping the foundation, another as a beltcourse topping some windows, and a third near the roofline; terra cotta sills; and glass blocks.

The facility has a partial basement and crawl space (as part of the addition only) and a main floor. The partial basement has multiple small rooms, a large room, and a side stairwell. The main floor is divided into eleven apartments (originally twenty-six). They include some or all of the following spaces: bedrooms, full bathrooms, closets, living rooms, vestibule, dining area, and kitchen. Original interior features include some wall partitions finished with plaster and painted; ceramic tile floors, bases and wainscoting in bathrooms; and some plaster ceilings. Woodwork includes birch swinging doors and bi-fold doors, and pine sliding doors.

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Besides the addition, other alterations have included the installation of exterior metal storm windows and interior remodels. The remodels have involved removal of some wall partitions and installation of some new floor, wall, and ceiling treatments.

The exterior and interior appear to be in good overall condition. The Living Quarters stands on its original site and its setting has generally remained the same. A majority of original exterior materials remain intact. The interior retains some original interior materials. Although the addition changed the overall shape and proportions of the building, it did not alter original window and door openings, nor did it alter the original roof configuration. Some of the original room configurations and proportions have been retained. The Living Quarters represents the only building on campus that was originally designed as an apartment complex for hospital staff and continues to serve this function. It has integrity and is significant as a contributing building in the district.

Ancillary to Contributing Buildings:

Tunnel System

The tunnel system, partially constructed in the early development of hospital, continues to serve as a passage to allow patients and staff to move from one building on campus to the next. Built in stages and almost entirely underground, the system totals approximately 1,056 lineal feet. It connects the major buildings including the administration, large dormitories, cafeteria, and recreation center.

That part of the tunnel system linking the Building for Men and the Women's Building has hollow tile walls. Where these walls project slightly above ground they are faced with red brick veneer in the running bond pattern. The roof is flat with a concrete slab and becomes a handicap ramp at the northeast elevation of the Building for Men. Windows are three-light rectangular hoppers. That part of the tunnel system linking the Building for Special Male Patients, Whalen Hall and the east wing of the Building for Men is similar except it has a low stepped roof with reinforced concrete slabs. Its rectangular, two-light hopper windows have steel frames and masonry sills. The tunnel section linking the Women's Building to the Building for the Criminal Insane has a short concrete wall which projects slightly above ground. The concrete roof serves as a handicap ramp.

The interior has concrete floors. The oldest sections have concrete walls that show the marks of their wood forms, and rounded arched concrete ceilings. The newer sections painted concrete block walls. Their pan-form constructed ceilings are

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visible in some areas. In other areas the ceilings are finished with painted plaster over metal wire lath, or have suspended asbestos tiles over the original lath and plaster. The tunnel system is in fair to good overall condition. It is included as an ancillary structure to the main buildings, and is therefore, not listed as a separate contributing resource in the district.

Contributing object:

Resource #16: Cobblerock Entrance

The Cobblerock Entrance, built c. 1932, is a vernacular construction. It consists of three separate wall sections, two are V-shaped and the third is angular in plan. The V-shaped wall sections mark the main access road to the hospital. They rest on a diagonal at the intersection of State Highway 150 South and Quartz Street, and lie at opposite corners of Quartz Street. Both are edged by a strip of lawn, sidewalks and curbs at their facades. They are surrounded on their remaining sides by extensive lawns. The southwesternmost one also has a mature deciduous tree at its side. The other has a small shrub near its end pier.

The sections measure approximately 41 feet high (including their end piers) by 7 ½ feet high by 20 inches thick. Their end piers are 2 feet square, have 3 feet square concrete caps and are 9 ½ feet high. The southeasternmost v-shaped wall also has a single detached pier with a 7 feet high square base topped by a stylized tree sculpture in bronze. The same wall has an attached horizontal sign that faces southwest. The sign reads "Wyoming State Hospital" in white calligraphy style lettering.

The angular wall section is located on the northern side of State Highway 150 South and parallels the highway. It is edged by a sidewalk to the south and grass lawn to the north. The section is approximately 216 inches in length by 36 inches high by 15 inches thick. It commences at a point generally parallel with the front corner of the Superintendent's Residence and continues southeastward. It is interrupted by a 40 inch gated opening that serves as a pedestrian access off the highway. The opening is announced by two piers on either side. The end piers, gate piers and other intermittent piers along the angular wall are capped with concrete, and measure between eighteen to 31 inches square by roughly 57 inches high.

The Cobblerock Entrance appears to be in fair to good overall condition. A pier at the angular wall has broken corners, another has a broken cap, and a third is missing its cap. The majority of the original building materials and features appear to be intact. Although it has lost its original iron entrance gates at the v-shaped walls, this

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alteration has not compromised its integrity. It continues its association with the Wyoming State Insane Asylum. The Cobblerock Entrance has integrity and is significant as a contributing resource in the district.

Noncontributing buildings:

Resource #17: Farm Superintendent's Residence

The Farm Superintendent's Residence was built in 1935. Its architect/builder are unidentified. The building continues to serve as a single-family residence for hospital staff. The building is located at the western edge of the district along Obsidian Circle and rests against a grass-covered hill at its east elevation. There are medium-height shrubs along the perimeter of the house.

The one-and-one-half story has generally a square plan, approximately 35 feet by 37 feet and totaling 2,582 square feet. The wood frame rests on a concrete foundation. There is a full basement. Walls are covered with vinyl siding (the historic wood siding may still be found underneath). The roof configuration consists of a main front gable and lower cross gables. The wood shingles have been replaced with asphalt shingles. A brick chimney projects from the main roof ridge. There is one original paired four-over-four double hung window at the east elevation and an original double hung at the foundation on the south side, both with wood frames. All other windows on the home are metal replacements and appear as double hung or sliding windows with fixed metal storm windows (the wood-framed originals were four-over-four double hungs found not only as singles and pairs, but also in groups of three). The west entrance door is wood with eight upper lights and appears to be original. A metal screen door is fixed to the front. The garage door at the south elevation appears to be a replacement.

The interior includes a full basement divided into the garage and four rooms. The main floor and attic are divided into multiple spaces. Room functions and uses have not been identified as the researchers did not have access to the interior.

There is a shed-roofed greenhouse addition at the east elevation. The wood frame has corrugated fiberglass walls. There is also a detached wood frame storage shed that lies perpendicular to the house at the south elevation. It has plywood walls and a low gabled roof covered with a metal material.

The Farm Superintendent's is in good exterior condition. The interior condition has not been determined. The building stands on its original site. Its nearby setting has changed with the replacement of an old heating plant with a modern heating building.

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The building retains for the most part its original plan, proportions, roof configuration, and window and door openings. It retains some of its original exterior materials, however the majority has been replaced; the installation of vinyl siding and modern windows has compromised the building's integrity. If the Farm Superintendent's Residence is restored in the near future it should be reevaluated, but at this time it is considered a noncontributing building in the district.

Resource #18: Recreational Therapy Building

The Recreational Therapy Building, named in honor of William A. Hocker shortly after its construction, is a design by Kellogg and Kellogg Architects. Built by the Olson Construction Company in 1957, it currently serves as the hospital's Visitors' Center/Chapel/Canteen. Located in the central area of the district it faces southwest and parallels Agate Street. There is a lawn at the facade and secondary elevations.

The one-story, asymmetrical building has an H-shaped plan, approximately 147 feet by 92 feet and totaling 11,200 square feet. The building rests on a concrete foundation. Walls are faced with red brick in the common bond pattern. The building has many roof types. There is a medium-pitched gable at the west end, stepped roof at the center section, and a low gable at the east end. The low gable has a projecting steeple announcing this area as the chapel. A wall of fixed windows with two lights each surrounds the main entrance at the facade. Other facade windows are rectangular with thirty-nine lights (six lights operable as two, three-light hoppers); rectangular with fifteen lights (five operable as a single hopper); and ribbon with multi-lights. Windows at the secondary elevations are rectangular and fixed with four lights over four-light hoppers; rectangular with twenty-five lights, ten lights operable as five-light hoppers; one-over-one ribbon windows; and clerestories with stained glass. There is one set of double doors at the facade with lights, and a single door with a full light. Doors at the secondary elevations are single slab doors, one with a transom. All doors to the building are metal or have metal frames. Other fenestration includes small vents along the wall at the west elevation. Features on the building include rowlock sills below some windows and continuous sills below ribbon windows. Building materials and features appear to be original unless otherwise noted.

The current floor plan has a small partial basement and a main floor. Both have an interior stairwell and irregular-shaped corridors. The basement has two rooms to either side of its stairwell. The main floor is divided into four large spaces to include the auditorium at the west end, visitor center in the central area, and canteen and chapel in the east end. A short hall opens off the main corridor and into the chapel area. Restrooms, a projection room, and a collection of other small rectangular

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spaces lie adjacent to the larger rooms. Most rooms are accessed by doorways off the main corridor. The floor of the corridor forms a handicap ramp towards the north end of the building.

Interiors have brick-faced walls, painted brick-faced columns, wall-to-wall carpet and vinyl tile flooring, cast iron tubular side rails at the handicap ramp, and suspended acoustical tile ceilings throughout. Doorways have plain profile metal trim and single, pine slab doors. There are light wood benches and cupboards in or near the chapel area and counters in the canteen area.

The Recreational Therapy Building is in good overall condition both inside and out. It is a noncontributing building in the district as it dates after the historic period. It may, however, merit consideration for inclusion in the district in the near future as a representation of the Modern style.

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Statement of Significance

Architect/Builder: George M. Carruth, general contractor
Ole Bergstrom, general contractor
George A. Whitemeyer and Sons, general contractors
Leon C. Goodrich, architect
Jan V. T. Wilking, associate architect
Olson Construction Company, general Contractors
Kellogg and Kellogg Architects

Historical background and significance:

The Wyoming State Insane Asylum has historical significance on several counts. First, the Asylum has state significance, both as an institution for the care of the mentally ill and in the organization and architecture of its buildings because, during the period of significance, the Asylum reflected contemporary thinking about and trends in the treatment of mental illness. Second, the Asylum is significant to the State of Wyoming because, from its inception to the present, the institution has served the population of the entire state of Wyoming as its only institution for the treatment of the mentally ill. In addition, several of the contributing structures in the district were designed by distinguished Wyoming architect William Dubois. Finally, the Asylum has great significance on the local level, as it has been a dominant feature of the Evanston landscape - physically, socially, and economically- since 1887.

The Wyoming State Insane Asylum was established by the Wyoming Territorial Legislature in 1886. While governmental responsibility for the care and treatment of the mentally ill is taken for granted today in the United States, it was an idea less than 50 years old in the 1880s. Prior to the 1840s, the mentally ill were often stigmatized as demon-ridden and incurable. The indigent were housed in prison-like asylums, while the wealthy used private caretakers.

In the 1840s, through the efforts of social reformers like Dorothea Dix, a new approach to insanity emerged.¹ "Moral treatment" of the mentally ill, spearheaded by Quaker physician Thomas Kirkbride of Pennsylvania, was grounded in a belief that insanity was curable and that asylums ought to have a curative rather than simply a custodial

¹ Dix's efforts to influence public policy with regard to establishing public asylums is described in Gerald N. Grob's The Mad among Us: A History of the Care of America's Mentally Ill (New York: Free Press, 1994), pp. 47-48.

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function. Patients were to be housed in comfortable and pleasant environs, treated with kindness and respect, and encouraged through rational discussions to regain their mental balance. Kirkbride, a Quaker physician, put his principles into practice at the private Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, of which he was the chief administrator from the mid-1840s until his death in 1883. Kirkbride's principles, published in On the Construction, Organization and General Arrangements of Hospitals for the Insane (1854) became the standard for the treatment of the mentally ill.

The chief features of the "Kirkbride model" were (1) a country setting for the institution on at least 100 acres; (2) a building constructed of stone or brick, with a slate or metal roof and made fireproof; (3) a maximum population of 250 patients; and (4) centralized treatment, with staff and patients all housed in one building, arranged in a series of wings set back from the central unit, dividing male from female patients, with the most "excited" and disruptive patients relegated to the outermost wings. Kirkbride placed especial emphasis on "pure fresh air" as a restorative element and insisted on a staff trained to treat patients with gentleness and compassion. Kirkbride's treatment also emphasized pleasant surroundings and intellectual amusements.²

In the 1860s and 1870s, the moral treatment of the mentally ill moved into the public sector, with the establishment of state asylums. Predictably, however, under state jurisdiction Kirkbride's philosophy was watered down as building costs and staff wages were set at minimal levels. Nevertheless, these public institutions retained some of the features of Kirkbride's model, including the fundamental principle that the function of insane asylums was to restore patients to health rather than simply to segregate them from society and house them until their demise.³ The establishment of the Wyoming State Asylum for the Insane in 1886 thus was part of a larger social movement in which public institutions took over the care of the mentally ill from private providers.

From the beginning, the Wyoming State Asylum was seen as a place where the mentally ill could recover and be returned, recovered, to their families and home communities. This

² Nancy J. Tomes discusses Thomas Kirkbride and his philosophy in "A Generous Confidence: Thomas Story Kirkbride's Philosophy of Asylum Construction and Management," in Madhouses, Mad-Doctors, and Madmen: The Social History of Psychiatry in the Victorian Era, ed. Andrew Scull (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1981), pp. 121-143.

³ Grob, p. 103ff.

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hopefulness is reflected in the early superintendent's reports. In 1892, for instance, Dr. C. H. Solier (superintendent from 1891 to 1930) explained that the disappointingly low rate of recovery for admitted patients was due to the fact that "[at] present, we receive all patients committed regardless of the character or duration of their insanity."⁴

Solier's approach to patient treatment and asylum operations was very much in line with practices around the country. For instance, he comments, "A large institution offers many means of amusement such as concerts, lectures and dramatic entertainments of which we are necessarily deprived. But various games have been introduced into our wards and as occasion would permit we have also had music." And dances: "Every institution for the insane of which I have any knowledge hold regular or stated dancing parties. This is no longer an experiment, but a recognized means of diversion." In reporting on the hospital's progress for the previous year, Solier comments, "to some it may appear that we have attempted innovations, but we have adopted only what has been approved of and put in practical operation by the best alienists of the country."⁵

The original governing body of the Asylum was a Board of Commissioners, whose original members were three businessmen from Evanston. When Wyoming's state government was organized in 1890, the asylum was placed under the jurisdiction of the Board of Charities & Reform, which also had responsibility for the state prison, orphanage, school for the deaf & blind, the Wyoming Soldiers & Sailors Home, and the Wyoming General Hospital (miners' hospital).

When the Wyoming Insane Asylum was established, the legislature stipulated that at least 100 acres be procured for the grounds, so that land could be farmed to produce income to offset hospital expenses. The actual appropriation was for 160 acres.⁶ The site chosen was on the southern edge of Evanston, on a hill overlooking the town. (Whether the Territorial Legislature intended it or not, this site fit the Kirkbride

⁴ C. H. Solier, "Report of the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum for 1892," in Annual Report of the Wyoming Board of Charities and Reform for 1892 (Cheyenne, WY: 1892), p. 34; hereafter cited as "Report for 1892."

⁵ Solier, "Report for 1892," pp. 34-35. The term "alienist" was used in the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth centuries to refer to professionals in the causes and treatments of mental illness.

⁶ "The State Insane Hospital," in Wyoming Times: Industrial & Homeseeker's Edition 8 June 1911, p. 5.

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model of a country setting for such an institution.) From the start, farming was an integral part of the Asylum's operations.

Construction on the original hospital building, the Building for Men, was begun and completed in 1887 under the supervision of its first superintendent, Dr. William A. Hocker. The original building of the hospital comprised two wards - one for men and one for women - as well as space for hospital administration and living quarters for staff members. At his own expense, Hocker built a superintendent's residence (no longer standing) on the hospital grounds to house his young family.⁷ From this modest beginning grew the institution that today comprises a collection of historic resources on 24 acres.

Each building on campus that was constructed for patient and staff use campus reflected prevailing conceptions of mental illness and theories of treatment. The development of the physical plant from treatment philosophy is not always apparent from the extant buildings, but is clear from the development of the campus, building by building.

As early as 1895, Dr. Solier began asking the legislature for funds for additional buildings. The first was a barn to support the farm operations. The second, in 1896, was a new building to house male patients.

According to Solier's 1896 report, the patient census over the previous five years had grown from 31 patients in 1891 to 60 in 1896. By 1896, the ward for men housed "more than forty men in a space originally designed for about twenty-five. Not only is every sleeping room occupied by two patients, with the exception of three or four reserved individually for the more violent and dangerous ones, but there are four rooms in which double deck bedsteads have been placed so as to accommodate four persons each. One or two beds are sometimes necessary in the corridor. . . . Now, overcrowding is one of the most serious evils that can befall an asylum for the insane. Nothing else so surely impairs good order, the comfort of patients and curative treatment."

Solier goes on to explain that another building would allow for the separation of the chronically ill from those in various stages of recovery.⁸ Based on statistics from

⁷ Woods Hocker Manley, The Doctor's Wyoming Children: A Family Memoir (New York: Exposition Press, 1953), pp. 128-129.

⁸ Solier, "Report of the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum for 1896," in Annual Report of the Wyoming Board of Charities and Reform for 1896 (Cheyenne, WY: 1896), p. 27.

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mental institutions in surrounding states, Solier predicts a continuing increase in patient census, which makes the need for an additional building all the more pressing. Exacerbating the effects of the increasing patient population was the fact that the discharge rate for patients hovered between 30% and 35% during those years. Eventually the hospital's patient population in the 1890s came to be dominated by "incurables" - including an aging population of alcoholics and those suffering from tertiary paresis (syphilis). (In addition to housing male patients, Solier was also concerned with providing them with "amusement and recreation" particularly during the winter. Accordingly, in 1904, he requested a billiard table for the male convalescent ward.⁹)

Keeping patients occupied was a staple ingredient in the treatment philosophies of the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth centuries. At the Wyoming State Asylum, farm work provided occupational therapy and, at the same time, served the economic needs of the institution. Women patients were also kept busy with making and repairing garments and other items needed by hospital patients and staff. They also produced a variety of "fancy work" that was sold to hospital visitors.

From the beginning, the annual and biennial superintendents' reports chronicle the development of the hospital farm, meticulously accounting for each bushel of vegetables and gallon of milk produced with the labor of the patients and staff. In 1893, for instance, Dr. Solier reported that "during the coming year we expect to almost double our acreage of hay-land, so that it is reasonable to hope that within a year or two the farm will produce all the hay that we will require."¹⁰ During the 1900s and 1910s, Solier also repeatedly asked the legislature for appropriations to purchase more land for the hospital's farming operations.

Another common theme in Solier's early reports is the need for a more reliable source of water than the adjacent spring which had been used since 1887. Eventually, Solier proposed that a water pipe be installed to hook into the city reservoir to provide a safe and reliable source of water for the hospital.

⁹ Solier, "Report of the Superintendent of the Wyoming State Hospital for the Insane for 1904," in Biennial Report of the Wyoming Board of Charities and Reform for 1903-1904 (Laramie, WY: Chaplin, Stafford & Mathison, Printers, 1904), p. 31.

¹⁰ Solier, "Report of the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum for 1893," in Annual Report of the Wyoming Board of Charities and Reform for 1893 (Cheyenne, WY: 1893), p. 28.

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In 1894, Solier also asked the legislature for an appropriation "for grading, terracing, seeding to grass and setting out of trees around the asylum buildings. The great desirability, in fact the almost absolute necessity of a well arranged park and lawn around such an institution as this must be obvious to every one. It is not merely to appeal to the aesthetic tastes of the more refined and cultured, but it is in many cases really curative of mental disorder."¹¹ Again, this request reflects the Kirkbridean principle of providing a pleasant physical environment for mental patients.

In his annual report for 1895, Dr. Solier made a recommendation that the name of the institution be changed. "It seems to me that we have long outgrown the 'Asylum' as applied to an institution for the care and treatment of the insane," he explains. "Most of the older states have already discarded this term and have substituted in its stead the word 'Hospital.'¹² In 1897 the name was changed to the Wyoming State Hospital for the Insane.¹³

Dr. Solier's 1896 request for a new building for male patients was not fulfilled until 1906 when a new wing was added onto the original building. By this time, the patient population had risen to 129 (90 men and 39 women).¹⁴

In the following year (1907), a large brick stable (no longer standing and designed by William Dubois) was built to house six horses and eighteen cows. Solier proudly reports that "Our engineer, Mr. Frank Tucker, who had charge of the work, did all of the concrete and most of the carpenter work himself with only the assistance of patients. The only expense for labor was for brick laying a little of the carpenter work."¹⁵

¹¹ Solier, "Report of the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum for 1894," in Annual Report of the Wyoming Board of Charities and Reform for 1894 (Cheyenne, WY: 1894), p. 26; hereafter cited as "Report for 1894."

¹² Solier, "Report for 1894," pp. 24-25.

¹³ Solier, "Report of the Superintendent of the Wyoming State Hospital for the Insane for 1897," in Annual Report of the Wyoming Board of Charities and Reform for 1897 (Cheyenne, WY: 1897), p. 34.

¹⁴ Solier, "Report of the Superintendent of the Wyoming State Hospital for the Insane for 1906," in Biennial Report of the Wyoming Board of Charities and Reform for 1905-1906 (Laramie, WY: Laramie Republican Co., 1906), p. 41.

¹⁵ Solier, "Report of the Superintendent of the Wyoming State Hospital for the Insane for 1908," in Biennial Report of the Wyoming Board of Charities and Reform for 1907-1908 (Laramie, WY: Laramie

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In 1907, the Ninth Legislature appropriated \$50,000 for a new building for women patients. According to Solier's report of 1908, work on the building, again designed by William Dubois, was begun in the summer of 1908. The Women's Building, in 1910, was named Brooks Cottage in honor of Governor Bryant B. Brooks, according to Solier, because of "the interest that Governor Brooks has always manifested in this institution, and in honor of his administration."¹⁶

Solier considered the Women's Building "one of the best constructed and most convenient of the state buildings. . . ." ¹⁷ It contained two wards, each occupying an entire floor. The second floor ward was reserved for more disturbed patients. The porches on each floor were deemed vital to the treatment of patients by allowing them to be outside.¹⁸ The interior furnishings of the building were designed "so that the wards are cheerful, comfortable, spacious, well lighted, well ventilated and altogether cozy and homelike." A photograph of the interior of Brooks Cottage in the superintendent's report for 1910 shows the building's broad halls and airy public rooms, furnished with carpets, plants, wicker furniture, and a piano.

"While the cost of erecting and furnishing such a building may seem expensive," Solier explains, "we may confidently expect to secure a greater degree of comfort and contentment for the unfortunately entrusted to our care and eventually to obtain a higher percentage of recoveries."¹⁹ In his report for 1914, Solier reports that considerable work was done on grading and seeding the lawn in front of this building in the previous year.²⁰

Republican Co., 1908), p. 32.

¹⁶ Solier, "Report of the Superintendent of the Wyoming State Hospital for the Insane for 1910," in Biennial Report of the Wyoming Board of Charities and Reform for 1909-1910 (Laramie, WY: Laramie Republican Co., Printers and Binders, 1910), p. 37; hereafter cited as "Report for 1910."

¹⁷ Solier, "Report for 1910," p. 23.

¹⁸ Solier, "Report for 1910," p. 38.

¹⁹ Solier, "Report for 1910", p. 38.

²⁰ Solier, "Report of the Superintendent of the Wyoming State Hospital for the Insane for 1914," in Biennial Report of the Wyoming Board of Charities and Reform for 1913-1914 (Laramie, WY: Laramie Republican Co., Printers & Binders, 1914), p. 55.

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In 1916, several hundred trees were planted for shade and for windbreaks.²¹ In addition, "over twenty-three hundred square yards of concrete road were laid . . . This roadway is fifteen feet wide and runs from the entrance gate to all our buildings occupied by patients. . . . We are using it for the daily walking parties of patients."²²

The chief building project in 1916 was a new addition to the Building for Men. Solier laments that "the new building now under construction will not be provided with porches [for lack of funds]. . . . Ten years ago we built long roomy porches for our male wards and have found that they are absolutely necessary for comfort and health. They are in daily use even in our coldest weather except when east winds are prevalent. . . . I therefore strongly recommend the construction of a two-story porch sixty feet long and twelve feet wide. . . built on the east side of the new building and should confirm to it in material and architecture."²³

Finally in 1916, Solier comments that "for a number of years past we have keenly realized the need for hydrotherapeutic treatment of our acute cases."²⁴ Hydrotherapy was an accepted form of treatment, ranging from providing patients with warm soothing baths to calm them down, to confinement of patients in enclosed tubs for hours or even days at a time.²⁵ Solier admitted that some physicians questioned the efficacy of hydrotherapy, but argued that "continuous warm baths, massage and wet packs are conceded to be the most essentially in accomplishing curative results." He notes that the "new building for men now under construction has a room especially designed for the installation of two continuous warm baths and tables for massage and wet packs."²⁶

²¹ Solier, "Report of the Superintendent of the Wyoming State Hospital for the Insane for 1916," in Biennial Report of the Wyoming Board of Charities and Reform for 1915-1916 (Laramie, WY: Republican Co., Printers & Binders, 1916), p. 83; hereafter cited as "Report for 1916."

²² Solier, "Report for 1916," p. 66.

²³ Solier, "Report for 1916," p. 69.

²⁴ Solier, "Report for 1916," p. 70.

²⁵ Grob, pp. 182-83.

²⁶ Solier, "Report for 1916," p. 70.

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The hospital suffered a serious setback in 1917 – and historic preservation a real loss – when a fire destroyed “all the buildings for male patients, including our central or administration building.” All that survived the fire was the 1916 addition to the Building for Men, which was connected to the main building by a short hall and which lost only its roof. Solier explains that “thus building had a reinforced concrete slab for the attic floor, which effectually arrested the progress of the fire.”²⁷

By 1918, with a patient census at 231, Solier reported that the construction of a one-story fireproof cottage to house 45 of the “more disturbed and unmanageable male patients” was nearly completed and would be occupied shortly. The Building for Special Male Patients was designed by William Dubois, and built with patient labor, using material salvaged from the fire as much as possible.²⁸ Patient labor was also used during 1917 and 1918 to excavate the foundation and tunnel connecting the new cottage for men with the main tunnel between the Building for Men and the Women’s Building.

“All of our male patients are now housed in modern, well-built and comfortably furnished fire-proof buildings,” Solier reported in his 1918 report. There are now five of these wards, each accommodating from forty to sixty patients, with a large congregate dining room on the first floor of the main or central building. . . . Each has a comfortable and spacious outdoor porch always open to patients and so sheltered that only in the severest winter weather will they be uncomfortable.”²⁹ Solier notes that the most disturbed and violent patients are now segregated from the other patients.

During the 1910s, construction of farm and ancillary buildings also continued. A concrete vegetable cellar (no longer standing) 50 feet by 26 feet was completed in 1916. In 1920, a 150-foot cement stave silo (no longer standing) was built – “the only one in this immediate vicinity.”³⁰

²⁷ Solier, “Report of the Superintendent of the Wyoming State Hospital for the Insane for 1918,” in Biennial Report of the Wyoming Board of Charities and Reform for 1917-1918 (Laramie, WY: Laramie Republican Co., Printers & Binders, 1919), p. 62; hereafter cited as “Report for 1918.”

²⁸ Solier, “Report for 1918,” p. 64.

²⁹ Solier, “Report for 1918,” p. 45.

³⁰ Solier, “Report of the Superintendent of the Wyoming State Hospital for the Insane for 1920,” in Biennial Report of the Wyoming Board of Charities and Reform for 1919-1920 (Laramie, WY: Laramie Printing Co., Printers & Binders, 1920), p. 58.

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From Solier's reports, it is clear that the development of the hospital from 1906 through 1918 was driven not just by growth in the patient population and the resulting demands for additional facilities, but also by therapeutic considerations - the need to separate classes of patients (the violent from the tractable), the introduction of new treatment methods (such as hydrotherapy), and the desire to provide amenities for patients (porches and walking paths) that supported therapeutic goals.

In his report for 1922, Solier reported that the hospital had established a "hydro-therapeutic department with showers and four continuous warm baths. The results have been gratifying," he went on, "but the work has suffered long interruptions on account of difficulty in engaging competent attendants."³¹

By 1922, the patient population had reached 322, an increase of nearly 30% in just four years.³² During that year, the basement of the Women's Building was converted to additional wards for female patients, and the superintendent recommended the construction of more accommodations for male patients. In 1924, a two-story and basement addition was made to the Building for Men. Constructed as an extension of the east end of the north wing, the addition contained 28 rooms housing about 75 men. "It is constructed of the same material and along the same architectural lines as the main building," Solier reported, "so that it does not detract in any way from its appearance or interfere with its ward arrangements."³³

The New Building for Women, again designed by William Dubois, opened in 1926. Seventy female patients were transferred from the Women's Building to the new structure which "is located 75 feet northwest of Brooks Cottage. On the first floor were housed "infirm, bedfast, and aged women and the second floor accommodates the more disturbed and violent many of whom occasionally require more or less restraint or seclusion," according to Solier. "These are the classes that would especially prove unmanageable

³¹ Solier, "Report of the Superintendent of the Wyoming State Hospital for the Insane for 1922," in Biennial Report of the Wyoming Board of Charities and Reform for 1921-22 (Sheridan, WY: The Mills Co., 1922), p. 74; hereafter cited as "Report for 1922."

³² Solier, "Report for 1922," p. 75.

³³ Solier, "Report of the Superintendent of the Wyoming State Hospital for 1924," in Biennial Report of the Wyoming Board of Charities and Reform for 1923-24 (Cheyenne, WY: Wyoming Labor Journal Publishing Co., 1924), p. 52; hereafter cited as "Report for 1924."

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and difficult to remove safely in case of fire," he went on airily, "but as this is a fire-proof building the necessity for their hasty removal will probably never occur."

The basements of the New Building for Women and the Women's Building were "connected by a concrete tunnel for food carriers." The tunnel, constructed largely with patient labor, was "so built that it will become eventually the foundation of a one-story corridor that will connect the first floors of the new building and Brooks Cottage." The corridor was intended for passage between buildings in bad weather and for emergency evacuation of either building.³⁴

In addition to buildings intended for patient housing, several garages (no longer standing) of reinforced concrete were put up in 1926, as "so many employees own automobiles that the matter of garage accommodations became quite acute last year."³⁵ A few more garages were added in each subsequent year through 1932.

Between 1929 and 1930 an addition to the Building for Special Male Patients was constructed to house 25 male patients "of a class that require special accommodations in the way of housing arrangements so that we are enabled to sleep many of our more dangerous and homicidal ones in individual strong rooms."

During that same period, an additional ward was created in the New Building for Women. "To it an outside porch or patio has been added, making it possible for the inmates of this ward to have free access to the outdoors."³⁶ Solier also reported that the lawn in front of the New Building for Women was graded and seeded.³⁷

The continued growth in patient population through the 1920s (460 at the end of 1930) meant not only the construction of new residential space, but also expansion of the

³⁴ Solier, "Report of the Superintendent of the Wyoming State Hospital for 1926," in Biennial Report of the Wyoming Board of Charities and Reform for 1924-1926 (Cheyenne, WY: Wyoming Labor Journal Publishing Co., Printers & Binders, 1926), p. 71; hereafter cited as "Report for 1926."

³⁵ Solier, "Report for 1926," p. 71.

³⁶ Solier, "Report of the Superintendent of the Wyoming State Hospital for 1930," in Biennial Report of the Wyoming Board of Charities and Reform for 1928-30 (Sheridan, WY: The Mills Co., 1930), p. 55; hereafter cited as "Report for 1930."

³⁷ Solier, "Report for 1930," p. 56.

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hospital's infrastructure and utility buildings. A new heating plant (no longer standing), for instance, was completed in 1924. The coal-burning plant produced steam throughout the campus. Solier called attention to the fact that the "steam mains are equipped with thermostatic regulators to maintain uniform temperatures in the various buildings occupied by inmates."³⁸ In 1926, a new 6-inch water main was installed to provide more consistent water pressure,³⁹ and in 1928, a new brick-&-concrete laundry was constructed. Two years later, the old laundry was converted to a bakery.⁴⁰ In 1933 a carpenter shop was constructed.

Similar improvements were made in the farming operations. In 1922, a dairy barn (no longer standing) was completed with 48 steel stalls for dairy cows and a loft to hold 140 tons for hay. Except for the bricklaying, the barn was constructed with patient labor. By 1930, a new calf barn (30 feet by 50 feet), a new chicken house (22 feet by 160 feet, no longer standing) and a concrete granary (30 feet x 50 feet, no longer standing) had been added to the hospital's farm buildings.⁴¹ A chicken granary was also constructed during this time.

In 1923, the institution underwent a third and final name change, becoming the Wyoming State Hospital. The 1920s saw the maturation of the campus into two distinct parts - the residential/administrative at the north end and the farm operations at the south. The north campus emerged as a tight cluster of structures as buildings were either added onto or built quite close to existing structures. While the new structures were dictated by administrative and therapeutic goals (such as further differentiating and segregating classes of patients, on the exterior they generally maintained uniform or at least compatible architectural styles and building materials.

The evolution of the campus also included an emphasis on landscaping with trees and lawns to provide a place for patient enjoyment, as shown in the photograph of patients enjoying their leisure on the north-facing lawn from the 1930 report.⁴² The overall

³⁸ Solier, "Report for 1924," p. 52.

³⁹ Solier, "Report for 1926," p. 72.

⁴⁰ Solier, "Report for 1930," pp. 56-57.

⁴¹ Solier, "Report for 1930," pp. 56-57.

⁴² Solier, "Report for 1930," p. 52.

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effect is the creation of a comfortable, human-scale environment, an atmosphere that the oldest part of the hospital campus retains today.

In April 1931, Dr. David Williams succeeded Solier as superintendent. Judging from his first report in 1932, Williams seems to have taken up the work of the hospital where Solier left off. "Where it has been possible," Williams reports, "patients were assigned congenial, as well as useful occupations, and most of them having a preference for outdoor life, were engaged in farm work and the other departments outside. Those unable for various reasons to engage in some form of occupation were permitted to spend their time each day during the pleasant seasons of the year upon the grounds, taking walks or sitting on the lawn." Williams commented on the extension of the hospital lawn in front of the main buildings, and reported that "a new entrance has been constructed in front of the Hospital made of cobblerock and having iron gates to replace the old wire fence."⁴³

"Within doors," Williams continued, "the emphasis was placed in making each day attractive. Daily papers were distributed to the wards, and there were always plenty of magazines to read, and during the summer season, flowers and plants were provided for the wards, as well as the dining rooms."⁴⁴

One of the last of the major buildings constructed during the period of significance - Building for Employees - was completed during Williams' first year as superintendent. Shortly after its construction it was named the Clarence D. Clark Memorial Hall in honor of former Wyoming Senator C. D. Clark. Aside from the superintendent's residence, it was the only building intended to house hospital employees.

Williams' took over the hospital superintendency at a critical period in the history of American mental hospitals. First, the Depression and later World War II drained public funds away from these institutions, so that new construction came to a virtual halt during the 1930s and early 1940s.⁴⁵ At the Wyoming State Hospital, the only patient-related structure erected during this period was the Building for the Criminal Insane,

⁴³ D. B. Williams, "Report of the Superintendent of the Wyoming State Hospital for 1932," in Biennial Report of the Wyoming Board of Charities and Reform for 1930-32 (Cheyenne, WY: Capitol-Pioneer, 1932), p. 27.

⁴⁴ Williams, p. 25.

⁴⁵ Grob, p. 165.

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completed in 1935 as a Federal Public Works Project. It was also the last patient building to be constructed during the period of significance. Second, radically different treatment methods began to emerge in the 1930s that promised to transform mental hospitals from primarily custodial institutions, which the Wyoming State Hospital had clearly become, to places where permanent cures were effected. Among these treatments were insulin-coma induction, electroshock, lobotomy, and -- after World War II -- psychotropic drug therapy.⁴⁶ (Unfortunately, for our understanding of the Wyoming State Hospital during this period, critical records are missing. None of the biennial superintendents' reports from 1933 through 1950 are extant in the Wyoming State Archives, the State Library, or the University of Wyoming library.)

In the post-World War II era, two more trends in the treatment of the mentally ill affected the physical development of the Wyoming State Hospital. The first was the rapid development and use of psychotropic drugs to control the symptoms and regulate the behavior of the mentally ill, thus reducing the need for long-term care in an institution. The second, in the late 1950s, was the emergence of a national policy calling for community-based mental health care which relied on outpatient and day care facilities rather than more expensive mental hospitals to care for the nation's mentally ill. The result has been a steady decline in patient populations in mental hospitals all over the United States, including at the Wyoming State Hospital.

It is no surprise, then, that none of the last five buildings constructed during the period of significance were built to house patients. One was a paint shop erected sometime in the mid-1940s. Three housed hospital staff as the Superintendent's Residence, Business Manager's Residence and the Living Quarters; the other, Whalen Hall, was the hospital kitchen and cafeteria. These last buildings were built in 1948.

Pharmaceuticals and community-based mental health programs are the staples of the treatment of the mentally ill in the Twenty-first century. They have so reduced the patient population at the Wyoming State Hospital, as they have elsewhere, that the hospital now finds its historic physical plant no longer necessary to carry out its mission, and is in the process of abandoning the buildings that so clearly tell the story of the treatment of the mentally ill from the 1890s through the 1940s.

⁴⁶ Grob, pp. 165-190; Robert Whitaker, Mad in America: Bad Science, Bad Medicine, and the Enduring Mistreatment of the Mentally Ill (Cambridge, MA: Perseus Publishing, 2002), pp. 107-140.

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In summary, the Wyoming State Insane Asylum/State Hospital is historically significant on several counts. First, it retains remarkable integrity as a complex. Astonishingly, only two of the buildings related to patient care that were constructed during the period of significance. All the other large historical buildings are intact and in their original configuration. In addition, a few of the farm outbuildings and utilitarian buildings also remain. Second, a number of the buildings in the complex were designed by distinguished Wyoming architect William Dubois. Finally, the evolution of the complex during the period of significance directly reflects national historical trends in the treatment of the mentally ill from the 1890s through the 1940s.

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Geographical Data

UTM References:

5.	12	504030	4567690
	Zone	Easting	Northing
6.	12	504180	4568040
	Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description:

E ½ SW ¼ SE ¼ NE ¼; SE ¼ SE ¼ NE ¼; NE ¼ NE ¼ SE ¼; NW ¼ NE ¼ SE ¼; and N ½ SE ¼ NE ¼ SE ¼ Section 21, T15N, R12W. NW ¼ SW ¼ NW ¼ NW ¼ SW ¼ Section 22, T15N, R12W.

The boundary of the Wyoming State Insane Asylum is indicated as a black dashed line on the accompanying map entitled "Wyoming State Insane Asylum District."

Boundary Justification:

The boundary of approximately 24 acres is drawn to encompass essentially what remains of the historic administrative core and farm of the original 160-acre Wyoming State Insane Asylum. This includes resources that have historically been associated with the social development of the Wyoming State Insane Asylum and best represent its architectural evolution for the period 1887-1948. The resources stand on original hospital lands located in sections 21 and 22 of the Evanston Township. Additional lands acquired or leased over the years, located in other sections, are not included in the district boundary as they do not relate to the criteria and period of significance.

The district's historic resources include fifteen contributing buildings, one contributing object, and two noncontributing buildings. The majority of contributing resources are of masonry construction. The largest concentration of these resources is located east of Obsidian Circle and west of Sapphire Street. There are also a few historic resources that run along Yellowstone River Drive to the east of Sapphire Street and west of Jade Street. The tree-clustered lawn east of Obsidian Circle and west of Diamond Street is included in the boundary as it was established early in the history of the Wyoming State Insane Asylum as a place for daily retreat and seen as integral to the campus aesthetics. The historic residence (Farm Superintendent's Residence) at Obsidian Circle is a noncontributing building as the installation of vinyl siding and windows has compromised its integrity. If the residence is restored in the near future this nomination should be reassessed to determine if the building

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is a contributing resource. The other noncontributing building (Recreational Therapy Building) is nonhistoric. It is included in the district boundary only because it is located in the middle of a cluster of historic resources and therefor cannot be excluded.

Excluded from the boundary where possible are resources that do not relate to the defined criteria and period of significance. These resources for the most part lie between Sapphire Street and Emerald Drive and north of Yellowstone River Drive appearing in a cluster as modern masonry or metal facilities. They include large dormitories, a laundry, tunnel access, shed, and maintenance shops. Although the butcher shop found in this cluster is historic, it is set apart from the main concentration of historic resources. For this reason it has been excluded from the district. A group of four small reservoir buildings lies along the south edge of Lake Louise to the north. Totaling no more than 400 square feet each, they are not historic, and thus excluded from the district. Other nonhistoric buildings excluded include the masonry heating plant along Obsidian Circle and the residence south of the district, across State Highway 150 South. A two-part cemetery west of the district, across Interstate 80, has been excluded due to lack of documentation. This nomination should be reassessed when more information on the cemetery is available to determine whether or not it meets the National Register criteria and whether it should be added to this nomination.

A number of historic and nonhistoric documents were consulted in consideration of the boundary. These included but were not limited to deeds, survey maps, plat maps, and annual and biennial hospital reports. Furthermore, limited site investigations were conducted.