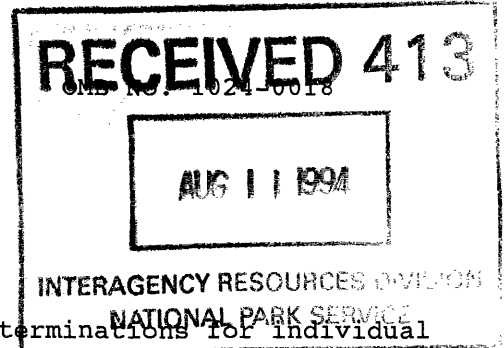


NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name C. H. King Company and First National Bank of Shoshoni

other names/site number Yellowstone Drug

2. Location

street & number 127 Main Street not for publication N/A

city or town Shoshoni vicinity N/A

state Wyoming code WY county Fremont code 013

zip code 82649

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

John J. Keck Signature of certifying official Date 8/4/94

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
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 _____

Edson H. Beall *9/8/94*

other (explain): _____

Entered in the
National Register

Beall _____
Signature of Keeper Date
of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	_____ buildings
_____	_____ sites
_____	_____ structures
_____	_____ objects
<u>1</u>	_____ Total

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

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

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6. Function or Use

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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Commerce

Sub: Financial

Social

Department Store

Meeting Hall

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Commerce

Sub: Department Store

Social

Meeting Hall

=====

7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Other: 20th C vernacular

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

roof Metal

walls Frame, Pressed metal siding

other

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

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8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce
Social

Period of Significance 1907 - 1943

Significant Dates _____

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation _____

Architect/Builder _____

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1 acre

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>12</u>	<u>734920</u>	<u>4790780</u>	3	___	___
2	___	___	___	4	___	___

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Henry Jensen and Eileen Starr

organization State Historic Preservation Office date May 1994

street & number Barrett Building telephone 307-777-6301

city or town Cheyenne state WY zip code 82002

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

Photographs

- Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

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

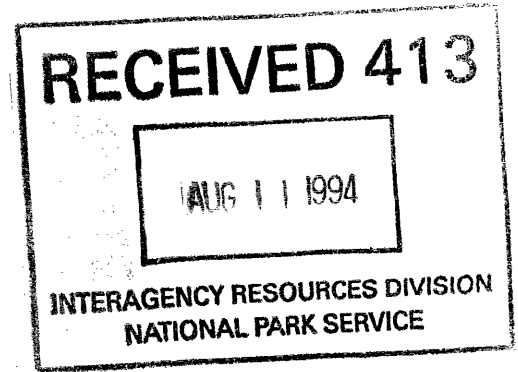
name Wind River Lodge #25 A. F. and A. M.

street & number 127 Main Street telephone

city or town Shoshoni state WY zip code 82649
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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET



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King Co. and First Nat. Bank of Shoshoni
name of property
Fremont Co., WY
County and State

The C. H. King Company and First National Bank were housed beside each other in a substantial frame commercial structure, known today as Yellowstone Drug. The building, constructed around 1906, is located at the corner of Main Street and Highway 20/26 in Shoshoni, Wyoming. It is one of the small town's earliest surviving structures due to fires that occurred in 1908. The surrounding commercial area consists of younger historic brick one and two story commercial buildings and many are no longer used, although it is obvious that Shoshoni was at one time a prosperous commercial center. The King Company Building is two stories and originally had two large but separate commercial operations so there were two entries on the facade. The cladding material, pressed metal siding imitating rock faced ashlar, was placed there by the original builder. Additional commercial space is found on the side of the building and the Wind River Masonic Lodge has held meetings upstairs for years. The building is typical of turn of the century, small town commercial structures. The C. H. King Building/ First National Bank of Shoshoni retains a high degree of architectural integrity.

The overall dimensions of the building are 50' by 110'. The C. H. King part of the building was located in the south half of the building while the First National Bank was in the north half. The facade or east side of the building had two recessed entries that were separated by a substantial pressed metal pilaster with egg and dart molding. A storefront window to the south of the entry has 2 large lites and the clerestory window, located above the storefront windows, has been covered. The entry to the King Building, the larger of the two entries, has a non-original wood door with one lite and a transom; the door is flanked by stationary glass panels. The entry to the bank is now covered with pressed metal siding yet concrete steps are evident in front of the non-existent entry. An oval shaped ornamental stained glass window with 4 narrow keystones and a plain surround is found to the north of the entry. A large stationary storefront window with one large lite, surrounded on three sides by smaller lites, is to the north of the oval window.

Located above the first story is an ornamental secondary pressed metal cornice. There are four double hung windows symmetrically placed on the upper story. Two of the windows are 1 lite over 1 lite while the other windows have 3 lites. The primary cornice is pressed metal and consists of five brackets and with a row of medallion blocks and square medallions. A pilaster is located at the corner and at the edge of the building's upper story.

On the north side of the building, the side along Highway 20/26, the poured concrete foundation is evident. This public side of the building is not symmetrical and actually has three entries. At the north east side of the north face is an original entry with a new storm door. An original window has been replaced by an air conditioning unit. Two large storefront windows that provided light for the bank were placed between the air conditioning unit and a door. An entry to the upstairs is located in the middle of the facade. An additional storefront, housing a different business, was located on this side. This major storefront, placed near the middle of the building, consists of a recessed entry flanked by a large storefront window on either side. The clerestory window above

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the storefront panels has been covered and the door is not original. A smaller storefront is located at the rear of the building; today a branch of the Fremont County Library is housed here. The storefront consists of a smallish storefront window with a wood door with one lite and a new storm door.

The second story has double hung windows irregularly spaced. One of the windows is paired while the others are single and all are 1 lite over 1 lite. What looks like a door on the upper story has been filled in and is no longer accessible. New signs adorn both the facade and north side. Two different kinds of pressed metal siding, each measuring 27" by 58", were used to cover this side of the building. A simpler metal cornice with dentil molding was used on this face.

Outside access to the upper story is on the west side or rear of the building. New corrugated plastic sheets cover the staircase. The pressed metal siding on this side is imitation brick. A stationary storefront window provides light for the library while the rest of the windows are hopper windows. There is a double hung unit on the west side. An additional entrance, located on the back of the building, is underneath the staircase. The Masonic Lodge recently invested a substantial amount of money to repair the sloped roof and maintain the building. A new gutter with the new metal roof protects the building. A parapet wall above the roof is evident from the back.

The interior of the structure has been altered so that the partition dividing the bank from the C. H. King business is gone. New ceiling tiles and flooring were added to the building. A substantial bank vault with two entries still exists with the original doors and hardware. The manufacturer of the vault was the York Safe and Lock Company of York, Pennsylvania and the name of the bank still exists above the doors. Pressed metal siding was placed on some of the interior walls although this is not original. Wood wainscoting is located below the metal siding. The Masonic Lodge on the second story consists of a meeting or lodge room with other rooms for socializing. A basement exists below the first story.

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Section 8

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King Co. and First National Bank of Shoshoni
name of property
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The King Company and First National Bank Building of Shoshoni is significant because of the role the building and its businesses played in the growth and development of the small town of Shoshoni. Its key location in the commercial area made it attractive to a number of different businesses as it housed the first lumber company in town, a grocery store, antique shop, dry goods store, a bank, and it currently houses the famous Yellowstone Drug noteworthy for its malts and shakes. At one time the Shoshoni Post Office was also located in the building. Fraternal organizations have used the second story for meetings and social occasions for over fifty years. The building with its continuous use as a center of commerce, in a community that has experienced significant booms and busts, communicates the important role Shoshoni has had as a service center to the surrounding agricultural, energy, and recreational community.

Construction of the Charles Henry King Company and First National Bank of Shoshoni Building actually predated the arrival of the Chicago and North Western (CNW) Railroad. The Pioneer Townsite Company, an entity associated with the CNW Railroad, platted the town in 1904 and began selling lots the same year. According to records in the Fremont County Assessor's Office, the Pioneer Townsite Company sold lots 1, 2, and 4 to C. H. King on September 13, 1905. These lots were located at the junction of the two most important streets in the heart of the new town. Construction materials utilized in the building had to be hauled from Moneta, approximately 20 miles away, because the railroad had not yet reached Shoshoni.

King and his family came to Casper from Omaha and were one of the earliest settlers in the city. King was a prosperous entrepreneur who subsequently established one of the first banks in Casper as well as a dry goods store. In association with Dr. Frederick Salathe, he helped finance the construction of an electric company in Casper. He also had a store in Kaycee. His reputation as an ingenious businessman was due to his success in founding commercial ventures in towns located along new rail corridors. (Today C. H. King is also recognized in Wyoming as the biological grandfather to former President Gerald Ford.)

The C. H. King building housed the first lumber company in the town. On March 31, 1906, there were advertisements for the King Lumber Company and the C.H. King Company in the local newspaper, The Shoshoni Capital. According to the ads, the King Lumber Company was a dealer in "rough and dressed lumber, doors, windows, moulding of all kinds, building paper, all kinds of steel roofing, siding, lime and cement." The King Lumber Company supplied construction materials for the new town of Shoshoni as well as the homesteaders who were moving into the area to the west of town.

The other business located in the same structure was the First National Bank of Shoshoni. The principal agent for the sale of real estate in Shoshoni, Frank Harmon, had his office in the First National Bank of Shoshoni.

Homesteaders were interested in moving to this part of Fremont County because of the availability of land on what had been part of the Wind River Indian Reservation. An act of Congress on March 3, 1905, made over one million acres of land available under the Homestead Act (Larson). Due to tremendous publicity,

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over 10,000 people registered as applicants for the 1600 homesteads available. Anxious applicants inundated Shoshoni as the railhead for the CNW railroad at the time. Although the actual lottery took place in Lander, Shoshoni was a tent town with a "hell on wheels" atmosphere. Shoshoni was so lively that the militia from Douglas had to be brought into maintain order after the Town Attorney was murdered.

Shoshoni's population decreased after the conclusion of the land lottery. The town serviced the surrounding agricultural interests that including raising both sheep and cattle. The commercial area on the other side of Main Street was devastated by a fire in March of 1908. After the fire, the original frame commercial buildings were replaced with brick structures. Therefore, the C.H. King Company Building is one of the oldest commercial buildings that remain in Shoshoni.

A 1918 Sanborn Insurance map indicated that the building sold general merchandise. C.H. King sold his building to William C. Smart on July 15, 1919. Smart and his partner Ralph Linn had previously established a grocery store in Shoshoni and moved into the C.H. King building. They operated as a partnership until 1926 when Smart purchased Linn's interest in the property. Slowly the town of Shoshoni declined. During the depression, Smart lost his property to Fremont County because he could not pay the property taxes. The Wind River Lodge #25 bought the building for back taxes the same year and have retained ownership since 1937. The Masonic Lodge is the longest continuous occupant of the building. A photograph printed in 1940 Annual Pictorial Edition: Wonderful Wyoming showed the building with a sign for "Fred A. Garus-Livestock." So inspite of hard times, the structure continued to house commercial enterprises.

Shoshoni experienced growth during the 1940s when a dam was constructed north of town on the Wind River. Residences on the north side of Shoshoni were built to house construction workers. Energy booms associated with the uranium, oil, and natural gas industries caused Shoshoni to grow significantly during the 1970s. During the early 1970s the King Building was used as a residence and antique store. By the late 1970s, Yellowstone Drug, a business that specialized in ice cream confections, had occupied the first floor of the King Building. Shoshoni's location close to Boysen Reservoir, the Wind River Canyon and other recreational destinations helped to generate business in town. Due to recent energy development in Lysite, located about 25 miles away, Shoshoni is once again experiencing its latest boom in population.

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King Co. and First National Bank of Shoshoni
Name of property
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Interviews, April 26 1994. Lorraine Ocenas, Rolley Cox.

Landmichl, Ludwig Stanley. "Historical Outline In Brief of Fremont County." WPA
Subject File, Fremont County #1451, Wyoming State Museum, no date.

Larson, T. A. History of Wyoming, Second Edition. University of Nebraska Press:
1978.

1940 Annual Pictorial Edition: Wonderful Wyoming Fremont County.

Progressive Men of the State of Wyoming. A. W. Bowen and Co., Chicago: 1903.

Sanborn Insurance Company Map. 1918

"The Shoshoni Capital," Vol. 1, No. 13, Saturday 31, 1906.

Wilkins, Edness Kimball. "Star-Tribune" March 31, 1974, p. 3A.

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name of property
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County and State

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Verbal Boundary Description

The C. H. King Company and First National Bank of Shoshoni Building is located on Lots 1 and 2 of Block 19 in the original town plat of Shoshoni.

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Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nomination is defined by curbs and gutters along Highway 20/26 (south face) and the Main Street (east face) of Shoshoni, the alley on the rear of the building (west face), and the north wall of the building.