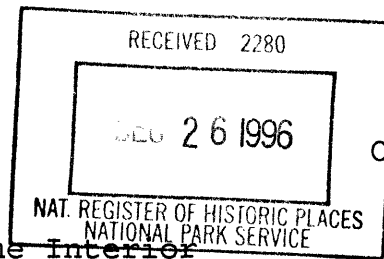


NPS Form 10-900-b
(March 1992)



OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Multiple Property Documentation Form

This form is used for documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form (National Register Bulletin 16B). Complete each item by entering the requested information. For additional space, use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

 X New Submission Amended Submission

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A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

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Buildings Designed by Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney in Casper, Wyoming,
from 1914-1925

=====

B. Associated Historic Contexts

=====

(Name each associated historic context, identifying theme, geographical area, and chronological period for each.)

=====

C. Form Prepared by

=====

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zip code 82009-9010

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D. Certification

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As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

John I Keck SHPO

11/13/96

Signature and title of certifying official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

USDI/NPS NRHP Multiple Property Documentation Form
(Buildings Designed by Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney in Casper, Wyoming,
from 1914-1925)
(Page 3)

I hereby certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

Linda McClelland
Signature of the Keeper

1/30/97
Date

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Table of Contents for Written Narrative
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Provide the following information on continuation sheets. Cite the letter and the title before each section of the narrative. Assign page numbers according to the instructions for continuation sheets in How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form (National Register Bulletin 16B). Fill in page numbers for each section in the space below.

E. Statement of Historic Contexts (If more than one historic context is documented, present them in sequential order.)	Page Numbers 5-40
F. Associated Property Types (Provide description, significance, and registration requirements.)	41-52
G. Geographical Data	53
H. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods (Discuss the methods used in developing the multiple property listing.)	53-54
I. Major Bibliographical References (List major written works and primary location of additional documentation: State Historic Preservation Office, other State agency, Federal agency, local government, university, or other, specifying repository.)	55-56

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 120 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Introduction

The firm of Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney was a prominent architectural firm in the City of Casper, Wyoming, from 1914-1925. This time period coincided with a period of unprecedented growth and prosperity for the city due to an oil boom in the nearby Salt Creek Oil Field in eastcentral Wyoming. Casper is the county seat of Natrona County and is strategically located on the North Platte River along the Oregon-Mormon Trail corridor used by nineteenth century emigrants. Later in the nineteenth century, the railroad built through the region and Casper was created as a railroad town. Originally an agricultural community largely dependent on the cattle and sheep industry, it became a marketing and commercial center for the oil industry due to its advantageous position as the nearest town on a major railroad line.

Arthur Garbutt came to Casper in 1914 and formed a partnership with Charles T. Weidner. James P. Sweeney joined the firm in about 1920. In a period of about twelve years, the firm designed fifteen schools and over fifty residences and commercial buildings in Casper. As the oil boom subsided and the nation was on the brink of the Great Depression, Casper's economy faltered, its population dwindled; Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney went out of business in the mid-1920s. However, they left a legacy of fine educational, commercial, religious, and residential buildings scattered throughout Casper, many of which are still in use today and in excellent physical condition.

Organization of Multiple Property Group

The multiple property documentation form identifies one historic context---buildings designed by the architectural firm of Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney in Casper, Wyoming, from 1914-1925. There are eight main property types associated with the context: Commercial, Industrial, Governmental, Residential, Social, Recreational and Cultural, Educational, and Religious buildings designed by the firm. They are derived from the Data Categories for Functions and Uses utilized by the National Register Registration Form. These categories serve to describe and identify the different types of buildings that were designed by the firm while doing business in the City of Casper. The context statement outlines general

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historic developments related to the theme. The discussion of the property types includes a description of physical characteristics, an evaluation of significance, and registration requirements for each property type.

Historic Context

The modern City of Casper evolved from a ferry crossing and frontier military post on the Oregon Trail. In 1847 the Mormons erected a commercial ferry and later a toll bridge to transport the emigrants and their wagons across the North Platte River. It also became the site of a stage stop, a Pony Express station, and a telegraph station along the major transcontinental link between the east and west coasts of America. In 1858, the military established Platte Bridge Station, later known as Fort Caspar, a two-company post established to protect the Oregon Trail migration from the Native Americans who resisted the invasion of their lands. Following the Plains Indian Wars of the late 1860s and early 1870s and the negotiation of the Treaty of 1876, the region was opened to non-Indian settlement. Ranchers quickly filled the vast open ranges with large herds of cattle.

Casper was a railroad town created in 1888 when the Chicago and North Western Railroad extended its line westward from Nebraska and built up the North Platte River Valley through Douglas and Glenrock. At first the ranching-oriented town grew slowly, and the census counted only a thousand people by the turn of the century. However, the commercial production of oil in the area in the 1910s and 1920s quickly changed the character of the Casper community. The great Salt Creek Oil Field, located about fifty miles north of Casper, was extensively developed after 1910. Casper was strategically located as the nearest railhead to the field, and it became the major oil shipping point. Refineries and tank farms were built at Casper, and a system of pipelines was laid connecting them to the field. The Midwest Refining Company and Standard Oil Company of Indiana invested heavily in the field and assured a bright future for Salt Creek. As a result of these developments, the City of Casper experienced an oil boom period that began in 1913-1914 and continued well into the next decade. The major oil concerns established their headquarters in Casper, providing employment and injecting capital into the local economy. The population

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multiplied, and prosperity accelerated community expansion and the construction of buildings. Casper experienced the typical western boom cycle of unprecedented growth, excessive economic expansion and speculation, and inevitable decline.

The architectural firm of Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney was responsible for Casper's most prominent and elaborate buildings of the oil and construction boom of the 1920s, including the Townsend Hotel, the Con-Roy Building, the Tribune Building, the Casper Fire Station, the Wyoming National Bank Building, the Tripeny Building, the Elks Building, the Church of Saint Anthony, and Natrona County High School.

Arthur M. Garbutt was the chief architect and driving force of the firm. He was born in Rochester, New York in 1875. He graduated from the Mechanics Institute in Rochester and also studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; he first practiced in Ridgeway, Pennsylvania, where he was associated with a Mr. Parks who specialized in public building construction. Garbutt had two uncles living in Fort Collins, Colorado, and in 1898 came there on a visit. Around 1902 or 1903, he moved to Fort Collins, where he taught drafting at the Colorado Agricultural College (now Colorado State University). He also practiced architecture in association with Fort Collins builder C.J. Loveland. He worked on a number of commercial blocks, residences, and public buildings.

In 1903, he designed the Elks Building, which was destroyed in the 1970s. In 1905, he designed the Colorado Block, which was hailed as the most modern business block in town at that date and influenced future building in the downtown area. This building is still standing (100 block of South College Avenue) and is a two-story brick multiple storefront with small-paned glass clerestories and protruding decorative cornice.

In 1906, he assisted Montezuma W. Fuller, the city's first licensed architect, in designing the YMCA building (now gone) at 140 East Oak Street. In 1907, Garbutt designed the Fort Collins National Guard Armory at 300 East Mountain Avenue. This is a two-story brick building with a crenelated parapet with coping and entablature of decorative brickwork. There is a large, round arched entrance with brick surround and a keystone. The windows are one over one-light double-hung units with stone sills.

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This building has been somewhat altered with the addition of an overhead garage door in the arched entrance and a storefront on the west side of the facade. Garbutt's classical orientation that would become a basis of his work in Casper is evident in the crenelated parapet and round arched entrance.

In 1907, he designed the Commercial Bank and Trust Building (146 North College Avenue), a two-story tan brick building of neoclassical design with an ornate marble mock Roman Doric portico on the facade, arched windows and entrance with marble stepped arches with radiating voussoirs, and the name of the bank inscribed in stone across the frieze. Again, this building clearly reflects Garbutt's classical architectural roots.

Also in 1907, Garbutt designed the rectory for St. Joseph's Catholic Church on West Mountain Avenue. This is a two-story hipped-roofed building constructed with tan brick. It has a wrap around hipped-roofed porch that is open on the facade (west side) and closed on the south side. The building features one-light windows with leaded stained glass transoms and three-light windows in the closed porch area with stained glass transoms. In the late 1970s, this building was moved from the church premises to 400 Wood Street.

As late as 1911 and 1912, Garbutt was still listed in city directories in association with Montezuma W. Fuller and Son. However, in about 1913, Garbutt left Fort Collins to practice architecture in Wyoming, at first dividing his time between Casper and Riverton. Garbutt took in Charles T. Weidner, originally from Pennsylvania, as his partner, and the new firm of Garbutt and Weidner began advertising in Casper papers as early as February 1914. At that time, the firm worked out of the Mokler Building. They later moved to the Con-Roy Building, which the firm designed in 1917. In that same year, Garbutt built a fine two-story home for his family at 433 Milton, which later became the residence of Ednes Kimball Wilkins, pioneer historian and legislator. In about 1920, James P. Sweeney, an architectural draftsman, joined the firm. Due to the shortage of housing in Casper in the early 1920s, Sweeney initially roomed with the Garbutts on Milton Avenue.

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Between 1914 and 1925, Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney proceeded to design an impressive array of buildings for boomtown Casper. Casper's population more than tripled from 8,474 in 1917 to 26,520 by 1925. The firm prospered during a period of unparalleled economic growth that saw the number of building permits soar from 574 in 1920 to 1,256 by 1923. Casper's business leaders spent 20 million dollars on civic improvements by the end of 1927. The architects reflected the optimistic boomtown mentality of Casper by constructing expensive buildings with terra cotta architectural embellishments. In contrast to the modern trend of specialization, Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney were adept at designing a wide range of buildings, with Garbutt's expertise in structural steel design greatly benefitting their work.

The architectural philosophy of Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney was grounded in a classical style descended from Roman and Renaissance antecedents. The philosophy was not unique to this firm but reflected the dominant American public architecture of the era. This movement was in part a reaction to the excesses of the Victorian era and a return to the balanced and harmonious classical tradition.

This stylistic change resulted from two fundamental aspects of American culture during this time period: 1) the social upheaval wrought by industrialization, urbanization and immigration, and 2) the increased American wealth that resulted from industrialization, allowing the scholarship and capital needed to design and construct such buildings.

Such nationally prominent firms as New York's McKim, Meade, and White designed landmark buildings, including the Boston Public Library and edifices for the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, which influenced architects as well as the general public throughout the United States. Although every American attending the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris, France, studied classical architecture, those attending around the turn of the century placed a greater emphasis on adherence to particular precedents from antiquity and the Italian Renaissance. Joseph Wells, the chief designer for McKim, Mead, and White stated that "The classical ideal suggests clearness, simplicity, grandeur, order and philosophical calm--consequently it delights my soul. The medieval ideal suggests superstition, ignorance, vulgarity, restlessness, cruelty and religion--all

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of which fill my soul with horror and loathing." Thus the designers of the major buildings at the Exposition in Chicago adopted similar white classical facades based on antiquity. This uniformity and harmony proved irresistible to the leading architects of the period, who then attempted to put the classical language to use in an American Renaissance of architecture that had served many other cultures and periods. The leaders of this movement placed a much higher value on beauty than on truth, and as a result many of the classical principles could not be easily adapted to the building needs of twentieth century America, such as the maximum use of space requiring tall buildings or the efficient use of interior space. This movement also attempted to design American cities using a rigid classical master plan that proved simplistic, unrealistic, and in the end undesirable.

Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney-designed buildings reflect a more sedate aspect of this general movement and can best be described as stately and correct rather than exciting or daring. Thus, their buildings more often reflect the Italian Renaissance rather than characteristic elements of the early Beaux Arts style. Nevertheless, the firm designed a wide range of buildings in Casper from 1914-1925 that reflected many elements of several different styles, including the Romanesque Revival in St. Anthony's Catholic Church and the Late Gothic Revival in the Natrona County High School. Therefore, a detailed discussion of representative examples of their more important buildings will be presented here according to function and use that corresponds to the property types.

Domestic (residences, hotels)

The Townsend Hotel is located at 115 North Center Street. It was constructed in 1923 and is a five-story concrete and brick building that abuts the Masonic Temple on the south. It is one of the earlier "fire-proof" buildings in that it is constructed with reinforced concrete columns and foundation walls with a one-way joist floor slab system. Charles H. Townsend, an original Casper pioneer banker and businessman, contracted Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney to design the hotel to feature the finest dining, meeting and dancing facilities in the area, and it is an example of the grand hotels of the 1920s. The building shares many architectural

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elements with the Wyoming National Bank Building built shortly before by the firm. The Townsend Hotel became Casper's favorite place for concerts by popular local artists, gala dances, fine dining, service club meetings, political rallies and campaign headquarters, private clubs, a base operation for visiting journalists and dignitaries into the 1960s, and was used by the commissioned officers and USO during World War II. By the 1970s, however, it began suffering neglect, serving more and more as a residence for transients and lower income facility. Faced with massive heating bills and extensive deterioration of the interior, it finally closed in 1982.

The west side or facade has a veneer of brick, cast stone, and some plaster. The cast stone is a natural gray and the brick is of two colors, red and darker burgundy. The cast stone is mainly used on the ground level. The facade is broken into the traditional three parts: a base (first and second stories), the shaft (3rd-5th stories), and the capital (cornice). The base is cast stone with infill of glazing of three bays at the street level. Originally the infill was painted wood and/or metal glazing system. Over the years it has been modernized with aluminum storefront and stained barn wood on the north bay. A metal canopy over the center bay projects over the sidewalk and is supported by three metal tie rods.

There are four double decorative pilaster columns of a modified doric style on the street level supporting a frieze panel. The frieze is plain except for a projected horizontal band and a rectangular decorative panel over each column. The panel is a crest and garland design. The frieze is topped by a projecting cornice. On the cornice (second story) is a plain tympanum with a running board pattern. It is pierced by eight double-hung windows, each setting on a decorative grille. The cast stone is capped with a narrow elaborate decorative horizontal belt course. This decoration is pierced by a shield over each window. The shaft (3rd-5th stories) is framed by stack bond and soldier course of the darker brick. It is pierced by six vertical rows of double-hung windows. Each window has a cast stone sill. All windows on the third and fourth stories are capped with a brick arch that includes a cast stone keystone. Rectangular decorative treatment between the columns of windows is achieved by projecting alternating rows of bricks slightly forward from the plane of work.

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The capital is an extended three-band cornice beginning immediately above the 5th story windows. Each column of windows is capped in the cornice with a brick and plaster arch. The first band of the cornice is a diamond pattern of the lighter-colored brick projecting slightly forward from the darker-colored brick background. The second band is corbelled forward. It contains a continuous series of 54 cast stone and brick arches and pendants. The top band is a dentil brick work, soldier course and cast stone coping.

The building is currently vacant, the main entrances have been covered over, and there is a large painted mural running the width of the building. Both the exterior and interior have suffered extensively from the prolonged period of abandonment. Virtually all ceilings, doors, moldings, floorings, fixtures, etc., have been lost, removed or defaced beyond repair. In contrast, the lobby and foyer areas have been somewhat protected over the years. There are large decorative plaster and grey marble columns (similar to exterior) supporting a coffered ceiling. The beams of the coffering sport elaborate and varied moldings. There is a marble staircase to the second floor with a marble wainscot and brass railings. The front stair goes to the roof. A rear stairway on the south wall is from the ground floor to the fifth floor. With the exception of the front marble faced stair, all other stairs are exposed concrete and metal railings. Originally, skylights were at each lightwell into the dining areas. These have been covered, painted over or removed. Another original feature (now gone) was thick purple glass in the sidewalk to "light" the basement area.

Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney also designed a large number of residential buildings for Casper. One of their most outstanding achievements in this realm is the Nicolaysen House, located at 1134 South Wolcott Street in what is now the South Wolcott Historic District. The design of the home was commissioned by Peter Nicolaysen, a wealthy Casper businessman and political figure. He arrived in Casper in 1888 and in 1893 purchased the Wyoming Lumber Company from Casper's first mayor, George Mitchell. The Nicolaysen Lumber Company, as it was then called, continued for nearly seventy years. Nicolaysen served in several local political offices including mayor, and his wife Mary amassed Casper's first art collection.

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The Nicolaysen House is a two-story hipped-roofed brick building representative of the eclecticism associated with Revival architecture within the South Wolcott Historic District. It has strong Colonial Revival elements. The facade is Federal in character with a symmetrical array including wings at the sides, a Classical cornice just below the eaves of a hipped roof, and an accented doorway. A flat, rounded hood extends over the porch between the first and second stories. It is supported by four fluted classical columns, while a balustrade with turned post balusters appears above the hood. The entryway is topped by an elliptical lead glass fanlight. The windows in the facade are grouped singly, and are in strict symmetry both vertically and horizontally. Bricks, laid as headers, create both lug sills and segmental arched lintels. The building is well maintained by the Nicolaysen family, and there have been few exterior modifications since construction.

The firm also designed a more modest bungalow at 405 East 12th Street for Michael Mahoney, sheepgrower, whose family was a part of the large Irish contingent living in Casper. This fine home is located just east of the South Wolcott Street National Register District. It is a one and one-half story brick and wood frame building with a gable roof that extends over the full open porch on the facade. The porch roof is supported with brick piers, and the porch has an enclosed brick balustrade. The gable ends are covered with wood shingles down to the first story level, which is entirely brick. The building also features exposed rafters and extended eaves, brackets, a gable-roofed dormer that faces the street, an elaborate exterior chimney with contrasting colored brick decorative work and contrasting dark brick window sills and lintels. This fine building remains virtually pristine as originally designed by Garbutt and Weidner. Although the plans are not dated, the building was designed before James Sweeney joined the firm in 1920.

Charles Weidner designed his own residence at 334 East 11th Street, which is also just east of the South Wolcott Street National Register District. The plans for this building are undated, but it was also designed before James Sweeney joined the firm. This one and one-half story hipped roofed brick building does not represent any single architectural style. It has shed-roofed dormers on the south and east sides. The roof and sides of the dormers are covered with wood shingles. There is a

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recessed main entrance with sidelights centered in the facade, and windows are typically six over six-light double-hung units with wooden sash. There is a large flat-roofed open porch with exposed beams on the east elevation. When compared with the original plans, the only changes have been the removal of decorative flower boxes located below the first story windows. The bricks have also been painted white.

Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney also designed eight apartment buildings in Casper, five of which are extant. They represent an interesting subcategory under the Domestic property type as they presented rather unique design challenges. Apartment buildings were larger multiple dwellings that had to be compatible with residential neighborhoods. Some were also built as additions to multiple-story commercial buildings and thus served two very different functions at the same time. For example, a laundry and apartment building the firm designed for Otis L. Thompson in the early 1920s is still standing at the corner of Wolcott and East 5th Streets. It had a laundry on the first floor and eleven apartments on the second floor.

In 1922, the firm designed an apartment building that became known as the Garbutt Apartments (and in later years, the Shideler and Chamberlain Apartments) on 324-338 West 14th Street that has elements of the Tudor Revival style. The building is a tall two-story dark red brick edifice with a steeply pitched gable roof and is laid out in a U-shaped rectangular configuration facing 14th Street. There are three entrances spaced across the facade. The central entrance has a wood enclosed gable-roofed porch with multiple lights. The entrances on either side have arched and bracketed wood entry canopies. There are two more entrances located in the corners created by the intersecting walls. Each has an open hipped-roofed porch with round wooden support posts and balustrade. Windows are single and paired eight over one-light double-hung units with wooden sash that have been covered with aluminum storm windows. Each gable end is accented with a fanlight. The building also features a brick walled courtyard in the rear. Each apartment had its own entrance and an exit in the rear as well as a garage for each occupant. According to the original plans, the exterior of the building is nearly original except for the aluminum storm windows. Arthur Garbutt lived here and managed the apartments for a time after the breakup of the architectural firm. He later traded the apartment

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house for 360 acres of land north of Worland in the Big Horn Basin.

In 1924, the firm designed an apartment building for James E. Lynch, which is still standing at 823 South Ash Street. It is a two-story hipped roofed red brick building. Like many of their apartment building designs, it has a partially sunken first story so that the raised main entrance opens into the second story. This reduces the overall height of the building, which is then more compatible with the proportions of single family residences in the neighborhoods in which these apartments were located. This building features an enclosed hipped-roofed wood frame porch with sidelights around the entrance door. A wooden stairway with railings leads up to the entrance from ground level. Windows are single or paired six over one-light double-hung units with wooden sash and are covered with aluminum storm windows. The building has a total of five brick chimneys with the dominant chimney centered in the front slope over the entrance. The interior of the building had seven apartments and a laundry room and storage room on the ground floor. This building remains in nearly pristine condition complete with the original wooden trellises.

Commerce/trade

The Consolidated Royalty or Con-Roy Building is located at 137-141 South Center Street. It is a five-story brick commercial building designed by Garbutt and Weidner in 1917. It was first called the Oil Exchange Building, but the name was changed when B.B. Brooks became president of the Consolidated Royalty Oil Company. Garbutt and Weidner set up their offices in this building after it was completed. When designed in 1917, the Con-Roy Building had the architectural elements and design of many of the early "skyscrapers" constructed in Chicago during the late nineteenth century. The Con-Roy can be considered an example of the commercial style with neoclassical elements, such as the prominent terra cotta cornice, dentil molding, and symmetrical appearance. The physical integrity of the Con-Roy has been compromised by the alteration of the first floor and by the placement of new windows on the upper floors of the facade. The Con-Roy building is significant because its history is strongly associated with the growth that occurred in Casper during the oil boom and its occupation by various oil companies and related industries. The Con-Roy building became

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a prestigious business address with a clientele of over thirty government agencies, attorneys, and oil businesses including the Midwest Refining Company, which occupied an entire floor. B.B. Brooks, a prominent oilman and political figure, formed the Consolidated Royalty Company and purchased the building in 1920 and also had his offices there.

The brick on the facade is red while cheaper, lighter colored brick was used on the rest of the building. The building has a double "H" shape, designed to provide natural light for interior offices. The first story storefront windows and entries have been altered and areas surrounding the windows have been infilled with artificial stone. Originally, there were three entries on the facade; two for retail outlets and one for the office building. There are still three entrances but none is original. More artificial stone covers the area where the clerestory windows with prism glass were located. A secondary terra cotta cornice is visible above the canopy and in-fill. The windows on the upper stories are grouped in three sets of three and in between each triple unit the architects placed a single window. The original windows were replaced in 1990 with darker glass units for energy conservation purposes. Plain brick surrounds accent the windows. Spandrel panels of recessed bricks are found below the window units on the third, fourth, and fifth floors. More white and green terra cotta is found near the elaborate cornice with both dentil and egg and dart molding, giving the cornice a strong neoclassical look. The cornice projects over the building and a striking terra cotta screen tops the building. The interior has been changed over the years, so that the elaborate decorative appearance of the office building is no longer evident, although the original plan with a central corridor and offices on either side of the hall was largely retained. The original hallways had marble wainscotting and floors; marble is still visible on the first floor inside the fire escape stairs.

The Tribune Building (1920) is located at 216 East Second Street. It is a three-story brick edifice that housed the Casper Tribune from 1920 to 1963. The facade reflects the Italian Renaissance Revival style that is consistent with Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney's architectural orientation. This was one of Downtown Casper's most important buildings, because it housed the city's major newspaper, the major source of news for the community until the gradual dominance of television. Therefore, it was

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fitting that Casper's pre-eminent architectural firm carried out the design. The chief architectural features of the facade are a centered recessed entrance balanced by two secondary entrances with limestone pedimented frontispieces located at the east and west ends of the facade. A secondary cornice runs the length of the facade above the street level windows and doors and has a sign band lintel that bears incised letters in Roman style that read "TRIBUNE BUILDING" centered over the recessed entrance, "J.E. HANWAY" over the west entrance, and "APARTMENTS" over the east entrance. The second story is set off and balanced by windows surmounted with Roman round arches on either end placed directly above the pedimented entrances. The third story has three sets of three rectangular-shaped window bays of reduced height, and the building is capped with an ornate projecting cornice supported by a series of scrolled brackets. The intervening spaces between the brackets are filled with protruding terra cotta geometric detailing consisting of circles, diamonds, and squares. The roof of the cornice consisted of red clay tile. The Tribune building is quite characteristic of the work of Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney with clean simple lines and symmetry and balance. However, there appears to be little of the terra cotta tile ornamentation that was generally a characteristic of this firm's buildings.

The Wyoming National Bank Building is located immediately west of the Tribune Building at 200 East Second Street and occupies a corner lot. This building was completed in 1921 and is perhaps the best commercial building designed by Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney in Casper. It is a flat-roofed six-story brick commercial building laid out in a U-shaped configuration with the open end facing east above the first floor in order to provide natural lighting for interior offices. It rests on a concrete foundation with a basement and structurally is composed of steel and concrete beams. As originally designed, the building resembled a Greek column with the base being the ground floor, the relatively unadorned shaft being the office floors, and the capital being the top floor and cornice. The street level was finished in granite or Indiana limestone, and the main entrance was centered in the Second Street (south) facade. The main entrance was finished in granite with a twisted molding surrounding the swinging bronze door, coming to a peak with an oval cartouche just below a carved eagle. A granite panel above the eagle bore the name of the bank inscribed in Roman letters: "WYOMING NATIONAL BANK BUILDING." Inside the bronze doors

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was a vestibule finished in Vermont marble with a revolving doorway. A similar secondary entrance without the inscription was located near the southeast corner of the south side. There was a limestone belt course above the ground floor that bore the name of the bank on the south and west sides. There was a simple protruding secondary cornice above the belt course. The upper story windows were aligned and balanced according to the centered main entrance. They were grouped in pairs with the central two pairs spaced more closely together. The facade and west side, which face Second Street and Wolcott Street respectively, have one over one-light double-hung windows with wooden sash, which are original in the upper stories. The north or alley side of the building has two over two-light double-hung windows with wire glass and metal sash. This side has a metal fire escape and an entrance on each floor to provide access. The interior windows in the open U-shaped area have wire glass and metal sash for security purposes. There is a simple protruding granite belt course above the second story windows and below the sixth story windows. Finally, the building was capped with an elaborate cornice with a row of tooth-like dentils resting on moldings above the top story windows and capped with two more moldings, which were topped by round medallions containing alternating sunbursts and floral motifs. The parapet was capped with salt glazed terra cotta tile. The interior of the bank was equally sumptuous with oak and walnut walls above a five-foot wainscotting of Vermont marble. At present this fine building is completely shrouded by metal grillwork and is virtually unrecognizable as one of the finest buildings ever constructed in Casper. (Efforts are currently underway to restore this building.)

Social

The Elks Lodge No. 1353, located at 108 East Seventh Street, was constructed between 1920-1922. It is a two-story brick building with distinct horizontal divisions utilizing pronounced terra cotta belt courses. The first and second stories are articulated differently with rectangular-shaped street level windows and contrasting round arched second story windows. The building is also crowned by an enriched projecting cornice. These elements are representative of the Second Renaissance Revival architectural style.

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Arthur Garbutt was a charter member of the Casper Elks Lodge and his firm was chosen to design the new building. The cost was estimated at \$100,000, a considerable sum in 1920, and it is evident that the Elks were reflecting the overall optimism of the Casper community at the height of the oil boom. The Elks celebrated the opening of the new lodge building on March 17, 1922, but it remained unfinished and largely unfurnished because the oil bubble burst, and both Casper and the Elks Lodge lost population. It was not finished until 1936 when there was an upturn in the economy and a successful drive for new membership.

The building occupies a corner lot, and the south and west sides that face East Seventh Street and South Center Street, respectively, are finished in brick with terra cotta trim. The east and north sides are more simply finished in red brick without terra cotta embellishment. The facade or south side of the building contains the main entrance that consists of a terra cotta round arched portal with enriched archivolts and fan light. The legend "BPOE 1353" is incised in terra cotta above the doors. A terra cotta balcony with balustrade supported with brackets is centered above the portal. The first floor windows are regularly-spaced rectangular-shaped units located above a highly decorative terra cotta water table. Each window bay has a brick lintel and decorative terra cotta lugsill that simulates a flower box. The second story is physically divided from the street level by a decorative terra cotta belt course. The second story window bays are regularly spaced and consist of round arched windows with terra cotta moldings encrusted with trailing floral motifs. There is a recessed terra cotta panel below each window with an urn depicted in low relief. There is a small terra cotta medallion centered above each second story window arch. A bracketed projecting cornice of marble and terra cotta crowns the south and west side walls. There is a terra cotta diamond design repeated between each bracket of the cornice. Finally, all of the building corners except the northeast corner have terra cotta molding with gracefully curving foliage and repeated urns and vases.

According to early descriptions, the interior of the building originally included a banquet room in the basement with adjoining serving rooms. The first floor had a billiard room with rough hewn beams and high paneled walls with wainscotting, a lounge with a fireplace in the "Italian Renaissance" style, and a dining room and cardroom. The second story

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housed a ballroom, stage, and dressing rooms. Overall, the exterior of the Elks building remains nearly pristine with only minor changes, and it is in excellent physical condition. However, the interior has undergone several major renovations. The building represents the firm of Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney at its creative peak.

Government

The Casper Municipal Garage and Fire Station on 302 South David Street was constructed in 1921 and is one of the few remaining government buildings designed by Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney. The fire station is associated with the growth and development of the City of Casper during the oil boom of 1914-1927; the building symbolizes the evolution of Casper from a small agricultural town with a volunteer fire department to a booming oil center with a paid fire protection staff. Over the years other fire stations were erected and used, but this is the only extant historic station. The building is representative of late Gothic Revival architecture. It has a sloped flat roof, and the brick on the facade consists of red and darker colored face brick. Light colored "common brick" was used on the sides. Buff colored terra cotta ornaments the three garage door openings, the upper floor windows, and an unusual crenelated parapet. Originally the building consisted of a one-story garage attached to the north part of the station. The portion that is no longer extant consisted of two garage doors with a regular entry between the garage doors. The same type of brick and terra cotta was used to ornament the garage. The name "Casper Fire Department Station 1" is engraved on a frieze located above the three segmental arch garage door openings on the facade. Heavy terra cotta surrounds accent the garage door openings and the base of each surround consists of granite. Above the frieze is a secondary terra cotta cornice. The windows on the upper story consist of three sets of triple units. Terra cotta blocks irregularly spaced as part of the window surrounds are uncharacteristic of the symmetrical facade. Another simple terra cotta cornice is located below the crenelated parapet. One of the most noteworthy features on the facade is the parapet with terra cotta coping. A terra cotta shield with the construction date of 1921 is placed in the center of the parapet. Although part of the building is no longer visible, the fire station has been carefully maintained and has retained a high degree of integrity.

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Education

Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney designed most of the the early 20th century grade schools and high schools built in Casper. They were also responsible for alterations on some of the existing school buildings. The Natrona County High School is located at 930 South Elm Street and is one of the most distinctive high schools in the city and the state. The architectural style is Collegiate Gothic and is highlighted by a dramatic entry tower and the extensive use of terra cotta that draws attention to the building's facade. As such, it is the only example of public Gothic architecture designed by the firm. Many school board and community members were shocked by the idea of a high school that looked like a Gothic Castle, but the bond for the \$600,000 school was passed. The cornerstone of Natrona County High School was laid in 1924, and much of the main building was constructed the following year. However, the school was not in official operation until 1927. The "final" cost of the high school was one million dollars.

This is the largest and most elaborate building designed by Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney in Casper. The height of the building varies from three to four stories on the facade to a lower two or two and one-half stories on the sides and rear. The red brick on the facade contrasts with the cream-colored terra cotta that is used for ornamentation. Although the original portion of the building was completed in 1927, various additions were completed from 1929 through the 1970s. The only substantial change to the facade and sides has been the in-kind replacement of windows with slightly darker glass and additions to the rear of the high school.

The facade or south side of the high school consists of five distinctive parts or bays that are carefully drawn together by the use of decorative elements such as terra cotta surrounds and coping. The tower visually dominates the facade with its two-story bay window, battlement, and castellated appearance and is reminiscent of medieval architecture.

The main entry to the building, located at the base of the tower, has three identical openings surmounted by terra cotta ogee arches. The words "Natrona County High School" are spelled out above the entry in a terra cotta medieval script. A mock crenelated parapet extends across the tower

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and surmounts the three ogee entry arches. A six-side "turret" is located at each of the four corners of the tower and two "turrets" flank the entry. Terra cotta quoins, a technique Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney used in other designs, are placed at each juncture of the turret to further highlight the tower.

The second and third stories of the tower originally contained custom made leaded glass windows constructed within a two-story bay configuration. The original windows were replaced with energy saving units in 1984. The bay window consists of five windows on each floor. A terra cotta belt course separates the second from the third story. Terra cotta decorations consisting of quatrefoils, quoins, and surrounds are located above the actual windows. A smaller mock crenelated parapet tops the bay structure. Three additional windows provide light to the fourth floor. The top of the tower is dominated by a substantial terra cotta crenelated parapet constructed on all four sides of the tower. A terra cotta finial is located in the middle of the parapet walls. Windows with terra cotta surrounds are repeated on all four sides of the tower.

Although the tower may be the dominant feature on the facade, other parts of the design are equally important. The west edge of the facade, with two groups of windows providing sunlight for classrooms, is similar to the east and west sides of the high school. This portion of the facade is three stories high and features terra cotta window surrounds and a terra cotta castellated parapet. Within each bay on each floor are quadruple units of four windows with three lights within each unit.

To the east of the classroom portion of the facade is a substantial patterned brick area above the stage entrance. The stage entry is typical of the other entrances with terra cotta surrounds. The diaper pattern of the brickwork is achieved by using different brick colors and raked-out mortar joints that emphasize the decorative aspects of the brick. The diaper pattern is carried out in three segments or bays on that portion of the face. Above the brick work is a brick parapet wall with terra cotta finials and a small gable as part of the parapet wall. The stage entrance portion of the facade is three stories high.

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The largest portion of the facade, containing seven bays, is located between the stage entrance and the tower and features five elaborate gothic style windows, which provide light for the auditorium. This portion of the facade is topped with a terra cotta balustrade with finials. Each bay is separated by a truncated buttress. The auditorium portion of the facade is shorter than the rest and consists of two tall stories. The portion of the facade east of the tower contains windows that are typical of the fenestration for classrooms. The first floor now contains offices while the upper two stories consist of classrooms. There are three groups of windows with quadruple units or four windows in each bay on the second and third floors. The same terra cotta coping found on the rest of the castellated battlements is found here. The building's interior retains much of its original look and splendor. An auditorium seating 1600 people was one of the largest indoor spaces in Casper in 1929. There have been alterations to the interior over the years, and the function of many of the rooms has changed over time, yet the overall feeling of the interior of Natrona County High School is one of 1920s elegance.

Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney's other schools were less ornate and followed a standard design that was repeated with alterations to suit individual conditions. Unfortunately, all but two of the schools have been razed and replaced with modern buildings. The two notable exceptions are the Wilson or Bucknum Park School (East 12th Street and Fenway) and the Roosevelt School (140 East K Street).

The Wilson School is no longer used for that purpose but is now a part of the Wyoming Youth Treatment Center. It occupies a prominent hilltop location in a park-like setting. It is a two-story brick building with a flat roof resting on a concrete foundation. It follows the standard plan utilized by the firm for all of its Casper schools. It has a basic rectangular shape and a narrow gabled projecting pavillion that contains the main entrance centered in one of the elevations. The basic building could easily be enlarged by adding one or two-story wings on either side of the central pavillion area. The main entrance has paired glass and wood panel doors protected by a hipped roof overdoor supported by brackets. The roof of the overdoor was originally covered with tile but has been replaced with asphalt shingles. The second story of the projecting pavillion has a pair of large elongated rectangular windows with cement sills and brick

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lintels above which is a limestone signboard bearing the incised name of the school. A projecting terra cotta and brick cornice encircles the building with an alternating pattern of contrasting red diamonds set in white terra cotta squares. The roof is flat with a parapet capped with bricks. The portion of the parapet above the projecting pavillion has a gable shape that accents this feature. There is a large recessed square area on either side of the projecting pavillion on the facade that features brick diapering. This area was sometimes filled with banks of windows in other schools as needed. The north and south sides of the Wilson School contain an identical configuration of large rectangular windows in groups of four aligned vertically on the first and second stories. The sills are light-colored cement or terra cotta with continuous soldier brick courses for lintels. The west side or rear elevation of the building does not have the banks of windows but has four irregularly spaced windows on the ground floor, a metal fire escape and door on the second floor, and a window flanking the door on the south. The Wilson School exterior is nearly original except for a small one-story addition on the north side of the building and the asphalt shingles on the overdoor.

The Roosevelt School is located on the north side of Casper and is currently used as a high school. It follows the same basic plan as the Wilson School but is larger with extended two-story wings on either side of the projecting pavillion. It retains a tile roof on the main entrance overdoor and has an identical projecting pavillion and entrance in the south side. Most of the windows in the school have been replaced with energy efficient tinted glass. The name of the school is incised in a limestone signboard above the second story windows of the main entrance (east side) and the secondary entrance on the south side. There are recessed square panels with brick diapering flanking the south entrance that are identical to the Wilson School.

The West Casper or McKinley School (razed) was the most ornate of the grade schools but still followed the firm's basic school design. It was larger (167' x 83') and had a crenelated parapet. The crenelated parapet on the facade had a central raised portion resembling a battlement with flagpole and a terra cotta shield inscribed with the construction date of "1919". These architectural features were also used by the firm in the Casper Municipal Garage and Fire Station and are elements of the Late

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Gothic Revivial architectural style. There were identical battlements located at each end of this elevation. Brick diapering was used on the wall below these battlements. This school contained a basement with a raised water table so that the basement windows were fully exposed above grade. The North Casper School (razed) was somewhat smaller than the West Casper School (135' x 70') but was similar to it with a crenelated parapet accenting the main entrance with a flagpole and the date of "1922". Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney also remodeled the East Casper School in 1922, adding a third story but still utilizing their basic school design.

Religion

The Church of Saint Anthony (Saint Anthony's Catholic Church) is located at 604 South Center Street. It was constructed in 1919-1920 and is an outstanding example of the designs of Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney carried out for a religious edifice. The church is built of brick and marble with a tile roof. The distinctive square bell tower, tile roof, round arched windows and corbel tables closely resemble religious architecture in Italy and represents the Romanesque Revival style.

The facade or east side of the building faces South Center Street. The narrow gabled narthex is two stories high and has a steeply pitched roof. The ridgeline of the narthex is carried on throughout the nave and apse to the west side of the church. However, a series of interesting rooflines of varying heights are created by lower shed-roofed additions or wings on either side of the narthex, by the gable-roofed nave, which extends in height and width beyond the narthex on the north side, and by the square bell tower located on the south side of the narthex, which interrupts the roofline of the nave and extends above all rooflines. The main entrance is centered between brick pilasters whose centers are accentuated by a pattern of header bond bricks. The entrance consists of twin-leaf one-light oak doors set in a marble pedimented semi-circular arched entry with fluted composite columns and tiled roof. There is a prominent circular-shaped marble relief of Saint Anthony and the Child within the arch of the entry. A stained glass rose window is centered above the pedimented entry. The pilasters extend upward on either side to an arched corbel table and a projecting cornice with dentils. Varying

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decorative brick patterns are incorporated in and around the corbel table and gable end. A cross is located on the peak of the roof of the narthex. The remainder of the facade consists of the lower narthex additions on either side of the entry, which repeat the same pattern of brick pilasters, arched corbel tables and projecting cornices. Each addition has a single narrow elongated arched window with stained glass in the facade.

The square bell tower is the most distinctive single element of the church and occupies the southeast corner of the building formed by the intersection of the narthex and the nave. The south and east sides of the tower that face the streets have twin narrow elongated round arched stained glass windows that extend from the eave of the nave roof to the base of the belfry. There are shorter matching windows in the south elevation below the level of the nave roof eaves. The windows are set in recessed panels created by brick pilasters that form the corners of the tower. The belfry area has an open round arch in each side with an ornate iron balconet. There is a terra cotta belt course extending around the tower at the bottom of the belfry arches. The tower is capped with a projecting cornice with dentils and a tiled pyramidal-shaped roof topped by a white cross.

The north and south sides of the church continue the pattern of the facade with round arched stained glass windows set in recessed panels separated by brick pilasters and capped with arched corbel tables. The interior features altars that are built of Carrera marble imported from Italy. The interior woodwork, including wainscoting and pews, is oak, and the windows are Italian stained glass. The windows in the nave of the church depict the Annunciation, the Visitation, the Nativity, the Presentation, the Finding of the Temple, the Agony in the Garden, the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, the Ascension, and the Descent of the Holy Spirit.

The Church of Saint Anthony has received few exterior or interior modifications since it was constructed and is in excellent physical condition. A rectory was constructed in 1949-1950 adjacent to the church on the north. However, the architecture and materials are quite similar to the church and do not detract from this magnificent achievement of Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney.

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Recreation and Culture

The Rex Theater (constructed in 1918; destroyed) had a brick facade punctuated by pairs of Corinthian pilasters that appear to support elaborate entablature of the Greek Ionic order. The ticket booth was a "perfect circular temple" with engaged columns supporting round-arched ticket windows. The theater stage has a proscenium arch with a curving garland of Renaissance derivation. There was a flanking two-story pavillion that had columns with full entablatures, a wide garland between the stories and decorative plaster urns. The gently undulating vegetal motifs that are repeated in many of the features of the building are derived from Renaissance models, which in turn come from ancient Rome. The Venetian motifs repeated in the Rex Theatre created an overall luxurious effect that was common to movie theaters throughout the country during this time period where both the rich and the poor theater patrons could share in the opulence.

Following is a list of known Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney-designed buildings in Casper, Wyoming. (Note: names and dates are as shown on plans from Jan Wilking Collection; initials in parentheses refer to Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney and combinations thereof; some plans without dates but with Garbutt and Weidner's names only can be roughly dated to before 1920-1921, when James Sweeney joined the firm).

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Table 1. GARBUTT, WEIDNER, AND SWEENEY-DESIGNED BUILDINGS, CASPER, WYOMING
(See map for extant buildings) (Source: Wilking Collection, Wyoming State
Archives; listed by project names as shown on plans)

Commerce/Trade

1. Laundry Building for Troy Laundry Co. (GW&S?)
 - extant but altered
 - 326 North Durbin
 - 3/29/20
2. Auto Filling Station for Aero Oil Products Co. (GW&S)
 - destroyed
 - Lot 12 and Part of 11, Block 4
 - 1924
3. Tribune Building (GW&S)
 - extant, on National Register
 - 216 East Second Street
 - 1920
4. Consolidated-Royalty (Con-Roy; Oil Exchange) Building (G&W)
 - extant, on National Register
 - 137-141 S. Center Street
 - 9/10/17
5. Alterations and Additions for Con-Roy Oil Co. (GW&S)
 - Center Street
 - 7/26/23
6. Wyoming National Bank Building for Equality and Investment Co. (GW&S)
 - extant but altered
 - 200-212 East Second Street
 - 6/16/1920, 9/22/20

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7. Business Building for John Tripeny Co. (GW&S)
 - extant; altered, second story added
 - 241 S. Center Street
 - 7/26/20
 8. Alterations and Additions, Store and Office Bldg. for Carl L. Starr (GW&S)
 - destroyed?
 - 110 East Second Street
 - 3/5/23, 1/24/23
 9. Warehouse and Building for Continental Supply Co. (G&W)
 - destroyed
 - 317 South Center Street
 - no date
 10. Alterations and Additions, Garage Building of Earl C. Boyle (G&W)
 - gone or being demolished
 - 135-137 North Center St.
 - 4/4/22
 11. Warehouse Office Bldg., Continental Supply Co. (G&W)
 - extant (McNamera Bldg., street level altered
 - 311 South Center Street
 - 2/5/17
 12. Richards-Cunningham Warehouse (G&W)
 - destroyed
 - 207-211 South Center Street
 - 7/5/17
 13. Office & Warehouse Bldg, Williamsport Wire Rope Dist. Co. (GW&S)
 - extant, some alterations (Northern Gas Co. of Wyo.)
 - 304 Industrial Ave.
 - 1/31/21

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14. Sales and Service Garage Apartments (GW&S?)*
 - destroyed (?)
 - Corner Second and Park Sts.
 - 5/28/20
 15. Remodeled and Addition to Casper Steam Laundry Inc. (G&W)
 - extant but altered
 - East 5th Street and Wolcott
 - no date
 16. Office Building Ohio Oil Company (G&W)
 - destroyed (?); formerly on site of 1st Am. Title Insurance Co.
 - 4th and Center Streets
 - 7/5/17
 17. Garage Building for David Davidson (GW&S)
 - destroyed
 - Block 1, Lots 27-30
 - 1/30/24
 18. Store Building, P.B. Dykeman (G&W)
 - status unknown
 - no address
 - no date
 19. Commercial Building, Mr. O.H. Meyer (GW&S)
 - status unknown
 - no address
 - no date
 20. Alters. & Adds. to Mercantile Bldg. for Mr. W.J. Lindsay (GW&S)
 - destroyed or greatly altered
 - no address; may be 125 East 2nd Street
 - 11/22/21

*According to Irving Garbutt, this may be the wedge-shaped building at 604 E. 2nd Street, designed for Pettingill Tailors but currently housing Casper Cake and Donut (see No. 70).

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21. Garage and Warehouse Building, Ohio Oil Co. (GW&S)
 - extant (Marathon Oil)
 - 320 Market Street, Block 6, Lots 7-12
 - 4/6/21
 22. Warehouse, Nicolaysen Lumber Co. (GW&S)
 - destroyed
 - 107 East Midwest Avenue
 - 6/7/23
 23. Warehouse Building for McCord Brady Co. (GW&S)
 - extant (Wholesale Grocers, currently for sale)
 - 321-327 West Midwest Avenue
 - 9/14/22
 24. Garage for M.J. Gothberg (G&W)
 - destroyed (small 2-car hip roof garage)
 - no address
 - 1917
 25. Garage Building, M.J. Gothberg (GW&S)
 - destroyed (auto showroom, garage)
 - 104 South Wolcott, Lot 11, Block 10
 - 6/27/22
 26. Store Front for W.F. Henning (G&W)
 - destroyed
 - SW corner First Street and S. Center Street
 - 2/23/18
 27. Store Building for Lloyd Building Co. (GW&S)
 - destroyed
 - 128 East Second Street
 - 7/22/21

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Educational

28. Natrona County High School (GW&S)
 - extant, on National Register
 - 930 South Elm Street
 - 1924-1927
29. South Casper School Building for School District No. 2 (GW&S)
 - destroyed; on site of modern Grant School
 - 15th and Oakcrest
 - 8/20/21
30. Alterations and Additions to Park School Building (G&W)
 - destroyed; on site of modern Park School
 - 824 South Center Street
 - 7/9/14
31. Wilson (Buckman Park) School (GWS)
 - extant (on site of Wyoming Youth Treatment Center)
 - East 12th Street and Fenway
 - 1924
32. Casper Temporary School (G&W)
 - status unknown
 - no address
 - 1919
33. Addition and Remodeling of East Casper School (GW&S)
 - destroyed; on site of modern Jefferson School
 - 522 Jefferson Avenue
 - 1922
34. Addition to Elk Street School (GW&S)
 - destroyed; on site of modern Willard School
 - East Elk Street between First and A Streets
 - 1923

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35. Addition to Grant School (GW&S)
- destroyed; on site of modern Grant School
- 1536 Oakcrest Avenue (see No. 29)
- 1924
36. McKinley Grade School (GW&S)
- destroyed; on site of modern McKinley School
- 1217 West 14th Street
- 1924
37. North Casper School (GW&S)
- destroyed; on site of modern North Casper Elementary
- 1014 Glenarm
- 1921
38. Unidentified School (G&W)
- status unknown
- no address
- no date
39. West Casper School (G&W)
- destroyed
- on site of modern McKinley School (see No. 36)
- 1919
40. Roosevelt School
- extant; slight alterations
- 140 East K Street
- no date

Recreation & Culture

41. Rex Theatre Building for W.R. Sample (G&W)
- destroyed
- no address
- 12/29/19

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42. Iris Theatre, Alterations and Additions, W.R. Sample, owner (G&W)
- destroyed
 - 126 South Center Street
 - no date

Social

43. Elks Club Building (GW&S)
- extant; in National Register Nomination process
 - 108 East Seventh Street
 - 1920-1922
44. Alterations to I.O.O.F Building Store and Office (G&W)
- destroyed or greatly altered (current building does not resemble plans)
 - 136 East 2nd Street
 - no date

Government

45. Casper Municipal Garage and Fire Station (GW&S)
- extant, on National Register
 - 302 S. David St.
 - 6/11/21
46. County Building for Natrona County (GW&S)
- Block 1, Lots 37-38-39
 - 6/9/24 (never built)

Domestic (Residential)

47. Hotel Building for Townsend Free Corporation (GW&S)
- extant, on National Register
 - 115 N. Center Street
 - 10/22/1923

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- =====
48. Alterations and Additions to American Hotel for A.F. Edmonds (GW&S)
- status unknown
 - 244 South Center Street?
 - 1/20/22
49. Apartment Building for Mr. U.S. Miller (GW&S)
- extant and in good condition
 - 350 CY Avenue
 - 5/1/23
50. Apartment House for W.A. Blackmore (G&W)
- status unknown (may be same as No. 53)
 - no address
 - no date
51. Apartment House Building for Mr. James E. Lynch (GW&S)
- extant and in good condition
 - 823 South Ash Street (Block 51, Lot 3)
 - 3/11/24
52. Apartment House for Mr. Max Myland (GW&S)
- extant; some alterations
 - 1210-1214 East First Street (Block 77, Lot 7, Butler Add.)
 - 3/21/21
53. Apartment Building for W.A. Blackmore (Blackmore Apartments, originally for W.A. Blackmore and M.J. Gothberg) (G&W)
- destroyed (modern apartment onsite)
 - 211 East 6th Street (Block 29, Lot 1)
 - 4/20/14
54. Laundry and Apartment Building for Otis L. Thompson
- extant; some alterations
 - East 5th and Wolcott Streets (see No. 15)
 - no date

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55. Apartment Building for Messrs. Horstman and Newman (GW&S)
- destroyed
- N.E. Corner Ninth and Wolcott Streets
- no date
56. Group Houses (GW&S)
- extant; good condition
- 330-338 West 14th Street (Block 189, Lot 5)
- 12/8/22
57. Residence for J.C. Snook (G&W)
- extant; good condition, in South Wolcott Historic District
- 1212 South Center Street
- 3/16/17
58. Residence for J.C. Snook, Esq. (Tripeny House) (G&W)
- replaced by 1938 brick home
- 1125 South Wolcott St. (South Wolcott Historic District)
- 6/6/22
59. Residence for Charles T. Weidner (G&W)
- extant; good condition
- 334 East 11th Street
- no date
60. Residence for Mr. Q.K. Deaver (G&W)
- Status unknown
- South Center Street, specific address unknown
- no date
61. Residence for Otis L. Walker (G&W)
- extant; good condition, in South Wolcott Historic District
- 105 West 12th Street
- no date

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62. Nicolaysen Residence (GWS)

- extant; good condition, in South Wolcott Historic District
- 1134 South Wolcott Street
- 8/19/22

63. 1-1/2 Story Brick and Frame Residence, Michael Mahoney (G&W),

- extant; good condition
- 405 East 12th Street
- no date

64. Residence for G.R. Hagens, Esq. (G&W)

- extant; good condition, in South Wolcott Historic District
- 940 South Center Street (Lot 6, Block 49)
- no date

65. Residence for Dr. John C. Leeper (G&W)

- status unknown
- no address
- no date

Religious

66. Church of Saint Anthony (GW&S)

- extant; in National Register nomination process
- 604 South Center Street
- 1920

67. Salvation Army Citadel (W&S)

- destroyed; post office onsite
- Lot 18-19, Block 55
- 10/27/24

Health Care

68. Proposed Addition to Casper Private Hospital, Dr. Lathrop (G&W)

- status unknown
- no address; annex at 939 S. Wolcott but does not resemble plans
- no date

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Miscellaneous (not included in Wilking Collection)

69. Garbutt Residence

- extant
- 433 Milton Avenue
- 1917

70. Casper Cake and Donut (Flatiron Building)

- extant
- 604 East 2nd Street
- no date

These and other buildings designed by Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney provided Casper with a visual manifestation of a return to taste and tradition in sharp contrast to American society at large, which was undergoing a period of profound social upheaval. Casper experienced this national turmoil with its boomtown economy brought on by rapid growth of the oil industry. The town was rife with money, crime, and corruption. A rapidly expanding population was composed of people from all over the United States as well as Europe, resulting in a mix of values and customs quite unlike those of the pioneer ranching population.

Thus, Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney brought the splendor of sixteenth century Italy to a rough ranching and railroad town on the vast and sparsely populated plains of central Wyoming. As big business dominated America in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, architects provided a physical manifestation of another era when society was also heavily influenced by financiers. The business ethic of the wealthy Renaissance families "...contributed directly to one of the greatest periods of art ever seen in Europe, and the heads of families were known as much for their taste as their wealth." Sigfried Giedion dubbed this building style "mercantile classicism" and traced its origins to the Chicago World's Fair of 1893. Unlike Renaissance Florence, America was a democracy, but it too had its ruling class that achieved its position of wealth and power through creativity and determination rather than accident of birth. This upper class thought of itself American first rather than Western or regional. Therefore, architectural firms like Garbutt, Weidner,

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and Sweeney avoided regionalism or references to Wyoming's rural ranching past in their designs. Thus, their architecture was aimed more at newcomers to Casper, and in effect reassured them that the values and virtues of this city were the same as those of the rest of the country.

Another fundamental characteristic of buildings designed by Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney is that they do not reflect the Modernism architectural movement already underway in America as practiced by Frank Lloyd Wright, Irving Gill, and Louis Sullivan. By contrast Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney-designed buildings reflect permanence and stability rather than experimentation.

Ironically, the designs of Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney suggest a stability that was the antithesis of the reality of early twentieth century Casper, an everchanging oil boomtown society. In fact, the oil boom subsided in the mid-1920s, and Casper and the nation slid into the Great Depression. Arthur Garbutt left the firm in 1925 and sold his home on 433 Milton and took over the apartment building he had designed on 330-338 West 14th Street. By 1926-1927 Casper's economy became so bad that he could not sell the building but traded it for 360 acres of undeveloped land north of Worland. He thus began a new career in ranching in the Big Horn Basin. The remaining two partners made a short-lived attempt to keep the business going without him but failed within a year. Numerous documents found in the State Archives reflect unpaid bills between the firm and building contractors and suppliers, and prolonged litigation. According to their Elks' membership cards, Charles Weidner and James P. Sweeney both left Casper in the late 1920s and their next known address was in Seattle, Washington.

Arthur Garbutt returned to Casper in 1933 to supervise such Depression Era public works projects as the City-County Building. Later he supervised building projects for the Army Corps of Engineers in Sidney, Nebraska, and other New Deal projects including the Supreme Court building in Cheyenne, buildings on the Campus of the University of Wyoming in Laramie, an irrigation pumping project near Thermopolis, and the Heart Mountain Relocation Center for interned Japanese during World War II. He then retired to a farm at Greybull and died on December 31, 1953, at the age of seventy-eight.

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As Casper survived the boom-bust cycle of the 1910s and 1920s and similar cycles that followed, so too have many of the buildings designed by Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney. It is reassuring and rewarding to see churchgoers still worshipping in St. Anthony's Catholic Church and the succeeding generations of Elks still meeting in its 75-year old facility across the street. Although other buildings designed by this firm have not fared as well, the architects permanently changed the face of this frontier town into a modern American city, while preserving a sense of the past. Their buildings reflected a sense of community pride for the present and confidence in the future; they were to stand the test of time for the use and enjoyment of future generations who would make Casper their home.

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F. Associated Property Types

I. Name of Property Type: Domestic

II. Description

This property type includes all domestic buildings designed by Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney for Casper, Wyoming between 1914-1925. These buildings include single dwellings such as residences and mansions, and multiple dwellings such as apartment buildings and hotels. The Jan Wilking Collection (Wyoming State Archives, Cheyenne) contains plans for nine residences, eight apartment buildings, and two hotels designed by the firm for Casper. The firm also designed Charles Weidner's and Arthur Garbutt's homes, although the plans for Garbutt's home are not included in this collection. Unfortunately, no comprehensive source of all of the buildings designed by this firm has been located. However, the Jan Wilking Collection does contain plans for approximately 70 buildings designed by Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney during this time period, most of which were located in Casper, and is the most reliable known source for studying the designs of this firm.

III. Significance

It is clear from the existing plans that the single dwellings designed by Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney were large buildings for wealthy Casper businessmen rather than for the typical working class. In fact, the most modest single family residences the firm designed were their own homes, which are large, handsome one and one-half story bungalows. The Nicolaysen mansion represents the largest and most elaborate example of the residences. The remaining homes were somewhat scaled-down versions of the Nicolaysen mansion. The firm preferred to work in brick or a combination of brick and wood, and it seems that their classical moorings were better suited to designing large mansions rather than smaller middle class housing.

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The firm also designed several multi-story brick apartment houses for Casper during this time period. All had ornate entrances centered in the facade, often with a prominent set of steps leading up to the entrance, ornate projecting cornices, and parapets, and at least one building had a tile-covered roof. Once again, this type of building was well adapted to the firm's classical renaissance roots.

Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney designed the Townsend Hotel (described in Section E), and the firm designed alterations and additions for the American Hotel. Once again, the size and luxury that was sought by hotel owners during the era of grand hotels closely suited the talents and architectural bent of the firm. It is likely that the firm would have designed many more hotels if they had been based in a larger city.

IV. Registration Requirements

To be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, sites representing the Domestic property type must first be verified through reliable documentation to have been designed by Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney. Research in the Jan Wilking Collection has already indicated the presence of numerous examples. The locations of most of these properties has been determined and their current status noted elsewhere in this nomination. Some of the residences are located in the South Wolcott Street National Register District and therefore are already enrolled. Extant properties must retain sufficient physical integrity to display some or all of the architectural characteristics that represent the original design as conceived by the firm. Such buildings must be outstanding examples of this property type or subtype with good physical integrity. Changes to the exterior of the building are cumulative, and therefore a rating system should be devised to quantify the degree of physical integrity that remains. The integrity of setting is equally important. For instance, if the building in question is a single family residence and the physical character of the neighborhood in which it is located has changed substantially, the building would not be considered eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. Such a deterioration of the environmental setting could result from

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substantial renovation of building exteriors, lack of overall maintenance, modern residential infill, or a substantial change in the character of a neighborhood with commercial infill. Finally, the geographical area and the time period for Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney-designed buildings is relatively limited. Therefore, it is important to determine how many examples of this property type remain. A preliminary field survey has indicated that there are only a small number of single family residences, apartment buildings, and hotels remaining in Casper. Therefore, their individual significance should increase, and physical integrity and integrity of setting standards should become less stringent.

I. Name of Property Type: Commerce/Trade

II. Description

This property type is associated with a wide variety of commercial buildings that include business, professional, organizational, and financial institutions, specialty stores, department stores, restaurants, and warehouses. This property type contains the largest number of buildings designed by Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney in Casper. Unfortunately, many of these buildings were located in the downtown commercial district, which has undergone significant physical changes. Therefore, some of the buildings have been razed while others have been substantially altered and/or are in a state of neglect. For instance, the Wyoming National Bank is one of the firm's largest and finest designs and historically was a cornerstone of the commercial district. However, it has been entirely covered with metal grillwork and is currently vacant. Its ultimate fate remains uncertain at present, but efforts are underway to remove the grillwork and restore the building to its former grandeur.

III. Significance

Some of Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney's largest and most important buildings fall under this property type. Because of the nature of this property type, the firm was often able to utilize its

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full design powers without undue monetary and size restrictions. Thus, this is an extremely important property type for studying the actualization of this firm's architectural philosophy. The commercial buildings were well suited to the "mercantile classicism" style of Italian Renaissance architecture that the firm promoted in its designs.

The firm also designed several smaller single and double storefront buildings, such as the Tripeny Building (extant), the P.B. Dykeman Building (status unknown), and a commercial building for O.H. Meyer (destroyed). While smaller in scale, the buildings are brick with the profuse use of terra cotta tile for basic fabric covering and for detailing.

Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney also had the ability to transform a building of rather mundane function, such as a warehouse, garage or gas station, into a stately and richly detailed edifice. These attributes are clearly evident on the Troy Laundry Building (extant) and the Aero Service Station (razed). The Williamsport Wire Rope Company (now Northern Gas of Wyoming, 304 Industrial Avenue) incorporates similar architectural characteristics as the Troy Laundry Building but on a more modest basis with arched windows and entrances arranged in a symmetrical configuration.

IV. Registration Requirements

To be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, buildings representing this property type should first be fully verified through reliable documentation as being designed by Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney. This survey has identified at least 26 buildings designed by the firm representing this property type in Casper. The locations of most of these buildings have been determined. Unfortunately, the majority have been razed. The Tribune Building and the Con-Roy Building have already been enrolled on the National Register of Historic Places. Efforts are underway at present to restore the Wyoming National Bank Building. At least six other commercial properties have been located during the current survey and are still standing. It is likely that the firm designed other

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commercial buildings whose plans are not included in the Wilking Collection, but it would require additional research in an effort to identify and locate them. For those that remain standing, the physical integrity should be judged using a quantitative rating system. Because these buildings were often larger and multi-storied, their overall appearance becomes more important. Street level facades are commonly changed on commercial buildings while upper stories remain unchanged, a practice that allows cost-effective modernization. Thus, the overall physical integrity of a multi-story building may remain quite good despite numerous changes to the street level. However, if exterior changes, such as fundamental window bay modification, removal of the cornice or covering the original fabric, have been made to the upper stories, the physical integrity of the building has been compromised, and those elements that identified it as a Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney-designed building have also been compromised. The exterior physical integrity of the building should take precedence over the interior. However, a well preserved interior should be considered a positive factor, because it is clear from the existing plans that Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney often took as much care in their designs for the interiors as for the exteriors. It should also be noted that the public probably spent more time viewing the interior of these commercial buildings than the exterior.

Because of the everchanging nature of any downtown commercial district, the integrity of setting should be secondary to physical integrity in rating commercial buildings designed by the firm. It is a fact that most of these buildings are located within areas and blocks in Casper that have already been greatly modified. Many of the changes are not reversible, and numerous important buildings have been razed. It is recommended that the building in question be located immediately adjacent to other commercial buildings from approximately the same time period and possess similar scale and proportions. However, this recommendation should be flexible depending on the individual building and its other positive traits.

Finally, the relative number of extant buildings representing this property type should be considered. Commerce/Trade is a category representing numerous property sub-types. Therefore, it is important

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to recognize and nominate Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney-designed buildings representing property sub-types that are only sparsely represented. Therefore, standards for physical integrity and especially integrity of setting should be modified where the resource is scarce.

I. Name of Property Type: Social

II. Description

This property type has a more limited number of subcategories consisting of meeting halls, clubhouses, and civic facilities. These buildings were used for fraternal organizations, union halls, patriotic or political organizations, literary and social clubs, and civic organizations. Extant examples of such buildings designed by Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney in Casper during the span of only about twelve years are limited.

III. Significance

Buildings that were designed for social uses, such as fraternal organizations or literary or social clubs can be quite distinctive, reflecting social status or relative rank in the community. During Casper's oil boom, many of these clubs and organizations reflected newly gained wealth in business and industry and associated political power. Thus the membership of the Casper Elks Lodge, whose building was designed by Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney, included many businessmen, professionals and influential citizens of Casper. The building reflected the members' perception of their status in the community. It is stately and symmetrical but also exhibits the profuse use of decorative terra cotta tile and other architectural embellishments that might be somewhat more subdued in a commerce/trade building or a government building. The Elks Lodge building contains all of the architectural elements utilized by the firm and represents a culmination of all of their design skills.

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IV. Registration Requirements

This property type could be located in any portion of town including residential areas and is therefore not restricted to the downtown commercial area. Physical integrity is a prime consideration, based on the survival of the architectural elements that categorize the property as a Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney-designed building. The integrity of setting is less important unless the building was designed to fit a particular setting, such as a park, that has been since compromised. The Elks Lodge building is an excellent example of this property type and is one of the best preserved buildings designed by the firm. Also, according to the Jan Wilking Collection, Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney designed only one other building representing this property type. Sometime prior to 1921, Garbutt and Weidner designed alterations to the I.O.O.F. Building. Because this project involved an alteration of an existing building, it is not as significant as the Elks Lodge. Should other candidates representing this property type be located in the future, they should be compared with the Elks Lodge and rated accordingly. Buildings representing a differing architectural style or with key architectural elements that differ from the Elks would be prime candidates, as they would reflect other facets of the firm's design philosophy.

I. Name of Property Type: Government

II. Description

The government property type has a number of subcategories applicable to Casper, including city halls, correctional facilities, fire stations, government offices, post offices, public works, and courthouses. Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney submitted plans for the Natrona County Courthouse in 1924. However, the building was never constructed due to a failed bond issue. At present, the only known extant representative in this category is the Casper Municipal Garage and Fire Station, a portion of which has been razed. It is an interesting example of a government building; the firm utilized a Late

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Gothic style of architecture as was employed in the Natrona County High School, whereas their plan for the unbuilt county courthouse more closely reflected the Italian Renaissance.

III. Significance

Government buildings lend themselves well to Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney's stately and subdued architecture. The use of brick and terra cotta speak to permanence and pride in community, state, and nation. It is unfortunate that the courthouse designed by that firm was never built, but the plans are still in existence in the Jan Wilking Collection in the Wyoming State Archives. That collection indicates that no other examples exist of Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney government buildings in Casper. Therefore, if future research identifies other extant examples, they would be highly significant due to their scarcity.

IV. Registration Requirements

To be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, sites representing this property type should be thoroughly researched to document that they were designed by Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney. Secondly, the sites must retain sufficient physical integrity to retain the architectural characteristics that identify them as Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney-designed buildings. Third, the buildings should have integrity of setting but this factor is less important due to the scarcity of this property type.

I. Name of Property Type: Education

II. Description

The education property type includes the applicable subcategories of school (schoolhouse, academy, secondary school, grammar school, trade or technical school), library, and research facilities such as laboratories. Other subcategories such as colleges and college dormitories are not relevant to Casper during this time period. The

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crowning achievement of Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney is the Natrona County High School. According to the Jan Wilking Collection, it appears that the firm designed or remodeled as many as fifteen grammar and secondary schools for Casper during this time period. The current survey has determined that in addition to Natrona County High School, only two remain standing, the Roosevelt and Wilson Schools. Both are in good physical condition and are excellent representatives of the basic school design utilized by this firm. There are three schools for which there are plans that remain unidentified and their locations are unknown due to lack of information. It is possible that they are still in existence and/or they may have been located in another town such as Lander or Riverton where the firm also did business.

Any buildings representing the research facility property sub-type designed during this time period would probably be related to the oil industry, and the large oil companies generally had their own architects on payroll. While Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney designed warehouse and office buildings for the Ohio Oil Company, there are no plans in the Jan Wilking Collection that are for research facilities.

III. Significance

The education property type is somewhat similar to the government property type in that schools were also a physical manifestation of a community's self image. They were a source of pride and economic well being, and schools were built with permanence in mind. Nevertheless, many school board members and citizens were shocked at the idea of a high school that looked like a Gothic castle and at the final price tag of the Natrona County High School. Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney utilized the latest national design trends in utilizing the Collegiate Gothic style in this high school. However, the other schools designed by the firm were much smaller and less ornate. They are best described as symmetrical, clean, and practical buildings with a basic layout and design that could easily be expanded to suit future needs. Nevertheless, at least two of the schools were larger and had architectural embellishments such as crenelated parapets that the firm would incorporate into the Natrona County High School.

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IV. Registration Requirements

To be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, sites representing this property type must be verified through documentation as having been designed by Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney. As stated, at least fifteen schools were designed or altered by this firm for Casper. At present, research and survey have only located three extant buildings. Secondly, they must retain sufficient physical integrity to retain architectural elements that characterize buildings designed by this firm. The Natrona County High School remains as an outstanding although atypical example of this property type. However, any extant examples possessing good physical integrity would be valuable additions. Integrity of setting is more important for this property type, as it usually includes surrounding grounds used by the students for recreation and sports activities.

I. Name of Property Type: Religion

II. Description

The religion property type includes the subcategories of religious facilities such as churches, temples, synagogues, cathedrals, missions and temples; church schools; and church-related residences such as parsonages, convents, and rectories. The Church of Saint Anthony (Catholic), a Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney-designed building, is an excellent representative of this property type. According to the Jan Wilking Collection, the firm did not design any other churches, church schools or church-related residences. However, future research may locate other examples, because the plans for Saint Anthony's are not included in the Jan Wilking Collection, an indication that this source is not inclusive.

III. Significance

Because of the time period in which Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney were active in Casper, many of the fledgling congregations that had been formed in the late nineteenth century were rapidly expanding in

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size due to the oil boom and needed new facilities. The optimistic economic climate that prevailed in Casper at this time may have contributed to building larger and more ornate churches than would ordinarily have been considered prudent. Therefore, the firm may have been more free to exercise architectural creativity and to design larger and better constructed buildings. Secondly, it would be informative to see how the firm's design concepts might change or be modified for churches of differing denominations.

IV. Registration Requirements

To be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, sites representing this property type should be researched sufficiently to provide documentation that they were designed by Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney. Secondly, their physical integrity should be determined utilizing a quantitative rating system so that they retain sufficient architectural elements that characterize them as Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney-designed buildings. Integrity of setting is considered important for this property type since the surrounding landscape is often fundamental to the overall design concept of a church. Also, the integrity of the interior design is an integral element to a church, as the atmosphere created is part of the overall religious experience.

I. Name of Property Type: Recreation and Culture

II. Description

This property type includes the subcategories or subtypes of theater such as cinema, movie theater, or playhouse; auditoriums and halls; museums, art galleries, and exhibition halls; music facilities such as concert halls, opera houses, bandstands, and dancehalls; sports facilities such as gymnasiums, swimming pools, tennis courts, playing fields, and stadiums; fairs including amusement parks, and county fairgrounds; and commemorative monuments and markers.

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III. Significance

At present the Rex Theater is the only known building designed by Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney that represents this property type. Unfortunately, it has been razed, but the plans are still available in the Jan Wilking Collection. It was an imposing building inside and out with both Renaissance and Roman motifs and pairs of Corinthian pilasters used across the facade. It is among the most ornate building that the firm designed. Therefore, it would be informative to locate extant examples of this property type to discover what stylistic designs were employed. The firm also conducted alterations and additions to the Iris Theatre with an interior layout very similar to the Rex Theater. Unfortunately this building has also been razed.

IV. Registration Requirements

To be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, sites representing this property type must first be verified by existing documentation as attributable to Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney. They must retain sufficient physical integrity to retain the architectural elements that characterized this firm. The physical integrity of the interior should also be considered, as the atmosphere created by its design enriched the overall experience of the audience or participants. The buildings should also possess integrity of setting, but this is a less important factor than physical integrity due to the scarcity of examples representing this property type in Casper.

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G. Geographical Data

The geographical boundary for this Multiple Property Documentation Form is the corporate limits of the City of Casper, Natrona County, Wyoming.

H. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

The multiple property listing of Buildings Designed by Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney in Casper, Wyoming from 1914-1925, is based on a project conducted by Rosenberg Historical Consultants under contract to the City of Casper and administered by the Casper Historic Preservation Commission from November 15, 1995, to July 31, 1996. The Consultants' responsibilities included the completion of a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form for buildings designed by Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney in Casper and the completion of individual National Register of Historic Places Nomination forms for the Casper Elks' Lodge and the Church of Saint Anthony. The listing is also based on previous surveys of the Casper Commercial District in 1988 and a Multiple Property Documentation Form entitled "Casper, Wyoming: Historic and Architectural Properties," both completed by Michael Cassity in 1991. Also, several Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney properties have already been enrolled on the National Register of Historic Places, including the Natrona County High School, The Tribune Building, the Casper Municipal Garage and Fire Station, the Consolidated Royalty Building, the Hotel Townsend, and the South Wolcott Street Historic District (the latter includes several residences designed by the firm).

The Jan Wilking Collection at the Wyoming State Archives contains the plans for approximately 75 buildings designed by Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney during the years the firm was active in Casper, Wyoming. This is the most definitive single source for identifying the buildings they designed from 1914-1925. A complete listing of these buildings organized by property types has been included in this form. Many of the plans contain the dates of design as well as some locational information. This project also included the task of attempting to determine their locations and current status. Many of the buildings were located utilizing city

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plats and business and city directories. As a result of this effort, the status of many of the buildings has been conclusively determined. However, some of the building plans lacked sufficient information to determine location. Also, additional research utilizing other sources such as building permits, newspapers, and local informants may identify more Garbutt, Weidner and Sweeney-designed buildings whose plans are not included in the Wilking Collection. Such buildings can be relocated and their current status determined for future inventory or National Register nomination considerations. Therefore, it is possible that future research may identify more buildings designed by this firm during this time period, and the property type statements may need to be expanded to reflect such buildings if they do not represent an existing property type. The property types are based on Data Categories for Functions and Uses as stated in National Register Bulletin No. 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form (National Park Service 1991). The standards for integrity for listing of representative properties were based on this publication as well as National Register Bulletin No. 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Park Service 1991). They were also based upon the results of the current project and the previous similar surveys and projects in the City of Casper listed above.

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