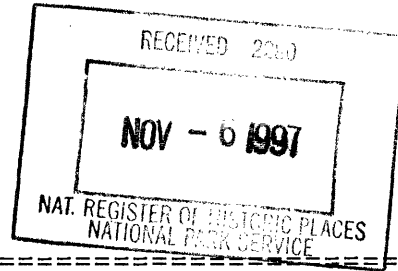


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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



1. Name of Property

historic name Mount View
other names/site number Brooks-Yonkee House

2. Location

street & number 610 South Jefferson Street not for publication N/A
city or town Sheridan vicinity N/A
state Wyoming code WY county Sheridan code 33 zip code 82801

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

John J. Keck
Signature of certifying official

10/28/97
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

=====
4. National Park Service Certification
=====

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 ___ See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the
 National Register
 ___ See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the
 National Register
 removed from the National Register

___ other (explain): _____

12/8/97 Edson H Beall

Signature of Keeper

Date
of Action

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

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> 3 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u> 3 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	Total

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

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

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

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single dwelling
Domestic Secondary structure
Agriculture Animal Facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single dwelling
Domestic Secondary structure
Domestic Secondary structure

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

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:
Prairie School

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation sandstone
roof asphalt shingles
walls brick
other N/A

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

=====
8. Statement of Significance
=====

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

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

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Sheridan County, Wyoming (Page 4)

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE; POLITICS/GOVERNMENT; COMMERCE

Period of Significance 1911 to 1947

Significant Dates 1911-1912

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Brooks, Lyman Herbert

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Glenn C. McAlister

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

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

=====

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: _____

See Continuation Sheets for continued bibliography

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

Acreage of Property .96 acres

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

Zone	Easting	Northing
<u>13</u>	<u>344860</u>	<u>4961460</u>

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

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

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Robert G. Rosenberg, Historian
organization Rosenberg Historical Consultants date August 1, 1997
street & number 739 Crow Creek Road telephone (307)632-1144
city or town Cheyenne state Wyoming zip code 82009

=====
Additional Documentation
=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

=====

USI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
Mount View
Sheridan County, Wyoming (Page 6)

Property Owner

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

name Ernest Schmidt

street & number 610 South Jefferson Street

telephone (307)672-5793

city or town Sheridan state Wyoming zip code 82801

=====
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 18.1 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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Mount View
Sheridan County, Wyoming

7. Description

Mount View (the Brooks-Yonkee House) is located at 610 South Jefferson Street at the southwest corner of College Avenue and Jefferson Street in a residential area in southwest Sheridan. The property is situated on high ground, overlooking Memorial Cemetery to the southwest and Big Goose Creek to the northwest. The unobstructed view of the Bighorn Mountains to the south and west undoubtedly inspired the name Mount View, by which the house was known. The property is bounded by an alley on the south, Jefferson Street on the east, College Avenue on the north, and undeveloped fields on the west. The grounds are landscaped with gardens and mature trees and include the main house, a carriage house, and a small storage building formerly used as a chicken coop. The house was built in 1911-1912 for Lyman Herbert Brooks, a prominent Sheridan businessman and politician. It was designed by architect Glenn Charles McAlister of Billings, Montana.

Mount View represents the Prairie School style of architecture. It is a 2-1/2 story brick residence (approximately 46 feet square) resting on a reddish rock-faced ashlar foundation laid in regular courses to a height of about three feet above grade. There is a three-quarters basement with several ground-level windows around the house. The exterior walls are constructed with light tan brick laid in a stretcher bond pattern. The hipped roof is covered with red asphalt shingles with tile on the ridgelines and features a wrought iron decorative finial at its peak. The roof features extended eaves with boxed cornices with wainscot soffits painted off-white and molding painted forest green; there are paired simple wooden brackets at all corners. There are four corbelled paneled brick chimneys capped with sandstone. All windows have decorative raised brick surrounds, sandstone sills, and individual sandstone keystones; most retain the original glass. Each of the four sides has a flat-roofed or hipped-roofed porch. From Jefferson Street there is a gravel driveway that passes west through the porte cochere and leads to a gravel parking area and the carriage house; it continues north at a 90-degree angle and exits on College Avenue.

The facade of the houses fronts Jefferson Street and faces east. The most prominent feature of the facade is a two-story hipped-roofed porch (11.5 feet by 19 feet) with boxed cornice, paired brackets, and square brick piers at the corners. The first story is an open portico porch approached by five sandstone steps. It features brick half-walls capped with stone and single wooden brackets at each corner. The main entrance is centered in the facade

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and consists of an oak panel door with cut glass transom and narrow sidelights with oak frames. It has a wood-framed screen door. The entrance is flanked by Tuscan stone pillars and round bulb lights in wrought iron fixtures. The porch deck consists of stone squares, and the underside of the roof is lined with tongue and groove wood paneling. The second-story portion directly above the portico is an enclosed sleeping porch. The lower portion of the walls consists of vertical wood panels painted forest green; the upper portion consists of paired two over two-light screened windows. Windows in the facade are symmetrical on each side of the front porch. They consist of two basement windows with four vertical lights and lug sills; two first-story double-hung windows with six over one lights, wood sash, sandstone slip sills, and decorative brick surrounds with keystone; and two similar second-story windows with five over one-lights and lug sills. Below the boxed cornice there is a three-course stepped brick stringer that encircles the house, surmounted by decorative raised brick patterns and two windows with six vertical lights that are in line with the first and second-story windows. These windows ventilate the ballroom, which is located above the second story.

The south side of the house features a one-story enclosed hipped-roofed sun porch (14 feet by 19 feet). The lower portion of the walls consist of the rock-faced ashlar foundation, and there are brick piers at each corner with decorative brick patterns in the upper portions. Windows are two-light fixed units with transoms above and plain wood recessed panels below. The east side of the porch contains an entrance, which is located above the level of the sandstone foundation. It has a wood door, a wood screen door, transom, and a window on each side. The south side of the porch contains five windows, and the west side contains three. Windows on the south side of the house are asymmetrical. East of the sun porch at the first-story level is a four over one-light double-hung window with sandstone slip sill and keystone and decorative brick surrounds. Directly above is a similar second-story window, with simpler brick surrounds and sandstone lug sill. West of the sun porch is a grouping of three windows (three over one-light double-hung) with one slip sill and one keystone. Directly above are identical second-story windows. These window groupings west of the sun porch are located in an extension of the wall that protrudes about one foot from the plane of the main wall. Centered in the second-story above the porch is a three over one-light double-hung window with sandstone lug sill and keystone; just to the east are twelve-light French doors that open onto the roof of the sun porch, which serves as a balcony. The pattern of corbelled brick surmounted by

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decorative brick patterns and ballroom windows (four-light vertical) just below the boxed cornice is continued on this side of the house. There is also an exterior stepped paneled brick chimney just east of the French doors.

The west side is the rear of the house. It features an enclosed one-story hipped-roofed entry porch (11 feet by 23 feet) on the north end that has been somewhat modified in recent years (see interior description). It contains a basement entrance consisting of a five-panel wood door with transom surmounted by a tongue and groove wood panel. The primary rear entrance has been altered and now consists of a one-light glass door with a twelve-light transom and ten-light sidelights with wooden sash. It has a stone stoop and steps with solid sandstone rails. The porch also has modern two-light casement windows on its north and south sides and a skylight. The first story contains two four over one-light double-hung dining room windows with sandstone slip sill and keystone and decorative brick surrounds, as well as a similar one over one-light double-hung window just south of the entry porch. Second story windows are asymmetrical and, from north to south, consist of a four over one-light double-hung window, a small two over one-light double-hung window, a large five over one-light double-hung window, and a four over one-light double-hung window. All have sandstone lug sills, and all but the small window have keystone and decorative brick surrounds. The west side of the house also has an exterior paneled brick chimney near the south end. The three ballroom windows on this side are in a four-light, five-light, four-light pattern, interspersed with decorative brickwork. There are also two and three-light basement windows.

The prominent feature of the north side of the house is a porte cochere (14 feet by 17 feet), which shelters a side entrance. It is flat-roofed and supported by square brick piers with rock-faced ashlar bases. The east, north, and west sides have gentle wooden arches with recessed panels painted forest green below the boxed cornice and green molding. The ceiling is clad with tongue and groove wood paneling. Holes in the north wall above the corners of the porte cochere suggest that the roof doubled as a balcony. The side entrance consists of a six-light wood door with sandstone keystone, decorative raised brick surrounds, and aluminum storm door. There is a small stoop with steps on both sides (east and west) and wrought iron railings. The entrance is flanked by narrow two over one-light double-hung windows with sandstone slip sills. There are two four over one-light double-hung windows with sandstone slip sills and keystones and decorative brick surrounds west of the porte cochere and two smaller but similar three over one-light double-

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hung windows and an exterior brick corbelled patterned chimney east of the porte cochere. The space between the roof of the porte cochere and the boxed cornice is filled with two sets of triple three over one-light double-hung windows, one above the other, separated by a wood panel. Other second-story windows include (from east to west) a three over one-light double-hung window, a smaller two over one-light double-hung window, and a four over one-light double-hung window, all with sandstone slip sills and keystones and decorative brick surrounds. The ballroom level windows consist of a three-light unit on the east side and a four-light unit on the west side. There is a side slope paneled brick chimney that protrudes from the roof just west of center on this side of the house.

The interior of the house has excellent physical integrity. All of the original woodwork, which includes liberal use of imported Honduran mahogany and quarter-sawn oak, is still in place and well maintained. Most of the woodwork is stained in light natural tones, in comparison to the darker tones in vogue in the early 1900s. The main entry hall, the library, the grand staircase, and the second-floor landing are all constructed with quarter-sawn oak. The dining room and living room are both paneled with mahogany. The first floor features pocket doors with mahogany veneer that still retain folding keys. The living room features a magnificent mahogany grandfather clock made in Chicago to Mr. Brooks' specifications, as well as a fireplace that is flanked by mahogany pillars and topped with a massive mahogany mantel; it is also accented by mottled aqua-green tile around three sides and is surmounted by a mirror that is as wide as the mantel and extends almost to the ceiling. The den or library contains a smaller oak fireplace that also is accented by aqua-green tile, as well as built-in oak bookshelves. French doors with beveled glass lead from the living room into the south sunroom. The only remodeling of the interior occurred in the early 1990s at the rear of the house, where the original pantry wall was removed to make a breakfast nook, and the back entry wall was removed and replaced with a new entry that is now located in the center of the entry porch. There is still a butler's pantry adjacent to the kitchen. Some of the interior doors were constructed with solid oak with a pine veneer.

The landing between the first and second floors contains a window seat with three concealed steps, suggesting access to the roof of the porte cochere. This landing and that between the second floor and ballroom are illuminated by tall triple three over one-light double-hung windows. The master bedroom is located on the east side of the house and features maple floors, a

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birchwood fireplace accented with the same aqua-green tile as those on the first story, and a large dressing room. It opens onto the second-story sleeping porch directly above the main entry porch. The sleeping porch was added at an early date but was not part of the original house. Its lower walls are covered with narrow wainscotting, and the upper portion consists of screened two over one-light windows. A small tiled bathroom connects the master bedroom with the southwest corner bedroom, which features maple flooring and large triple four over one-light windows. The west bedroom has a large five over one-light double-hung window and a small bathroom with sink. At the northwest corner is a sewing room that was formerly used as maids' quarters. It is lit by a four over one-light double-hung window on the west and a similar window on the north. It formerly had a sink. Adjacent to this room are linen closets, laundry chute, servants' staircase and a remodeled tile bathroom. The small northeast bedroom is lit by a three over one-light double-hung window on the north and a five over one-light double-hung window on the east. Quarter-sawn oak was used throughout the second floor.

The staircase continues upward to the ballroom, which occupies the entire upper portion of the house. It features a maple floor and built-in benches. The windows visible from the exterior just below the boxed cornice are floor-level windows around the ballroom. There is a "fainting room" now used for storage at the northwest corner; adjacent to that is a small cloakroom.

West of the main house is the 1-1/2 story carriage house (approximately 30 feet by 70 feet), in which the Brooks family lived during construction of their home. It was then used for the Brooks' horses and carriages, and there was also a small apartment (probably groom's quarters) at the south end. The carriage house is also constructed with light tan brick in a stretcher bond pattern and has a rock-faced ashlar foundation laid in four regular courses above grade. The hipped roof is covered with red asphalt (formerly wood) shingles and features a central hipped-roofed cupola with four large one-light windows and lightning rod, multiple hipped dormers, a side slope brick corbelled chimney near the south end, extended eaves with boxed cornices with tongue and groove wood panel soffit and dentil blocks. The carriage house has undergone some alterations over the years, the major exterior alteration being the addition of a modern garage door near the north end of the facade. Some openings have also been altered and/or bricked over. The interior is currently being renovated to improve structural support and to contain an upper-level apartment.

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The main entrance is roughly centered in the facade (east side) and consists of a large opening with four twin-leaf wood panel doors, each with one over one-lights, surmounted by a gentle stepped arch with rusticated sandstone radiating voussoirs and central keystone. Directly above this opening is a hipped dormer with boxed cornice and dentil blocks and a large window opening (currently under renovation) with a sandstone lug sill. Near the south end of the facade is a one over one-light double-hung window, the bottom of which rests on the foundation. It is also surmounted by a smaller version of the stepped arch found over the main entrance. North of the main entrance is another opening with a similar arch that will contain an entry door. At the north end of the facade is a modern six-light overhead garage door.

The south side of the carriage house contains two ground-level entrances, each with a one-light wood panel door and a small stepped arch with rusticated sandstone radiating voussoirs and central keystone. There are two joined hipped dormers, each with boxed eaves with dentil blocks, two one over one-light windows, and sandstone lug sills. There is a small piece of the main roofline that separates the dormers at the window level.

The west side (rear) of the carriage house contains two hipped dormers with boxed cornices and dentil blocks and wood shingle siding. The larger dormer is located just south of center and contains a large window opening currently under construction. The smaller dormer is located near the south end and contains a small one-light window. First story openings (from north to south) consist of three identical four-light fixed windows with stepped arches with rusticated sandstone radiating voussoirs, central keystones, and sandstone lug sills. There is a similar window at a slightly higher level located just below the larger dormer in an area that has been bricked over (formerly a carriage entrance) but still retains a stepped arch with radiating voussoirs and central keystone. The size and location of this bricked-over area corresponds with the main entrance on the opposite side (facade). Near the south end is a one over one-light window that corresponds to the window on the opposite side.

The north side contains a large centrally located hipped dormer with boxed cornice and dentil blocks and wood shingle siding. The window opening has a sandstone lug sill and is currently being renovated. Directly below the window opening is a bricked-over entrance with a stepped arch with rusticated sandstone radiating voussoirs and central keystone.

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The interior of the carriage house contained an apartment with first-floor kitchen and living room and second-floor bedrooms and bath (formerly groom's quarters). The central portion of the building contained horse stalls on the west side and a tack room on the east side, and the upper level was used as a hay loft. There were three hay chutes on the west side and two on the east side. The bricked-over entrance on the north side was used for horses. The north end of the first floor level has been converted to a garage, and there is a large workshop. The hay loft is currently being renovated to include a large apartment with two bedrooms, two bathrooms, kitchen, living area, and a spiral staircase to the cupola. Two new dormers will be added to the rear (west side) to balance the existing dormers. Because heavy snows had damaged the structural supports, many of the beams and rafters have been replaced.

The third building on the Brooks property is a small brick storage building (19.5 feet by 11 feet) that once served as a chicken coop. It is located north of the carriage house and northwest of the main house. It is a one-story hipped-roofed building that reflects the two larger buildings in its construction: tan brick, rock-faced ashlar foundation, red asphalt shingled roof with boxed cornice with tongue and groove wood panel soffit and dentil blocks. The south side (facade) has a central entrance consisting of a wood panel door, which is flanked by two-light fixed windows with wood sash and red brick sills that do not match indicating alteration of the bays. There is a four-light window with segmental arches and radiating voussoirs at each end of the north side. There are no openings on the east or west sides. The interior has a dirt floor and a tongue and groove wood panel ceiling.

Landscaping on the north side of the house includes a wooden flag pole and a concrete-bordered tear-shaped flower bed.

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Mount View
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8. Significance

Mount View was built in 1911-1912 for Lyman H. Brooks, a prominent and influential pioneer businessman of the Sheridan community in its formative years. Lyman Brooks pursued a variety of commercial interests including cattle ranching, hardware, lumber, banking, and real estate. He was also active in civic and social endeavors and served in the Wyoming State House of Representatives and on the Board of Trustees for the University of Wyoming. He was among a small group of entrepreneurs who helped shape the early economic growth of the City of Sheridan. Therefore, Mount View is eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B because Lyman Brook's activities were demonstrably important within a local context.

Secondly, Mount View was designed by Glenn Charles McAlister, a prominent architect who maintained a primary office in Billings, Montana, and a branch office in Sheridan, Wyoming. Mr. McAlister was responsible for a number of important buildings in Montana and Wyoming, including National Register properties in both states. Both the interior and exterior of Mount View retain excellent physical integrity, and the home is currently well maintained. Therefore, Mount View is also eligible under Criterion C in the area of architecture as an outstanding example of the Prairie School style and as the work of a master architect, Glenn Charles McAlister.

Lyman Brooks was born on May 5, 1856, in Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada, the son of Samuel and Lucy Brooks. The family moved to northern Vermont in 1862, and Lyman attended school at St. Johnsbury Academy. After graduating from the academy, he worked as a paymaster in the counting-room of the Fairbanks Scales Company in St. Johnsbury from 1870 to 1880. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1877. In 1880, he moved west and worked for various cattle companies in Wyoming. Sources vary as to the exact date when he came to the future site of Sheridan, but in the early 1880s, he formed a partnership in the cattle business with Frank H. Kilburn and brought one hundred head from Colorado to the Tongue River. In 1882, the partners bought the George Reid homestead, located on a portion of the future site of Sheridan, and also filed on an adjacent homestead, which became their ranch headquarters.

The site of Sheridan was favorably located at the junction of Big Goose, Little Goose and Soldier Creeks at the eastern base of the Bighorn Mountains and was also on the old Bozeman Trail route. In the 1880s, this route was

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still used as a stagecoach route by the Patrick Brothers, who carried both mail and passengers from the Union Pacific mainline at Rock Creek to Fort Custer, Montana, on the Northern Pacific mainline. In 1882, John D. Loucks came to the area with the intent of establishing a town, although the small settlement of Big Horn was located only ten miles to the southwest. Nevertheless, he platted the townsite in 1882, in what he considered a more favorable location. He changed the name of the original post office in the area from Mandel (where the Patrick Brothers' stagecoaches on the Bozeman Trail crossed Big Goose Creek) to Sheridan and became the first postmaster. A portion of Brooks and Kilburn's land holdings became the south part of the original Sheridan townsite. Their land extended from College Avenue north to Burkitt Street and east from Thurmond Street.

Loucks persuaded other settlers to come to the area and soon a small community flourished. Among the early pioneers were Henry Held who opened a blacksmith shop, John D. Thurmond, and the Burkitt and Works families. Mrs. Reuben Cornwell opened the first restaurant and hotel at the corner of Grinnell and Main (212 N. Main Street). The first school opened with seventeen students in a small log cabin donated by John Loucks. Clara Works was the first school teacher. A wood frame school was soon built on East Works Street to replace the log cabin. The streets in the original town plat were named for the first settlers: Brooks Street for Lyman Brooks; Burkitt Street for Kenneth M. Burkitt; Brundage Street for George Brundage; Heald Street for A.S. Heald, father of J. Frank Heald; Dow Street for Jack Dow who surveyed the site; Scott Street for one of the cowboys who had come to Sheridan from a nearby roundup and helped establish the town; Gould Street for Alexander Gould who helped lay out the town.

In 1883, J.H. Conrad & Company opened a general merchandise store at the corner of Loucks and Main Streets. The town was supplied by freight teams, which carried goods at necessarily high rates over hundreds of miles of unsettled country from the distant railroad mainlines to the north and south. Lyman Brooks became the manager of J.H. Conrad & Company in 1883 and served in that capacity until 1886.

Meanwhile Sheridan was incorporated under an act of the Eighth Territorial Legislature, and at the first election of town officers held on March 11, 1884, John Loucks became the first mayor. The first newspaper, The Sheridan Post, was started by Thomas M. Cotton on May 19, 1887. Thomas T. Tynan and Fay Sommers started the Sheridan Enterprise on December 10, 1887. The rival

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Mount View
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papers flourished, then in 1923 merged into the Sheridan Post-Enterprise, which in 1930 merged again with another paper called the Sheridan Journal that had been in operation since 1925, and became the Sheridan Press.

In 1889, Lyman Brooks bought out his partner in the cattle business and formed a new partnership in the hardware business with Alf Diefenderfer by buying out his former partner. In 1893, they bought a ranch and some livestock on Tongue River and in 1900, when they dissolved their partnership, Mr. Diefenderfer took the hardware and other mercantile interests, and Mr. Brooks retained the ranch and cattle. By that date, they had built up the ranch to 4,000 acres and a herd of 300-500 head of Shorthorns and Herefords. At that time, Brooks lived on the ranch and built a new ranch house there around the turn of century.

The Bank of Sheridan was opened by E.A. Whitney in 1885. In 1890 it was absorbed by the First National Bank. Lyman Brooks, B.F. Perkins, and Meyer Frank founded the Bank of Commerce of Sheridan in 1892. Brooks acted as president of the institution for several years and was serving as one of its directors at the time of his death.

In 1888, Sheridan County was formed from a portion of Johnson County, and Sheridan became the county seat. The town continued to prosper as a result of the surrounding ranching, mining, and logging industries. In 1891-1892, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad built through the region and chose a route through Gillette and Sheridan. It reached the latter town in November, and Sheridan's future was assured.

On June 11, 1889, Lyman Brooks married Miss Catherine Ruth Ivey, a native of Wisconsin, who had come west for a visit with her uncle in 1887. While staying in Buffalo, she fell in love with the beauty of the land and decided to stay. She met Lyman Brooks at a Big Horn Fair, and before she returned home, they were engaged. Both he and Catherine were intimately involved in the early growth of Sheridan. In 1887, he was appointed senior warden of St. Peters Episcopal Church, a position he held until his death. Lyman and Catherine were active in the church and their generosity was particularly instrumental in getting the church started. Their son, Lyman Brooks, Jr., was the first child baptized in Sheridan. Both their son Lyman and their daughter, Ruth Brooks Yonkee, were born at Mount View in the upstairs room. While Lyman was involved with his various business endeavors, Catherine devoted her time to civic duties including the Sheridan Book Club, the

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Cecilian Club (a forerunner of the Sheridan Woman's Club), and church activities.

In 1903, Brooks became president and general manager of the Sheridan Lumber Company and retained those positions until the business was sold to the Diamond Lumber and Hardware Company in the early 1930s. In 1909, he organized the Brooks Realty Company and became its president. He was also the president of the Grand View Addition Company of Sheridan, the addition in which his fine home is located. The addition was officially platted on May 6, 1909. Therefore, it appears that Brooks' home was among the first constructed in this portion of Sheridan.

Meanwhile, the discovery of large coal reserves in the Sheridan area was to have a lasting impact on the economy and population of the region. The early ranchers had noted numerous coal beds and as early as 1880 had begun working them for local use. However, full scale commercial mining did not occur until the winter of 1892-1893. What became known as the Sheridan Coal Field located just north of Sheridan was crossed from southeast to northwest by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, which not only encouraged its development but assured convenient transportation and markets for the coal. Such large coal mining camps as Dietz, Monarch, Carneyville (Kleenburn), Kooi, and Acme drew hundreds of miners and their families to the Sheridan area. In 1910, an electric railway system known as the Sheridan Railway Company was established with the help of eastern investors, with Robert F. Emanuel of Dayton, Ohio, as president. Lyman Brooks became one of the directors of this company. In 1911, the line was extended as far as the Monarch mining camp and became an interurban. The railroad provided a vital link between Sheridan and the mining communities, hauling passengers, payrolls, milk, furniture and assorted freight.

The impact of the coal industry and the railroad on the growth of Sheridan and Sheridan County can be gleaned from census figures. In 1890 before the coming of the railroad, Sheridan had a population of 281. By 1900, after the railroad's arrival and the start of coal mining, the population had risen to 1,559; 4,937 by 1905, and 8,906 by 1915. The population of the county rose to 16,324 by 1910. In addition, the ethnic composition of the population changed as large groups of Poles, Italians and representatives of many southern Slavic countries came to work in the mines. Other indicators of economic growth were the gradual replacement of wood frame falsefront business buildings to more permanent two-story brick structures in the

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commercial district from 1905-1916; the installation of wooden sidewalks along Main Street; the building of the fine courthouse in 1907 at a cost of \$75,000 on land donated by Lyman Brooks; a new City Hall; an indoor swimming pool; and the electric railway system. The city built a waterworks system in 1901 serviced by a pipeline and intake in Big Goose Canyon. Lyman Brooks was also instrumental in bringing electric lights to Sheridan, promoting an electric light plant installed in 1894, and in which he remained a heavy stockholder until 1902. Indeed, it is difficult to chronicle the important events in the early history of Sheridan without also chronicling the career and contributions of Lyman Brooks, who seemed to be intimately involved in all facets of its growth.

Lyman Brooks was also involved in politics on a state level. He served as a Republican member of the State House of Representatives from 1895 to 1897. He also served as a member of the board of trustees of the University of Wyoming from 1912 until his death.

Lyman Herbert Brooks died at his home after a short illness in June 1931 at the age of 75. During his lifetime, he had participated in the establishment and early growth of the town of Sheridan from a stage stop-post office on the Bozeman Trail to a modern twentieth century town and county seat served by the railroad with a stable economy supported by a variety of industries and businesses. Mount View symbolizes his contributions and dedication to the welfare and prosperity of the Sheridan community.

Mount View is also significant because of its architecture. It was designed by Glenn Charles McAlister, a prominent architect who practiced in both Billings, Montana, and Sheridan. McAlister received a commission from Lyman Brooks to build his home on January 10, 1910. At the time, he was already engaged in completing the John B. Kendrick residence in Sheridan, which became known as Trail End. Earlier, in 1903, he had opened a branch office in Sheridan in order to complete the Sheridan County Courthouse. He reopened the office in 1908 to work on the Kendrick residence. The work proved difficult, and he was occupied with its construction for over four years, during which time he was compelled to sell his own home to pay expenses. However, he received a strong recommendation from Kendrick for an architectural commission with the State of Wyoming in 1913, indicating Kendrick's satisfaction with his completed work.

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McAlister was born in Missouri in 1873, the son of a building contractor. He moved to Illinois at a young age. He graduated from high school and completed a two-year course in teacher training at the local college but never received any additional formal training. By 1896, he was working in the field of architecture in Butte, Montana, and apparently learned and mastered the profession through practical experience. He also worked as an engineer with the Boston Montana Mining Company, and in the year 1900 he studied heating and ventilating. He moved to Billings, Montana, in 1901 and worked as an architect both there and in Sheridan; after the completion of Trail End he concentrated on his business in Billings, becoming one of the leading architects in that city. Some of his buildings in Billings included the Elks Club, two large schools, a number of prestigious residences including that of T.A. Snidow, and the South Side Fire Station, which is enrolled in the National Register of Historic Places. His Sheridan buildings included Senator John Kendrick's Home, Trail End (now a National Register property as well as a Wyoming State Historic Site), the Sheridan County Courthouse (enrolled in the National Register), the Sheridan Carnegie Library, the former Golden Rule Store, the D and D Hardware Building, and Mount View (the Brooks-Yonkee House).

McAlister was also a successful rancher and maintained a "splendid homestead" of 640 acres in Custer County, Montana, as well as an attractive residence in Billings. In 1905, he married Beatrix May Powers, daughter of T.A. and Millie Powers of Slack, Wyoming, and they raised two children. In 1921, McAlister was praised as one of the leading architects of Billings. Soon after, he moved to California where he continued his work, primarily designing office buildings. McAlister died in the Los Angeles area on January 11, 1961.

Mount View bears little resemblance in scale or style to the Kendrick residence, which represented a distinctive subtype of the Tudor Revival style, with its shaped Flemish parapeted gables representing more formal English building traditions of Late Medieval times, often referred to as the "Jacobethan" style. Local newspapers reported that Mount View was to be built at a cost of about \$20,000, although the final cost is unknown. At any rate, it was considerably cheaper to build than its \$100,000 counterpart across the valley. Both homes were built on hilltops with commanding views of the nearby Bighorn Mountain Range and the town of Sheridan. Today, residents of Sheridan jokingly refer to the opposing hills as Democrat and Republican Hills after the Kendrick and Brooks residences respectively.

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Mount View is stately rather than ostentatious because of its Prairie School style of architecture and as a result is a much more livable residence. The characteristics of this style are evident in its low pitched, hipped roof with widely overhanging eaves; principal two-story mass with one-story side porches and porte cochere; the porch on the facade with massive, square porch supports; and detailing in the eaves, cornices, and facade that emphasize horizontal lines.

However, the house also has several architectural embellishments and variations that make it a more unique example. They include Italian Renaissance secondary details such as a tiled roof (since replaced), cornice-line twin brackets, and a front entrance flanked by Tuscan stone pillars. The decorative raised brick window surrounds with keystones repeated throughout the first and second stories are also uncommon elements on the Prairie Box. The prominent patterned masonry chimneys are reminiscent of the patterned masonry subtype of the Queen Anne style popular from 1880-1910 and tend to emphasize verticality rather than the horizontal. The two-story front porch with its massive brick piers also tends to emphasize verticality. However, the second story of the porch may have been added at a later date. It appears then that McAlister borrowed from a number of seemingly disparate architectural influences to create a unique yet pleasing entity based principally on the Prairie style.

The incorporation of a ballroom within a half story above the second floor is an innovative design that is largely hidden on the exterior. The narrow elongated windows are at floor level, and the space under the hipped roof is open without the use of vertical support beams. It is not evident just how McAlister achieved this result, but according to a local architect who has seen the home, he may have incorporated a tension-ring design for roof and wall support. Also, the electrical wiring was enclosed in steel conduit, an expensive and unusual feature in a house of this time period. Mount View evidently benefitted from McAlister's years of engineering and his study of heating and ventilating.

The interior retains excellent physical integrity, most notably in its extensive use of wood paneling, molding and trim and hardwood floors. All the original doors and associated hardware remain intact. This high degree of integrity undoubtedly stems from the fact that Mount View remained in the Brooks family until the late 1980s. The home passed from Lyman and Catherine Brooks to their daughter Ruth and her husband Adolf Yonkee, thence to their

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four daughters. Mount View is also a unique and outstanding home in the Grand View Addition. It was one of the earliest homes in that addition, and there appears to be only one other example of the Prairie School style in the neighborhood. That home, located one block east at 600 Thurmond Street, is also constructed of brick but reportedly features none of the fine hardwoods that exemplify Mount View. Although there are many attractive early twentieth century homes in the Grand View Addition, none approach the simple elegance of McAlister's Mount View.

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10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located at 610 South Jefferson Street, Sheridan, Wyoming, and occupies Lots 1-7, Block 3, Grand View Addition.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is defined by the legal boundary of the property and includes the residence, carriage house, chicken coop and grounds.

CEMETERY DRAW

UNDEVELOPED FIELDS

CARRIAGE HOUSE

CHICKEN
COOP

PARKING

DRIVEWAY

MAIN HOUSE

LANDSCAPED YARD

ALLEY

COLLEGE AVENUE

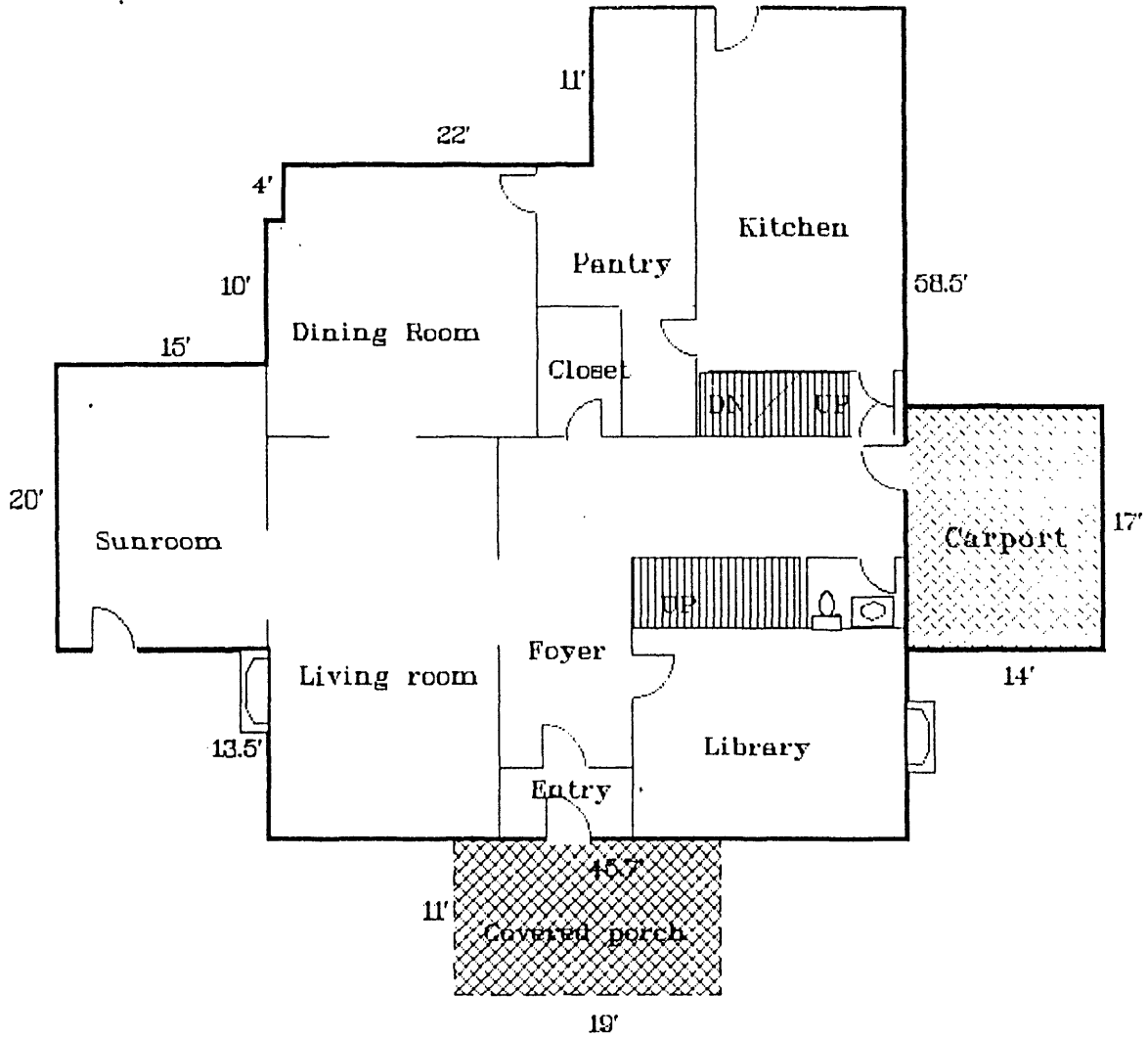
JEFFERSON STREET

MOUNT VIEW
(BROOKS-YONKEE HOUSE)



N.T.S.

I M P R O V E M E N T S S K E T C H



SCALE: 1 inch = 13 feet

A R E A C A L C U L A T I O N S

AREA CALCULATIONS SUMMARY

Area	Name of Area	Size	Totals
GLA1	First Floor	2709.16	2709.16
GLA2	Second level	2231.90	2231.90
GLA3	Third level	2023.34	2023.34
POR	Covered porch	209.00	209.00
GAR	Attached carport	238.00	238.00

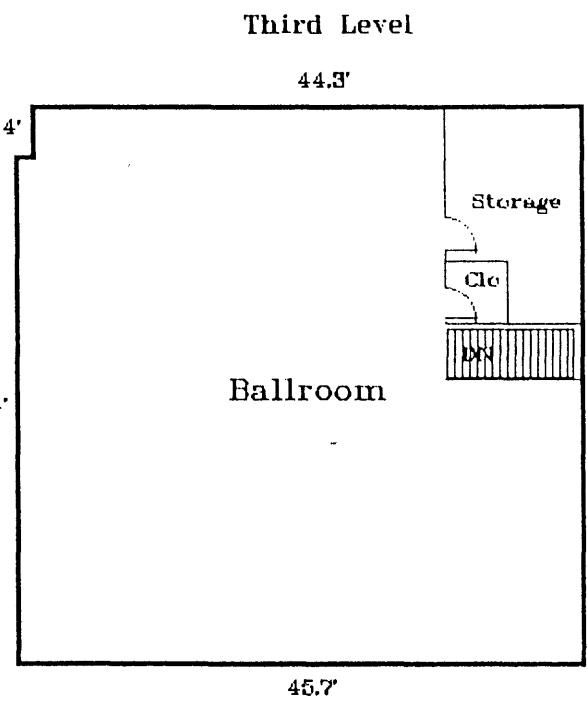
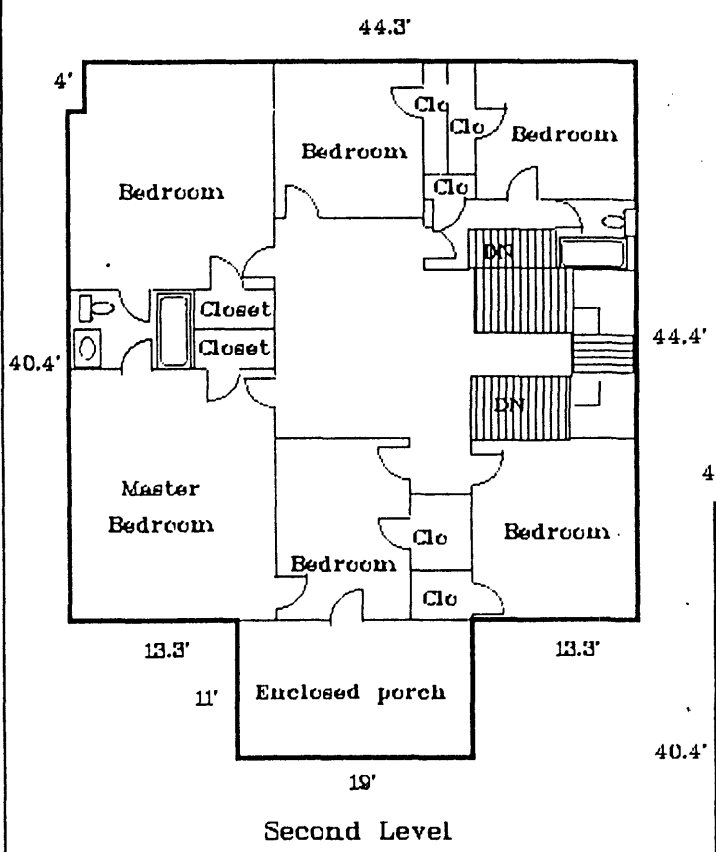
TOTAL LIVABLE (rounded) 6964

LIVING AREA CALCULATIONS

Breakdown			Subtotals
22.33	x	58.50	1306.31
22.00	x	4.00	88.00
1.33	x	43.50	57.85
22.00	x	43.50	957.00
15.00	x	20.00	300.00
44.33	x	55.42	2456.77
1.33	x	51.42	68.39
-13.33	x	11.00	-146.63
-13.33	x	11.00	-146.63
44.34	x	44.42	1969.58
1.33	x	40.42	53.76

6964

IMPROVEMENTS SKETCH



SCALE: 1 inch = 15 feet

AREA CALCULATIONS

AREA CALCULATIONS SUMMARY

Area	Name of Area	Size	Totals
GLA1	First Floor	2709.16	2709.16
GLA2	Second level	2231.90	2231.90
GLA3	Third level	2023.34	2023.34
POR	Covered porch	209.00	209.00
GAR	Attached carport	238.00	238.00

LIVING AREA CALCULATIONS

Breakdown			Subtotals
22.33	X	58.50	1306.30
22.00	X	47.50	1045.00
1.33	X	43.50	57.86
15.00	X	20.00	300.00
44.33	X	55.42	2456.77
1.33	X	51.42	68.39
-13.33	X	11.00	-146.63
-13.33	X	11.00	-146.63
44.34	X	44.42	1969.58
1.33	X	40.42	53.76