LARAMIE'S WEST SIDE NEIGHBORHOOD INVENTORY OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction…….2

Description……..……..3

History…….…… 6

Methodology…….…… 15

Survey Explanation……18

Recommendation for a National Register of Historic Places District ……..…20

List of Buildings Surveyed (table)…….22

Map Showing Boundaries of the Survey Area……..32

Bibliography……..33

Wyoming Architectural Inventory Forms (248) for Laramie's West Side Neighborhood (attached as separate electronic document on CD)

Cover photo: Store and filling station, 312 S. Cedar Street, undated (courtesy of the American Heritage Center, University of Wyoming)

INTRODUCTION

In July, 2010, the University of Wyoming American Studies Program (UW-AMST) entered into an agreement with the Albany County Historic Preservation Board to complete an inventory of historic buildings in a 32-block residential area of Laramie. The project was undertaken by UW-AMST as part of the public-sector component of the American Studies curriculum.

Laramie's West Side neighborhood comprises all of the residential blocks west of the Union Pacific Railroad tracks and east of the Laramie River. However, the blocks north of Clark Street were surveyed in a separate project ("Clark Street North").[1] Therefore, this survey project encompassed only the blocks from Clark Street south to Park Avenue. The survey area extends from Railroad Avenue on the east to Spruce Street on the west, and includes 248 individual properties. Although the survey area includes only a portion of the West Side neighborhood, for purposes of this report it will be referred to as the "West Side" neighborhood. The area north of Clark Street is referred to as the "Clark Street North" neighborhood.

Figure 1: View of Laramie looking east, with West Side neighborhood in foreground, undated (courtesy of the American Heritage Center, University of Wyoming)

[1] Robert G. and Elizabeth L. Rosenberg, "Report of Historical Investigations, WYDOT Project P261022, Laramie Streets, Harney Street Viaduct, Albany County, Wyoming" (Wyoming Department of Transportation, 2010).

DESCRIPTION

The West Side neighborhood consists of a grid of paved streets running parallel and perpendicular to the Union Pacific Railroad line, slightly askew of the cardinal directions. Concrete sidewalks are laid along most streets of the district, except on the east side of Railroad and Hodgeman Streets where the street abuts the Union Pacific rail yard, and at the southernmost portion of the neighborhood where homes are adjacent to an unpaved alleyway. Setbacks and lot sizes vary greatly. Most buildings have front yards separated from the sidewalk by low fences made of a variety of materials. This irregularity and variety gives the neighborhood a distinct character.

The West Side neighborhood feels both rural and urban. Deciduous trees are planted in tree strips and in most yards, adding to the rural character of the district. The presence of the Laramie River and Optimist Park at the western edge of the neighborhood, access to the Laramie River Greenbelt at the southern end of Spruce Street, and the large irrigation ditch located at the southern edge of the study area in an open field also contribute to the rural, natural feel. There are several open lots in the neighborhood, as well as barns and chicken coops that indicate that some properties in the survey area were previously used for agricultural purposes.

In contrast to the larger lots at the western and southern edges of the study area, the blocks close to the Union Pacific rail yard, especially between Clark and Garfield streets, are more densely developed with smaller lots, some of which contain more than one dwelling. The proximity of downtown Laramie to the east, as well as Interstate 80 to the south and west and the Clark Street Bridge to the north, contribute to the urban feel. Although the neighborhood itself is quiet, rail and automobile traffic on all sides remains relatively busy throughout the day and is both audible and visible throughout the neighborhood.

The West Side has been likened to an island, since there are only three access points, all of which necessitate crossing a bridge. One can pass around or over the neighborhood without having to go through it. None of the streets in this neighborhood is particularly busy. Pedestrian traffic is likewise light, although people do traverse the neighborhood to access the Greenbelt.

The West Side neighborhood represents the development of Laramie as a railroad town. Starting in 1868 with the arrival of the railroad, the West Side became an important housing district for the town. In 1874, the Union Pacific sold a 320-acre parcel west of the Laramie railroad tracks. Henry D. Hodgeman, Patrick Carroll, and Lawrence Fee all took out homestead plots on the land.[2] Hodgeman platted his land for city lots on December 20, 1875, in what is now known as the Hodgeman Addition. The entirety of

[2] Rosenberg, 7.

the West Side neighborhood south of Clark Street is located within the Hodgeman Addition.

When the Hodgeman Addition was platted, zoning restrictions were not in force. As a result, the lots and buildings are unevenly spaced. Several houses in the district, including houses on Spruce between Kearney and Sheridan streets, predate the platting and were built at an angle on the lots rather than directly facing the street. Setbacks throughout the neighborhood are irregular with some houses near the back of the lots and others quite close to the curb.

The survey area is overwhelmingly residential. Although the neighborhood once had several grocery stores and other businesses, mostly clustered on University and Garfield Streets where the West Side and Downtown Laramie were once connected by a bridge, the West Side no longer has a concentrated business district. Although none of the former grocery stores and gas stations remains, two longtime businesses, Bud's Bar and Chelo's restaurant, continue to operate on West University Avenue and the traces of other businesses can be seen in the converted storefronts in the center of the district. There are three churches, including the former Swedish Lutheran Church whose wooden tower is a landmark in the neighborhood, and the former Lincoln School (now the Lincoln Community Center). Only the Lincoln Community Center is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Throughout the neighborhood there is a scattering of warehouses and commercial/ industrial buildings, including those owned by the Spiegelberg Lumber Company which has been in the neighborhood for more than 100 years. West of Cedar Street residences give way to larger warehouses, dominated by the former engine house of the Laramie, Hahn's Peak and Pacific Railway, now used as a cabinet shop and welding shop by Spiegelberg Lumber.

The West Side neighborhood originally housed workers employed by the Union Pacific Railroad and industrial plants on the west side of Laramie. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the neighborhood was populated primarily by British, Swedes and Germans. They were later joined by Hispanics, who moved there from Colorado and New Mexico starting in the 1910s. It has remained a mostly working-class neighborhood throughout its history. Houses tend to be smaller than those on the east side of the tracks, and were built, maintained and added on to by residents with locally available materials, mainly wood, concrete and stucco. Oral histories confirm the fact that many houses were owner built and owner improved; therefore, they do not exhibit the architectural features found in other, more prosperous neighborhoods.

The majority of houses in the district are one-story, gable-front houses. Several groups of these appear to have been identical when constructed, although all of them have been modified to varying degrees over the years. It is likely that these identical houses were built by the Union Pacific Railroad to house their workers. Variations on the simple, rectangular, gable-front form include wings, porches and rear additions. Other popular house types include eave-front houses, pyramidal houses, and Craftsman cottages and bungalows.

Figure 2: W. Fremont Street (Mary Humstone, 2006)

Buildings in the district date from 1870 to 2010, with the majority (161) built between 1890 and 1929. Only ten buildings in the district were constructed after 1959, although many older buildings have been updated over the past 50 years.

The relatively large number of Craftsman bungalows and cottages reflects the growth of the neighborhood in the first decades of the 20th century, when 102 of the extant houses were constructed. Many of these houses were built by the Spiegelberg family which started a lumber and construction business on the west side in the late 19th century, and which still operates in the same location today. Four generations of Spiegelbergs have built and lived in houses in the West Side neighborhood, and 23 buildings in the survey area have been identified as "Spiegelberg buildings."

Common alterations to buildings include replacement of windows, new exterior sheathing (stucco, asbestos siding, aluminum siding or vinyl siding), new roof sheathing (generally asphalt shingles) and the addition of porches, bathrooms and other living spaces. Most of the formerly commercial buildings have been converted to residences by infilling or reducing the size of the storefront windows.

The district is notable for its large number of outbuildings (202), including ancillary dwellings, garages, sheds, barns and chicken coops. Many properties have more than one outbuilding, and one has as many as seven small buildings that were used to house railroad workers.

Figure 3: 108 S. Cedar Street (Nathaniel Hadleydike, 2008)

HISTORY

In 1867, when the transcontinental railroad arrived in what would become Wyoming Territory, very few settlements existed. Soon, however, settlers began arriving with the hope that the town they chose to live in would survive once the tracks were laid through town. Laramie was one of those survivors, and the tent town that had sprung up on the east side of the Laramie River in anticipation of the railroad eventually matured into a city that was incorporated in 1874.

An agreement between the federal government and the Union Pacific Railroad granted the company alternating sections of land along its route, which could be sold to finance the development of the railroad. In 1874, the Union Pacific sold a 320-acre parcel west of the Laramie railroad tracks to Henry D. Hodgeman, Patrick Carroll, and Lawrence Fee.[3] While Carroll and Fee farmed their land, Hodgeman chose to plat and sell his land as residential city lots. Hodgeman Addition, which encompasses the entire West Side Neighborhood south of Clark Street, was platted on December 20, 1875.

[3]Robert G. and Elizabeth L. Rosenberg, "Report of Historical Investigations, WYDOT Project P261022, Laramie Streets, Harney Street Viaduct, Albany County, Wyoming" (Wyoming Department of Transportation, 2010), 7.

The development of the Union Pacific Railroad shaped the West Side neighborhood. All transcontinental traffic from Omaha, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Denver, and other southern points converged in Laramie, making it a leading terminal of the entire Union Pacific system.[4] As the freight and passenger headquarters for the Union Pacific's fifth and sixth districts, Laramie witnessed the construction of a large passenger depot, two roundhouses, shops, and a rolling mill. Hundreds of employees worked in the rail yard and shops, loading and operating trains that then traveled all over the country.[5] The rolling mill provided "steady employment to a day and night shift of two hundred and fifty men," and required skilled workers.[6] The Union Pacific Hospital was also located on the west side of the tracks.

In 1901, a second railroad, the Laramie, Hahn's Peak, and Pacific Railway, began construction with a line traveling just west of Cedar Street. The Hahn's Peak line, which was constructed to service gold fields in the Centennial area of the Medicine Bow Mountains, also transported livestock, timber, and coal to communities along the line between Laramie and North Park, Colorado. Much of the land for the rail line was purchased from Lawrence Fee, one of the original plat owners who farmed the land until 1901. The rail company built a brick engine house and a passenger depot just west of Cedar Street. The brick for the engine house came from the adjacent brick factory.[7] The depot closed in 1951 and was demolished; however, the brick engine house building and remnants of the rail line still exist just west of Cedar Street.[8]

In the decades following its founding, Laramie developed a large and diverse industrial base. Located in or near the West Side were three brick plants, a plaster factory, a tie plant, a lumber yard, the world's largest ice house, and two oil refineries. The most extensive brickyards in Wyoming were located on the Big Laramie River, from whose banks the clay and lime for producing bricks was procured.[9] Until 1927, the Laramie Brick and Tile Company operated at the corner of Garfield and Cedar streets, and later the Southern Wyoming Lumber Company operated from the same area.[10] Three of the four plaster mills in Albany County were located within the city limits and were among the leading industries, producing between 35,000 and 40,000 tons of plaster annually from local gypsum deposits north and south of the city.[11] Laramie cement plaster was exported by rail throughout the Midwest and was considered to be of "an excellent quality, being suitable for use in structures of all kinds."[12]

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[4] Laramie Council of Industry, Laramie and Albany County Wyoming: The Center of Southern Wyoming's Industrial and Recreational Area (Laramie Council of Industry, 1924).
[5] Laramie Council of Industry, 1924.
[6] Corlett Downey, "The Future of Laramie. What It Will Be When the Resources of the Surrounding Country Shall Be Fully Developed" (Laramie Board of Trade, Undated).
[7] Jerry Hansen, Informal Interview, 3/1/2011(Laramie, WY).
[8] Robert G. and Elizabeth L. Rosenberg, "Report of Historical Investigations, WYDOT Project P261022, Laramie Streets, Harney Street Viaduct, Albany County, Wyoming: Site 48AB619 Wyoming-Colorado Railroad Segment A-F" (Wyoming Department of Transportation, 2009, revised 2010), 5-6.
[9] Downey, Undated.
[10] Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1894-1931.
[11] Laramie Council of Industry, 1924.
[12] Ibid.

The Standard Oil Company operated two refineries in Laramie through the Midwest Refining Company, and Laramie also served as the headquarters for many oil-related operations and supply companies. Construction of the first Midwest refinery began in 1919. The plant occupied 236 acres one mile north of town between the Union Pacific rail line and the Laramie River. At its high point, the refinery employed 350 men, many of whom moved to Laramie to work in the refinery and settled in the West Side neighborhood. In 1920, construction of a second refinery funded by the Standard Oil Company, began across the street. In 1924, the Laramie Council of Industry estimated that in its first three years of existence, the oil industry furnished an annual payroll of $2,000,000 in the city of Laramie.[13] The refineries closed in 1932. A few of the buildings are still standing, including an office building and two other brick structures on West Lyons Street and the ruins of the boiler house and the stills on North Cedar Street.

Additionally, Laramie supported quarries, a brewery, and a glass factory. The glass factory, built in 1886 in the Downey Addition north of town, employed 60 to 75 men. Although the factory was only in operation for four years, it earned a reputation for producing the best and cheapest glass in the United States.[14] As Laramie resident Corlett Downey wrote, "It was a city of tents. It is now a city . . . of railroad shops and rolling mills and factories that make it one of the most important commercial and industrial centers in the Rocky Mountains."[15]

Laramie was also a hub for agriculture. The Laramie stockyards were said to be one of the biggest in the Union Pacific system, and a tannery and a slaughterhouse were also located nearby. [16] Farming and sheep and cattle ranching played important roles in the development of Albany County, and several small farms are known to have operated on the West Side, including a small produce farm south of Park Street on Pine.[17] A May 5, 1870 newspaper account from the *Laramie Daily Sentinel* reported 20 farms within a mile of the city. People who could feed themselves and others were valuable resources to the early city, and victory gardens during World War I and World War II were critical to feeding families in the area. Gardening continues to be a traditional activity on the West Side and residents use empty lots to produce some of their own food. Some of this is shared with the larger community through donations to the Soup Kitchen and Share the Bounty at the summer Farmer's Market.[18]

Early on, the West Side became an "almost exclusively working-class neighborhood with a population consisting of recently immigrated ethnic minorities."[19] The neighborhood's location within walking distance of the railroad, agriculture, and the lumber industry

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[13] Laramie Council of Industry, 1924.
[14] 1906 Residence and Business Directory of Laramie and Albany County.
[15] Downey, Undated.
[16] Laramie Council of Industry, 1924; Jerry Hansen, informal Interview by Carly-Ann Anderson, 3/1/2011 (Laramie, WY).
[17] Jerry Hansen, Informal Interview, 3/1/2011(Laramie, WY).
[18] West Side Stories. July 2011.
[19] Lora Bottinelli, "A Different Sense of Community: Exploring the Influences of Place and People in a Community Under Change," (Master's Thesis, University of Wyoming, 2002), 8.

made it attractive to laborers in the late 19th century. Evidence from city directories shows that by the turn of the 20th century, the majority of West Side residents were industrial workers or laborers of some kind, with many being connected to the railroad. There were also clerks, bookkeepers, and farmers as well as laundresses and seamstresses.[20]

Figure 4: 202 S. Cedar Street, undated (courtesy Dicksie Knight May)

The 1897 Laramie City Directory shows a high population of German and Scandinavian residents on the West Side. Henry Hodgeman, for example, moved to Laramie from Prussia in the 1870s and was soon joined by other families from the same region. Some of them were homesteaders and ranchers who maintained houses in the neighborhood so that their children could attend the West Side School, as there were few schools located on the ranch lands outside of Laramie.[21] The presence of the Scandinavian Lutheran Church (now the Landmark United Pentecostal Church), located at 201 S. Pine Street, indicates the importance of Swedish immigrants in the area. Built in 1880, the wood-framed church was home to a substantial congregation who originally held services in Swedish.[22] The parsonage directly east of the church was added in 1893. German culture remained prevalent on the West Side until World War I when a growing prejudice against Germans developed. Between 1920 and 1940, many of the German and Scandinavian families moved permanently to their family ranches due to discrimination, and because transportation and education outside of the city had improved.[23]

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[20] City of Laramie Directory, 1883. The 1883 edition and later city directories indicate that the people living at most addresses located on the West Side worked in local industries.
[21] Dicksie May, Interview conducted by Andrea Graham and Molly Goldsmith, 3/22/2011, Laramie, WY
[22] Ibid.
[23] Ibid.

The majority of houses on the West Side reflect the vernacular nature of the neighborhood. The houses exhibit simple designs and modest detailing, and are constructed of materials that were readily available in the local area. The pattern of additions on gable-front and eave-front houses suggests that houses were expanded as families had the resources to do so. Several of the gable-front cottages, especially those on Railroad, Pine, Clark, and Fremont Streets, are believed to have been built by the Union Pacific Railroad to house workers.

Although the West Side has always been a working-class neighborhood, several prominent businessmen did own property there in the earliest years of settlement.[24] Several of the more substantial buildings on the West Side are from this period of time. The Blair House at 113 South Hodgeman Street was built in 1880 and sits on the original six lots that the family bought that year.[25] The adjacent large, log barn on the property was moved from Fort Sanders, an army outpost located just south of Laramie, in 1885.[26] The stone house at 166 North Railroad Street was constructed in 1886 by local stonemasons, the Bath Brothers, who also built stone houses on Sixth Street and at their ranch west of town.[27] The house served as a boarding house for the Union Pacific Railroad. Located at 714 South Cedar Street, the J. Lestum house is a one-and-a-half-story, gable-front building built in 1900 and named for the Norwegian family that bought the house in 1913.[28]

The West Side was home to several notable Laramie citizens. In 1883, Charles H. Clark, the Albany County Clerk, and James Clark, a pressman for the Boomerang, lived on the West Side near the roundhouse.[29] Hans Hansen, a local jeweler, lived on South Cedar Street. Edward Upton, a city councilman in the 1890s, lived at 250 North Cedar Street.[30] The first pilot and airplane owner in Wyoming grew up and lived in a house located on South Spruce Street. "Fred Wahl was the first licensed pilot in Laramie and he bought the first airplane that was owned by a county resident."[31] Wahl began his own flight school and offered charter services before joining Inland Airlines in 1939.

Several local builders had their homes and businesses on the West Side. Frederick Borgeman, a German contractor, built the house located at 300 South Pine Street. Joseph Kirsch built a number of houses on the West Side, including 608 South Pine Street and

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[24] Laramie City Map, Undated, Oversize Folder 1, Holliday Papers #347, American Heritage Center, University of Wyoming.
[25] Gladys B. Beery, "Historic Homes: The Blair-Coomes House," The Laramie Sunday Boomerang February 11, 1979.
[26] "West Side Stories," Lincoln Community Center Board, 2008.
[27] Bath Ranch (NRHP, 1985); Bath Row (NRHP, 1986); "The Baths were involved in merchandising, hotel ownership, early ranching, and the construction and rental of housing for railroad workers" (from National Register summary, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office website (http://wyoshpo.state.wy.us/NationalRegister/Site.aspx?ID=11).
[28] Gladys B. Beery, "Historic Homes: The Ole J. Lestum Home."
[29] J.H. Triggs, "History and Directory of Laramie City, Wyoming Territory" (Laramie: Daily Sentinel Print, 1883).
[30] R. L. Polk , "1892 Laramie City Directory," (Salt Lake City: R.L. Polk & Co, 1892).
[31] Robert Roten, "A History of Aviation in Laramie," The Laramie Daily Boomerang July 10, 1987.

202 South Cedar Street. Decorative scrollwork was one of Kirsch's trademarks and was found on many West Side houses.[32]

One of the most well known builders and residents was Frank Spiegelberg, who along with his brother August immigrated to Wyoming from Prussia in 1888. Soon after arriving in Laramie, Frank founded a construction company with his sons that continues today. He built his own Folk Victorian-style house at 100 South Hodgeman Street in 1892. Each succeeding generation of the Spiegelberg family built houses for themselves and their children.[33] Most of the houses on the West Side that exhibit Craftsman-style details were built by the Spiegelberg family.

In addition to Frank's house at 100 South Hodgeman Street, other houses built by the Spiegelbergs include: 358 West Clark Street, 270 North Pine Street, 104 South Pine Street, 113 South Cedar Street, 115 South Cedar Street, 119 South Cedar Street, 271 North Cedar Street, 362 North Cedar Street, 271 North Cedar Street, 261 North Cedar Street, 165 North Cedar Street, 155 North Cedar Street, 107 South Cedar Street, 359 West Ivinson Avenue, 355 West Ivinson Avenue, 154 North Hodgeman Street (August Spiegelberg's original house), 363 West Fremont Street, 365 West Fremont Street, 371 West Fremont Street, and 359 West Fremont Street. The company's original cabinet shop still exists behind the office at 259 West Fremont Street.[34] Many of the Spiegelberg houses are constructed of wood lath and chicken wire, covered with stucco. In addition to building homes for their clients and family members, the Spiegelbergs were speculative builders who built houses on property that they owned and then sold the entire property.[35]

Figure 5: Spiegelberg house, 104 S. Pine Street (Keith Reynolds, 2011)

[32] May, 3/22/11.
[33] Gary Spiegelberg, Interview conducted by Molly Goldsmith and Stephanie Lowe, 3/17/2011, Laramie, WY
[34] Ibid. The list of addresses was provided by Gary and Emory Spiegelberg who currently own Spiegelberg Construction.
[35] Ibid.

As the neighborhood's population grew, the West Side became its own community, centered on the West Side School and the local business district. The school has always been a landmark feature of the neighborhood. Built in 1884, the original, wood-frame West Side School was built on Lot 193 of the Hodgeman Addition and was the first building to occupy the site. This school, the third school built in Laramie, was intended to be a neighborhood school for children of the West Side so that they did not have to cross the railroad tracks to get to school.[36] A new brick school building was erected on the site in 1924. As the neighborhood continued to grow, the new Lincoln School was enlarged twice, in 1939 and 1954. The 1939 addition was funded by the Public Works Administration, providing jobs in the neighborhood during the Depression. In her National Register nomination, Rose Wagner described the current school:

> Although the building does not represent the finest work of its four [prominent Laramie] architects, the stripped down style reflects its location in one of Laramie's working class areas as well as the financial constraints imposed upon building in the Depression era. The building embodies the notion of equal opportunities for all of Laramie's school children and the strong sense of community pride and commitment that is still associated with this neighborhood building.[37]

As the only public facility in the neighborhood, the centrally located Lincoln School served as a community center and the place where West Side matters were handled, including meetings, voting, and vaccinations.[38] The Lincoln School was closed in 1978 and is now undergoing rehabilitation as the Lincoln Community Center, remaining a hub for the West Side community.

In 1930 an automobile bridge was built between downtown Laramie and the West Side, crossing the railroad tracks at University Avenue and connecting the two business districts.[39] The previously isolated neighborhood with fixed physical boundaries and a working-class background welcomed "the new, and much needed, labor force [which] created a flourishing community. Local businesses began popping up on 'the west side of the tracks' in Laramie and a small but thriving 'counter-downtown' became visible at the foot of University Avenue."[40] The pedestrian bridge at Garfield Street was also built in 1930, and businesses sprang up at this location as well.

There were several filling stations located on the West Side at busy intersections including the corner of Pine Street and University Avenue and the corner of Garfield and Cedar streets. 312 South Cedar Street operated as a grocery store and filling station and another grocery store, Davidson's, was located at 355 West University Avenue. The Viaduct Café operated at 359 West University Avenue. Like many of the commercial

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[36] Rose Wagner, "Lincoln School National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form," (Wyoming SHPO: Cheyenne, 2003), 8-3.
[37] Ibid, 7-3.
[38] Ibid, 8-1.
[39] Ibid, 9.
[40] Bottinelli, 9.

businesses of this time, this café was converted to a residence, probably when the University Viaduct was replaced by the Clark Street Viaduct in 1963. Bud's Bar, located at 354 West University Avenue, was converted from a residence to an ice house, and then to a bar in the 1930s. When the University Avenue viaduct connected the West Side to downtown Laramie, the bar was called the "Viaduct Tavern."[41]

As German and Scandinavian families began to leave the West Side, a new wave of immigration occurred. "Later in the early 1910s to the 1920s, with increased railroad employment, a second wave of migration took place, and a significant Hispanic population settled in the area . . ."[42] Many of the Hispanics who moved to Laramie were from the San Luis Valley in Colorado and sought opportunity through jobs with the railroad and other Laramie industries.

A wave of Mexican immigration occurred during the 1930s and 1940s, in part as a result of the Bracero Program, a government program that encouraged legal immigration from Mexico in order to bring in workers during World War II.[43] Discrimination in housing and employment meant that Laramie's Hispanic population was unofficially segregated on the West Side. Many West Side residents suffered from prejudice against Hispanics, who were not welcome in restaurants, movie theaters, stores and other establishments east of the tracks.[44] While Laramie's business establishment frequented fraternal halls such as the Elks Club, the Moose Club and the Masonic Temple, Hispanics were not allowed to join them. Instead, they created their own Latin-American Club, which along with the school became the focus of community life.[45]

Partly as a result of discrimination, the West Side became a close-knit community of families. Many of the men worked together on the railroad or at the cement plant. Children attended school together and mothers routinely watched each others' kids. Those who grew up in this neighborhood remember fondly the freedom they had to roam and explore, always aware that someone's parents were looking out for them.[46]

The West Side community began to change in the 1960s. In 1963, the University Avenue viaduct was closed and a new viaduct was constructed at Clark Street. The new viaduct was designed to bypass the neighborhood, depositing traffic at the westernmost through street (Cedar Street) instead of directly onto Pine Street. With traffic no longer traveling through the neighborhood, the little West Side business district soon faded.

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[41] Albany County Historic Preservation Board, "Tour Laramie and Albany County, Wyoming: West Side Stories Neighborhood Tour & Celebration," (Albany County Tourism Board, 2007), 11. In the 1937 Laramie City Directory, the Viaduct Beer Parlor is located on the site of Bud's. It was owned by Clem Satter whose nickname was Bud.
[42] Bottinelli, 9.
[43] Dewey Gallegos, Interview conducted by Ashley Rooney, 3/2011, Laramie, WY.
[44] Episodes of discrimination were reported by several interviewees, including Eva Christy (Interview conducted by Lindsey Miller, 2/15/2011, Laramie, WY) and John Chavez (Interview conducted by Andrea Graham, 2/5/2011, Laramie, WY).
[45] Chavez, 2/5/2011.
[46] Almost all West Side residents interviewed for this project expressed a similar feeling about the closeness of the families who lived in the neighborhood in the 1940s and 50s.

The 1960s also saw the reduction of employment opportunities on the West Side. Many Union Pacific jobs ended with the adoption of increasingly efficient diesel-powered train engines, and the closing of the roundhouse in 1968. During the 1930s and 1940s, the Union Pacific employed over 500 people in Laramie, including women during World War II. In the 1940s, during the peak-time of the railroad, Laramie became a crew-change point which added around 300 more people to the town's population. However, the construction of the interstate highway system after World War II lessened the dependence on railroads for hauling freight, and many positions in Laramie's freight yard were eliminated at this time.

As employment shifted away from the railroad, the West Side became a less desirable place to live because it was no longer near the jobs. At the same time, the Hispanic community was no longer "informally segregated to the west side" as they once had been.[47] The Civil Rights Act of 1964 outlawed segregation of public facilities and discrimination in hiring, and Hispanics began to get jobs at the University of Wyoming and other east side establishments. After passage of the Fair Housing Act in 1964, the Hispanic community could no longer be denied housing in Laramie proper, and many families chose to move to the east side.

Even with changes in demographics, the West Side neighborhood remains a tight-knit and vibrant community. Today the neighborhood is an interesting mix of long-time families, University of Wyoming faculty, young people starting out on their careers, and artists. In spite of recent demographic changes, the majority of buildings in the neighborhood have not changed significantly over the past 50 years, and the area retains a sense of time and place from the early-to-mid-20th century.

Figure 6: Garage, 259 W. Grand (Mary Humstone, 2006)

[47] Bottinelli, 19.

METHODOLOGY

Historical Research: Research on the history of the West Side Neighborhood was primarily conducted by graduate assistants, using both primary and secondary sources. A member of the survey team who works at the American Heritage Center also assisted with the research. Sources of information about the West Side were difficult to find for a number of reasons. As a working-class neighborhood, it has usually been overlooked in general histories of the city. The neighborhood does not have an official name; it is known informally as the "West Side" and sometimes incorrectly called "West Laramie." It was named and distinguished primarily by the people living inside of it, not by people living in other neighborhoods. Record keepers therefore lack a vocabulary to distinguish this neighborhood from the rest of Laramie, and photos and records are shuffled in with the rest of the history of the entire town.

In general, blue collar or immigrant workers such as those who historically lived on the West Side tend to be under-documented and difficult to study. Their records are not likely to end up in a repository. Students on the survey team searched the archives of the American Heritage Center for photographs, records or even a collection from someone who lived in the West Side, but found only a handful of photos relating mostly to the school, church or railroad. Only a few photos of dwellings or daily life in the West Side were found.

To add to the historical record, students, faculty and volunteers on this project conducted nine recorded interviews with current and former residents of the West Side. The interview process was supervised by Andrea Graham, folklife specialist with the American Studies Program. These interviews yielded important information about individual buildings and landscape features, and the social and cultural history of the neighborhood as a whole. Transcripts or logs were made of all of the interviews, and recordings and transcripts have been filed in the Wyoming Folklife Collection at the University of Wyoming American Studies Program. They will eventually be archived at the American Heritage Center at UW.

Survey: Each building and structure within the boundaries of the 32-block study area was surveyed by University of Wyoming American Studies students and community volunteers under the direction of historic preservation specialist Mary Humstone, using a customized architectural survey form. Digital photographs were taken of each property to document overall design and architecturally significant elements. Using survey notes, photographs and on-site inspection, narrative descriptions of each property were composed. Construction dates were determined from the Albany County Assessor's Office and other sources including Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for the years 1894, 1907, 1912, 1924 and 1931 and 1931 rev. 1946, and city directories, newspaper articles, dated historic photographs, and interviews with neighborhood residents.

Drafts of each survey form were reviewed by the graduate assistants and the project director, and field checks were made to ensure the accuracy of all descriptions. In

addition, forms were edited for consistency in writing style, and the entire report was reviewed by the Albany County Historic Preservation Board.

Evaluation: Each property was evaluated for its potential to contribute to a National Register of Historic Places district. To be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, resources must be significant *and* retain integrity. Integrity is defined as "the ability of a property to convey its significance." Integrity is evaluated by considering how the resource's physical attributes relate to its significance. The accumulation of numerous changes and alterations over time can render the property's original appearance or function unrecognizable and thus result in a loss of integrity.

There are seven aspects of integrity that must be considered after the significance of a property has been determined: setting, location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Resources must demonstrate at least minimal levels of integrity in those aspects that are most appropriately related to the significance of the resource.

Each building was evaluated as contributing or noncontributing based on physical integrity and sense of time and place. Criteria used for evaluation take into account the nature of the neighborhood. It is recognized that a significant feature of this neighborhood is the fact that houses are generally small and owner built, often without the use of architectural plans. Furthermore, materials that are readily available and low cost have been used to repair and update buildings over the years. The exterior sheathing of most buildings is not original, but much of it (stucco, asbestos siding, aluminum siding) is historic. Many windows have been replaced, and additions have been built on most buildings.

When evaluating the integrity of individual buildings, most were found to retain integrity of location, setting, design, feeling and association. A smaller number of buildings retained integrity of materials and workmanship. Surveyors relied to a great extent on the cultural and social context of the neighborhood in determining eligibility. Therefore buildings that might not contribute to (for example) Laramie's University Neighborhood Historic District (NR, 2009) might very well contribute to a West Side historic district.

Personnel: American Studies graduate assistants Carly-Ann Anderson and Molly Goldsmith worked on the project for two semesters, researching the history of the district and individual properties, identifying owners of the buildings, and writing architectural descriptions. Students in American Studies 4900 ("Field Studies in Historic Preservation"),[48] along with community volunteers Gina Chavez and RoseMarie Aridas, surveyed the majority of the buildings in the district, under the supervision of Mary Humstone, Carly-Ann Anderson and Molly Goldsmith. Folklife specialist Andrea Graham team-taught the field class with Humstone and oversaw the oral history element of the project. At the conclusion of the field class, Humstone and Anderson conducted a final field check of all survey forms and compiled the summary report. Because this project was carried out by a number of individuals, working as graduate assistants,

[48] William Hankins, Andrea Lewis, Stephanie Lowe, Lindsay Miller, Keith Reynolds and Ashley Rooney

students and volunteers, and because some properties are better documented than others, there is some inconsistency in the amount of detail included on the individual forms.

Public Meetings: Public meetings were held to introduce the project in November 2010, and to report on the results in April 2011. The November meeting was held at the Lincoln Community Center. All property owners in the district were invited by postcard mailing, and about 20 attended. All expressed their support for the project and several volunteered to help with the survey and/or be interviewed.

A second meeting was held in the auditorium of the Laramie Plains Civic Center (former East Side School) and attracted about 100 participants. This meeting was advertised through e mail alerts, social media, posters, etc. Students delivered a 30-minute illustrated presentation on the history and architecture of the neighborhood. Following the presentation audience members had an opportunity to ask questions and share information about their historic properties. Attendees were generally supportive of the survey and encouraged the Albany County Historic Preservation Board to continue with the nomination of the district to the National Register of Historic Places.

Several residents expressed concern about upcoming changes to the neighborhood with the replacement of the Clark Street viaduct. Also discussed was the fact that, as mentioned above, the West Side considers itself to be one neighborhood, not two. It was suggested that the two surveys that have been conducted over the past two years should be combined, and the entire neighborhood should be considered as a National Register district. Attendees requested that the survey information and PowerPoint presentation be made available on the internet.

Figure 7: Survey team (Mary Humstone, 2011)

SURVEY EXPLANATION

Architectural Types and Terms

Most buildings in the West Side Neighborhood are vernacular in nature and therefore do not exhibit distinctive qualities of any particular architectural style. Vernacular houses are identified by their general form and roof type (building type). However, vernacular structures may have stylistic features of certain architectural styles such as Colonial Revival, Folk Victorian, Craftsman, Italianate, Spanish Eclectic, and Pueblo Revival. When evident, these stylistic features are noted on the survey form following the building type.

In order to categorize the buildings of the West Side Neighborhood, a guide was developed to indicate these basic building forms. The following were identified as the most common building types on the West Side.

Gable Front House: 1, 1 ½, or 2-story rectangular house with the gable front facing forward and containing the front entrance. Variations include porches, dormers, placement of doors (centered or to one side), windows and rear additions.

Eave Front House: 1 to 2-story rectangular gable-roofed house with the eave facing forward and containing the front entrance. Variations include porches, dormers, placement of doors (centered or to one side), windows and rear additions.

Hip-roofed House: 1 to 2-story, rectangular, hip-roofed house. Variations include porches, dormers, placement of doors (centered or to one side), windows and rear additions.

Pyramidal House: a square, 1-story house with a peaked hipped roof, sometimes truncated or forming a short ridge at the top. Chimneys are most often placed at or near the peak of the roof. Variations include porches, dormers, placement of doors (centered or to one side), windows and rear additions.

Shotgun House: a single-story house, one room wide and two or more rooms deep, usually capped by a gable-front roof; may also have a front porch. This house form is most often associated with workers' housing in Louisiana and other Southern states, but is found in many railroad towns in Wyoming as well.

Gabled L House: 1 to 2-story house with a front-facing gable and an intersecting side gable forming an L shape.

Craftsman Cottage: 1 to 1 ½ stories with low to medium-pitched gable or occasionally hipped roof with wide, open overhangs, exposed rafter tails, and decorative braces in the gable end. Generally features partial-width gable-roofed porches with columns or square wooden posts, sometimes in pairs.

Craftsman Bungalow: 1 ½ to 2-story with low to medium-pitched hipped roof or eave-front gable roof with a front dormer. Wide, open overhangs with exposed rafter tails. Features full-width porches with knee walls and square posts.

Minimal Traditional: 1-story houses with gable or hipped roofs generally built after 1930 and especially after 1945. Often related to Tudor styles and may have clipped eaves and raised concrete foundations.

Flat-roofed Commercial: A simple, rectangular commercial structure often with a parapet roof (plain, shaped, or stepped); may have from one to several stories. These buildings are generally large and may have large storefront windows and more than one door in the facade.

Windows

Decorative windows are also character-defining features of buildings in the West Side neighborhood. The decorative window types were defined as follows.

Queen Anne: the upper sash of the window contains small panes of colored glass or unusual glazing patterns.

Cottage Style: similar to Queen Anne but wider. Usually used in a parlor or dining room.

Craftsman Prairie Style: the upper portion of the window is divided by vertical muntins, forming anywhere from 3 to 7 vertical panes.

Triple Craftsman-style: A three-part window consisting of a central, wider sash flanked by narrower, double hung, Craftsman-style sash.

Outbuildings

Properties in the West Side neighborhood tend to have multiple outbuildings, including ancillary dwellings, attached and detached garages, barns, sheds, and chicken coops. Those that have footings or foundations and meet the test of size and scale are included in this survey report. Although the sheer number of outbuildings contributes to the somewhat rural character of the district, individual outbuildings are not considered to be contributing to the district unless they exhibit recognizable design features, were obviously designed and built to go with the residence, and/or are distinctive in their own right. Outbuildings have not been included in the overall building count and unless otherwise noted in the survey form, are considered non-contributing.

RECOMMENDATION FOR A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT

It is the opinion of the Principal Investigator that the portion of Laramie's West Side Neighborhood surveyed as a result of this project is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. As a distinct and long-lasting working-class neighborhood, the district is significant in the history and development of Laramie and its various industries (Area of Significance: Community Planning and Development). Railroad and factory workers who helped build Laramie lived in this neighborhood and their mark on the landscape affects Laramie as a whole, not simply the neighborhood they lived in. The district is also significant for its distinctive ethnic populations (Area of Significance: Ethnic Heritage) and its representation of the social history of Laramie, including racial discrimination that resulted in isolation of the neighborhood and its residents for much of the 20th century (Area of Significance: Social History).

The period of significance for the West Side neighborhood begins with the arrival of the railroad in 1868, and ends in1963 with the construction of the Clark Street Viaduct which split the West Side and further isolated the neighborhood. By this time, the Union Pacific Railroad no longer played a prominent role in the neighborhood, and soon after (in 1968) the roundhouse, where many residents had worked, was demolished. In 1964 civil rights legislation ended official discrimination in housing and jobs, resulting in a gradual change in the make-up of the neighborhood. The district contains a high percentage (74%) of contributing buildings from the period of significance.

The survey team recommends that the entire West Side neighborhood, from Harney Street to Park Avenue, be considered as a National Register Historic District. Because this project covered only a portion of the West Side neighborhood, further study is needed in order to reconcile this survey with the Clark Street North survey. Authors of the Clark Street North survey determined that the area was significant in the history and development of Laramie, but that the neighborhood did not retain enough integrity to qualify for listing on National Register. They found that only 32 of 158 buildings (20%) were eligible for the National Register. However, analyzing the entire neighborhood for its cultural and social as well as architectural history might result in a different outcome. Furthermore, historic district boundaries could be drawn to include the core of the two study areas, which tend to have the highest concentration of contributing resources.

INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORMS

Survey forms were prepared for each individual property identified in the district, determined primarily by county assessor's records. Five properties have no extant buildings and were identified as vacant lots. One property has two primary buildings, which were given a designation of A and B within the building/site number. Building forms are arranged by street, beginning in the northeast corner of the district, with the north-south streets followed by the east-west streets. All the buildings on each street are arranged consecutively by address, without regard to which side of the street they are on.

Following are some statistics about the survey:

Total primary buildings	243
Contributing	181 (74.4% of buildings)
Non-contributing	62 (25.6% of buildings)
Total outbuildings	202
Contributing	51
Non-contributing	151

Building construction dates

1870 – 1879	15
1880 – 1889	19
1890 – 1899	59
1900 – 1909	30
1910 – 1919	38
1920 – 1929	34
1930 – 1939	14
1940 – 1949	12
1950 – 1959	12
Post 1960	10

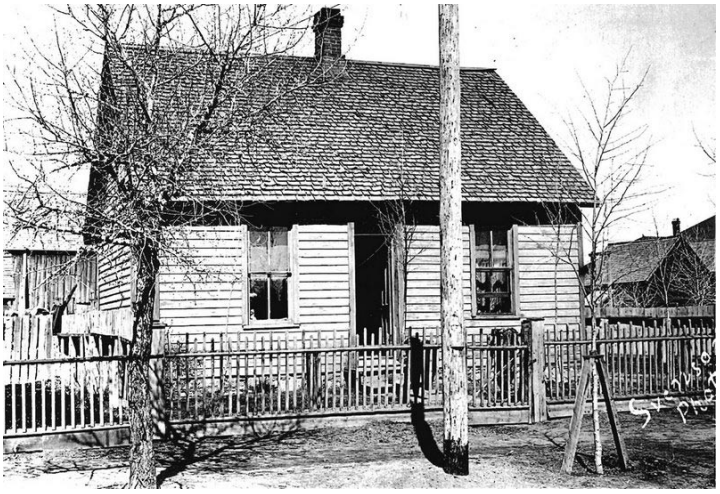

Figure 8: 158 N. Cedar Street, undated (courtesy of Dicksie Knight May

LIST OF BUILDINGS SURVEYED

BLDG#	ADDRESS	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE	RATING	OUTBUILDING	RATING
1	268 1/2 N. Railroad Street	Gable Front House	1886	C	1	NC
2	266 N. Railroad Street	Gable Front House	1885	C	1	NC
3	264 N. Railroad Street	Gable Front House	1894	NC	1	NC
4	262 N. Railroad Street	Gable Front House	1886	C	0	
5	260 N. Railroad Street	Gable Front House	1890	C	1	NC
6	168 N. Railroad Street	Gable Front House	1900	NC	0	
7	166 N. Railroad Street	Italianate	1886	C	1	NC
8	162 N. Railroad Street	Gable Front House	1880	C	0	
9	158 N. Railroad Street	Gable Front House	1880	C	2	2 NC
10	268 N. Hodgeman Street	Shotgun House	1919	C	1	NC
11	266 N. Hodgeman Street	Eave Front House	1900	C	1	NC
12	260 N. Hodgeman Street	Craftsman Cottage	1920	C	1	NC
13	257 N. Hodgeman Street	Eave Front House	1994	NC	0	
14	164 N. Hodgeman Street	Craftsman Cottage	1921	C	0	
15	163 N. Hodgeman Street	Gable Front House	1885	C	2	1 NC; 1 C
16	161 N. Hodgeman Street	Gable Front House	1880	C	2	1 C; 1 NC
17	160 N. Hodgeman Street	Craftsman Cottage	1921	C	0	
18	158 N. Hodgeman Street	Gabled L House	1890	C	1	C
19	157 N. Hodgeman Street	Eave Front House	1890	C	0	
20	155 N. Hodgeman Street	Gable Front House	1894	C	1	NC
21	154 N. Hodgeman Street	Craftsman Bungalow	1900	C	3	1 C;2 NC
22	150 N. Hodgeman Street	Gable Front House	1890	C	1	NC
23	100 S. Hodgeman Street	Shotgun House	1892	C	0	
24	101 S. Hodgeman Street	Craftsman Cottage	1916	C	0	
25	104 S. Hodgeman Street	Gable Front House	1890	C	0	

BLDG#	ADDRESS	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE	RATING	OUTBUILDING	RATING
26	105 S. Hodgeman Street	Gable Front House	1890	C	1	NC
27	106 S. Hodgeman Street	Gable Front House	1890	C	0	
28	107 S. Hodgeman Street	Gable Front House	1890	NC	1	NC
29	109 S. Hodgeman Street	Gable Front House	1890	C	1	NC
30	113 S. Hodgeman Street	Hip-roofed House	1880	C	2	2 C
31	218 S. Hodgeman Street	Gabled L House	1900	C	1	C
32	270 N. Pine Street	Eave Front House	1923	C	0	
33	269 N. Pine Street	Vacant lot	N/A	N/A	0	
34	265 N. Pine Street	Gable Front House	1921	C	2	2 NC
35	260 N. Pine Street	Vacant lot	N/A	N/A	0	
36	259 N. Pine Street	Gable Front House	1921	C	1	NC
37	168 N. Pine Street	Hip-roofed House	1919	C	0	
38	164 N. Pine Street	Gabled L House	1890	C	0	
39	162 N. Pine Street	Gable Front House	1919	C	1	NC
40	101 S. Pine Street	Commercial	2009	NC	0	
41	104 S. Pine Street	Gabled L House	1919	C	0	
42	106 S. Pine Street	Gable Front House	1920	C	0	
43-A	201 S. Pine Street	Church	1880	C	0	
43-B	201 S. Pine Street	Parsonage	1893	C	1	C
44	209 S. Pine Street	Pyramidal House	1920	C	0	
45	213 S. Pine Street	Gable Front House	1900	C	2	2 NC
46	300 S. Pine Street	Eave Front House	1900	C	0	
47	306 S. Pine Street	Flat-roofed Commercial	1900	C	1	NC
48	310 S. Pine Street	Flat-roofed Commercial	1925	C	0	
49	320 S. Pine Street	Eave Front House	1900	NC	1	NC
50	404 S. Pine Street	Eave Front House	1890	C	2	2 NC

BLDG#	ADDRESS	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE	RATING	OUTBUILDING	RATING
51	406 S. Pine Street	Eave Front House	1900	C	0	
52	414 S. Pine Street	Gabled L House	1890	NC	1	NC
53	422 S. Pine Street	Eave Front House	1894	C	1	NC
54	504 S. Pine Street	Pyramidal House	1912	C	1	NC
55	508 S. Pine Street	Gable Front House	1875	NC	1	NC
56	512 S. Pine Street	Gable Front House	1900	C	1	NC
57	516 S. Pine Street	Gable Front House	1900	C	0	
58	520 S. Pine Street	Gabled L House	1894	C	1	C
59	602 S. Pine Street	Gabled L House	1875	NC	2	2 NC
60	608 S. Pine Street	Gable Front	1890	NC	3	3 NC
61	610 S. Pine Street	Gable Front House	1890	NC	1	NC
62	616 S. Pine Street	Gabled L House	1875	C	1	NC
63	620 S. Pine Street	Pyramidal House	1919	NC	0	
64	702 S. Pine Street	Gable Front House	1900	C	2	2 NC
65	704 S. Pine Street	Gable Front House	1900	C	0	
66	708 S. Pine Street	Gable Front House	1910	C	2	1 C; 1 NC
67	712 S. Pine Street	Eave Front House	1900	C	1	C
68	716 S. Pine Street	Shotgun House	1924	C	0	
69	718 S. Pine Street	Gable Front House	1900	C	2	2 C
70	800 S. Pine Street	Gable Front House	1890	NC	1	NC
71	812 S. Pine Street	Gable Front House	1890	NC	1	NC
72	271 N. Cedar Street	Craftsman Cottage	1919	C	0	
73	270 N. Cedar Street	Gable Front House	1900	NC	1	NC
74	266 N. Cedar Street	Gable Front House	1890	NC	0	
75	265 N. Cedar Street	Pyramidal House	1919	C	1	NC
76	264 N. Cedar Street	Eave Front House	1890	C	1	NC

BLDG#	ADDRESS	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE	RATING	OUTBUILDING	RATING
77	261 N. Cedar Street	Gabled L House	1926	C	2	2 C
78	260 N. Cedar Street	Craftsman Cottage	1917	C	1	NC
79	256 N. Cedar Street	Eave Front House	1890	C	1	NC
80	250 N. Cedar Street	Gable Front House	1890	C	2	1 C; 1 NC
81	171 N. Cedar Street	Vacant lot	NA	NA	0	
82	170 N. Cedar Street	Gable Front House	1890	C	1	NC
83	168 N. Cedar Street	Gabled L House	1890	NC	1	NC
84	167 N. Cedar Street	Gable Front House	1890	C	2	2 NC
85	165 N. Cedar Street	Craftsman Cottage	1918	C	2	2 C
86	158 1/2 N. Cedar Street	Flat-roofed Commercial	1929	C	0	
87	158 N. Cedar Street	Eave Front House	1890	C	1	C
88	155 N. Cedar Street	Craftsman Cottage	1925	C	1	NC
89	154 N. Cedar Street	Hip-roofed House	1919	C	1	C
90	151 N. Cedar Street	Gabled L House	1910	C	0	
91	150 N. Cedar Street	Eave Front House	1910	C	0	
92	101 S. Cedar Street	Flat-roofed Commercial	1900	NC	0	
93	102 S. Cedar Street	Gabled L House	1883	C	0	
94	107 S. Cedar Street	Craftsman Bungalow	1929	C	1	C
95	108 S. Cedar Street	Folk Victorian House	1870	C	1	NC
96	113 S. Cedar Street	Craftsman Bungalow	1916	C	1	C
97	114 S. Cedar Street	Gable-and-wing House	1890	C	1	NC
98	115 S. Cedar Street	Craftsman Bungalow	1912	C	2	2 C
99	119 S. Cedar Street	Craftsman Bungalow	1911	C	1	C
100	120 S. Cedar Street	Craftsman Bungalow	1921	C	1	NC
101	202 S. Cedar Street	Gabled L House	1875	NC	0	
102	208 S. Cedar Street	Flat-roofed House	1928	C	0	

BLDG#	ADDRESS	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE	RATING	OUTBUILDING	RATING
103	209 S. Cedar Street	School	1924	C	0	
104	210 S. Cedar Street	Gabled L House	1875	C	1	NC
105	222 S. Cedar Street	Gable Front House	1900	C	0	
106	302 S. Cedar Street	Eave-front Commercial	1924	C	2	1 C; 1 NC
107	307 S. Cedar Street	Gable Front House	1890	C	2	2 NC
108	312 S. Cedar Street	Flat-roofed Commercial	1922	C	0	
109	315 S. Cedar Street	Folk Victorian House	1890	C	0	
110	315 1/2 S. Cedar Street	Gable Front House	1940	C	1	NC
111	317 S. Cedar Street	Gable Front House	1890	NC	2	2 NC
112	401 S. Cedar Street	Gable Front House	1890	C	1	NC
113	405 S. Cedar Street	Gabled L House	1890	NC	2	2 NC
114	409 S. Cedar Street	Gabled L House	1937	NC	1	NC
115	410 S. Cedar Street	Pyramidal House	1900	C	0	
116	411 S. Cedar Street	Pyramidal House	1917	C	2	1 C; 1 NC
117	414 S. Cedar Street	Pyramidal House	1900	C	1	NC
118	416 S. Cedar Street	Free Classic House	1914	C	3	3 C
119	417 S. Cedar Street	Pyramidal House	1935	C	0	
120	421 S. Cedar Street	Flat-roofed Commercial	1975	NC	0	
121	504 S. Cedar Street	Gable Front House	1959	C	0	
122	505 S. Cedar Street	Free Classic House	1915	C	1	C
123	508 S. Cedar Street	Craftsman Cottage	1931	C	1	NC
124	509 S. Cedar Street	Pyramidal House	1916	C	2	2 NC
125	510 S. Cedar Street	Eave Front House	1940	C	1	NC
126	512 S. Cedar Street	Vacant lot	NA	NA	0	
127	514 S. Cedar Street	Eave Front House	1900	NC	0	
128	515 S. Cedar Street	Pyramidal House	1935	NC	0	

BLDG#	ADDRESS	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE	RATING	OUTBUILDING	RATING
129	518 S. Cedar Street	Craftsman Cottage	1920	C	1	NC
130	519 S. Cedar Street	Craftsman Cottage	1920	C	1	NC
131	601 S. Cedar Street	Gable Front House	1890	NC	1	NC
132	602 S. Cedar Street	Pyramidal House	1910	NC	0	
133	603 S. Cedar Street	Pyramidal House	1915	C	1	NC
134	608 S. Cedar Street	Pyramidal House	1910	NC	0	
135	609 S. Cedar Street	Gable Front House	1918	NC	1	NC
136	612 S. Cedar Street	Pyramidal House	1910	NC	0	
137	613 S. Cedar Street	Pyramidal House	1930	NC	0	
138	615 S. Cedar Street	Gable Front House	1890	C	1	NC
139	616 S. Cedar Street	Gable Front House	2001	NC	1	NC
140	618 S. Cedar Street	Gable Front House	1890	NC	1	NC
141	620 S. Cedar Street	Shotgun House	1900; later	NC	2	2 NC
142	700 S. Cedar Street	Eave Front House	1890	NC	2	2 NC
143	703 S. Cedar Street	Gable Front House	1900	C	1	C
144	704 S. Cedar Street	Gabled L House	1890	C	1	NC
145	707 S. Cedar Street	Gable Front House	1920	NC	0	
146	708 S. Cedar Street	Gabled L House	1880	C	1	NC
147	711 S. Cedar Street	Modular House	1979	NC	0	
148	712 S. Cedar Street	Eave Front House	1880	C	0	
149	714 S. Cedar Street	Free Classic House	1900	C	0	
150	715 S. Cedar Street	Gable Front House	1925	C	1	NC
151	719 S. Cedar Street	Eave Front House	1900	C	2	2 NC
152	720 S. Cedar Street	Eave Front House	1910	C	0	
153	802 S. Cedar Street	Pyramidal House	1890	C	1	C
154	804 S. Cedar Street	Gable Front House	1890	C	1	C

BLDG#	ADDRESS	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE	RATING	OUTBUILDING	RATING
155	808 S. Cedar Street	Gable Front House	1946	C	1	NC
156	810 S. Cedar Street	Flat-roofed House	1940	C	0	
157	811 S. Cedar Street	Eave Front House	1983	NC	0	
158	813 S. Cedar Street	Pyramidal House	1951	C	2	1 C; 1 NC
159	505 S. Spruce Street	Spanish Eclectic	1930; later	NC	0	
160	509 S. Spruce Street	Pyramidal House	1940	C	0	
161	511 S. Spruce Street	Gable Front House	1934	C	1	NC
162	515 S. Spruce Street	Gable Front House	1912	NC	0	
163	601 1/2 S. Spruce Street	Gable Front House	1900	C	1	NC
164	601 S. Spruce Street	Gabled L House	1900	NC	0	
165	605 S. Spruce Street	Eave Front House	1894	NC	1	NC
166	608 S. Spruce Street	Church	1950	NC	1	NC
167	610 S. Spruce Street	Hip-roofed House	1955	C	2	2 NC
168	612 S. Spruce Street	Vacant lot	N/A	N/A	0	
169	615 S. Spruce Street	Eave Front House	1919	NC	0	
170	616 S. Spruce Street	Gabled L/Pyramidal House	1890	C	1	NC
171	711 S. Spruce Street	Ranch-style House	1978	NC	0	
172	713 S. Spruce Street	Minimal Traditional House	1952	C	1	NC
173	714 S. Spruce Street	Eave Front House	1910	NC	2	2 NC
174	715 S. Spruce Street	Gable Front House	1870	C	1	NC
175	716 S. Spruce Street	Gable Front House	1890	NC	0	
176	717 S. Spruce Street	Gable Front House	1875	C	0	
177	718 S. Spruce Street	Gable Front House	1930	C	1	NC
178	805 S. Spruce Street	Minimal Traditional House	1951	C	2	NC
179	809 S. Spruce Street	Gable Front House	1936	C	1	NC
180	810 S. Spruce Street	Ranch-style House	2000	NC	2	2 NC

BLDG#	ADDRESS	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE	RATING	OUTBUILDING	RATING
181	813 S. Spruce Street	Gable Front House	1946	C	0	
182	815 S. Spruce Street	Eave Front House	1954	NC	2	1 C; 1 NC
183	820 S. Spruce Street	Eave Front House	1946	NC	0	
184	162 W. Clark Street	Gable Front House	1870	C	1	NC
185	164 W. Clark Street	Gable Front House	1870	C	0	
186	166 W. Clark Street	Gable Front House	1870	C	1	NC
187	168 W. Clark Street	Gable Front House	1870	C	1	NC
188	170 W. Clark Street	Gable Front House	1870	C	1	NC
189	358 W. Clark Street	Gable Front House	1950	C	1	NC
190	362 W. Clark Street	Hip-roofed House	1951	C	0	
191	153 W. Fremont Street	Gabled L House	1886	C	1	NC
192	157 W. Fremont Street	Pyramidal House	1919	NC	0	
193	163 W. Fremont Street	Gable Front House	1886	NC	1	NC
194	165 W. Fremont Street	Gable Front House	1886	C	0	
195	166 W. Fremont Street	Gabled L House	1913	C	0	
196	167 W. Fremont Street	Gable Front House	1890	C	0	
197	169 W. Fremont Street	Gable Front House	1886	C	0	
198	170 W. Fremont Street	Gable Front House	1879	C	1	NC
199	171 W. Fremont Street	Eave Front House	1920	C	0	
200	259 W. Fremont Street	Modernist Commercial	1941	C	2	2 NC
201	260 W. Fremont Street	Craftsman Bungalow	1920	C	1	1 C
202	358 W. Fremont Street	Gabled L House	1919	NC	0	
203	359 W. Fremont Street	Hip-roofed House	1948	C	0	
204	363 W. Fremont Street	Minimal Traditional House	1938	C	0	
205	365 W. Fremont Street	Minimal Traditional House	1938	C	0	
206	371 W. Fremont Street	Minimal Traditional House	1938	C	0	

BLDG#	ADDRESS	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE	RATING	OUTBUILDING	RATING
207	456 W. Fremont Street	Hip-roofed House	1924	NC	0	
208	153 W. University Avenue	Gable Front House	1886	C	7	6 C; 1 NC
209	167 W. University Avenue	Gable Front House	1886	C	1	NC
210	354 W. University Avenue	Hip-roofed Commercial	1925	C	0	
211	355 W. University Avenue	Craftsman Bungalow	1914	C	0	
212	357 W. University Avenue	Gable Front Commercial	1936	NC	0	
213	359 W. University Avenue	Craftsman Bungalow	1925	C	1	NC
214	365 W. University Avenue	Hip-roofed House	1924	C	0	
215	366 1/2 W. University Avenue	Gable Front House	1920	C	0	
216	453 W. University Avenue	Gable Front House	1918	C	1	NC
217	267 W. Ivinson Avenue	Folk Victorian House	1890	C	1	NC
218	269 W. Ivinson Avenue	Eave Front House	1890	C	1	C
219	355 W. Ivinson Avenue	Craftsman Bungalow	1914	C	1	NC
220	359 W. Ivinson Avenue	Craftsman Bungalow	1914	C	1	NC
221	259 W. Grand Avenue	Pyramidal House	1900	C	2	2 C
222	356 W. Grand Avenue	Gable Front House	1890	C	2	2 NC
223	358 W. Grand Avenue	Gable Front House	1890	C	0	
224	362 W. Grand Avenue	Gable Front House	1921	C	2	2 NC
225	370 W. Grand Avenue	Gable Front House	1890	C	1	NC
226	355 W. Garfield Street	Gable Front House	1890	C	1	NC
227	357 W. Garfield Street	Gable Front House	1890	C	1	NC
228	359 W. Garfield Street	Gable Front House	1890	C	1	NC
229	363 W. Garfield Street	Flat-roofed Commercial	1920	C	0	
230	460 W. Garfield Street	Flat-roofed Commercial	1944	NC	0	
231	463 W. Garfield Street	Flat-roofed Commercial	1955	C	4	4 NC
232	553 W. Garfield Street	Flat-roofed Commercial	1978	NC	0	

BLDG#	ADDRESS	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE	RATING	OUTBUILDING	RATING
233	581 W. Garfield Street	Quonset	1958	C	2	2 NC
234	363 W. Custer Street	Pyramidal House	1940	C	1	NC
235	467 W. Kearney Street	Gabled L House	1890	C	2	1 C; 1 NC
236	468 W. Kearney Street	Eave Front House	1890	C	0	
237	357 W. Sheridan Street	Gable Front House	1928	C	1	NC
238	371 W. Sheridan Street	Gabled L House	1876	C	1	C
239	372 W. Sheridan Street	Pyramidal House	1920	C	0	
240	458 W. Sheridan Street	Pyramidal House	1953	C	0	
241	459 W. Sheridan Street	Gable Front House	1900	C	0	
242	357 W. Park Avenue	Gable Front Garage	1945	NC	1	NC
243	358 W. Park Avenue	Eave Front House	1890	NC	2	2 NC
244	362 W. Park Avenue	Eave Front House	1890+later	NC	0	
245	468 W. Park Avenue	Eave Front House	1930	NC	0	
246	471 W. Park Avenue	Ranch-style House	2010	NC	0	
247	Spiegelberg Warehouse (no address)	Industrial Building	1901	C	3	3 C

MAP SHOWING BOUNDARIES OF SURVEY AREA

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