1. NAME AND LOCATION OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: Wyoming State Capitol Building and Grounds (Additional Documentation)

Other Name/Site Number: 48LA.70

Street and Number (if applicable)**:** 200 West 24th Street

City/Town: Cheyenne **County:** Laramie **State:** Wyoming
Designated a National Historic Landmark by the Secretary of the Interior May 4, 1987.
Updated documentation approved by the Secretary of the Interior September 2, 2024.

2. SIGNIFICANCE DATA

NHL Criteria: 1, 3

NHL Criteria Exceptions: None

NHL Theme(s): II. Creating Social Institutions and Movements
2. Reform Movements
IV. Shaping the Political Landscape
4. Political Ideas, Cultures, and Theories

Period(s) of Significance: 1889-90

Significant Person(s) (only Criterion 2)**:** N/A

Cultural Affiliation (only Criterion 6)**:** N/A

Designer/Creator/Architect/Builder: David W. Gibbs/Adam Feick & Bro. (architects, 1888);
David W. Gibbs/Moses B. Keefe (architects, 1890);
William DuBois/John W. Howard (architects, 1917)

Historic Contexts:
"Capitols as National Historic Landmarks:" A National Historic Landmark Special Study (2009, rev. 2017),
19th Amendment and Women's Access to the Vote Across America [essay series] (2019)

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3. WITHHOLDING SENSITIVE INFORMATION

Does this nomination contain sensitive information that should be withheld under Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act?

___ Yes

_X_ No

4. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

1. Acreage of Property: 4

2. Use either Latitude/Longitude Coordinates or the UTM system:

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)**:**
Datum if other than WGS84:

Latitude: **Longitude:**

OR

Zone 13 **Easting** 515088 **Northing** 4554344

3. Verbal Boundary Description:

The designated parcel includes the Capitol and the immediate grounds bounded on the east by Central Avenue, on the north by the concrete sidewalk extending east/west from Central Avenue to Carey Avenue, on the west by Carey Avenue, and on the south by West 24th Street.

4. Boundary Justification:

The boundary contains Blocks 141 and 142 and the vacated portion of Central Avenue purchased by the Wyoming Territorial government for the Capitol site in 1886 and includes the Capitol and the full extent of the land that historically comprised the Capitol Grounds. The boundary remains unchanged from the original 1987 National Historic Landmark (NHL) designation.

5. SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT AND DISCUSSION

Introduction: Summary Statement of Significance

The Wyoming State Capitol Building and Grounds is nationally significant under National Historic Landmark Criteria 1 and 3 for its direct association with the first, sustained instance in which a state established women's right to vote. State constitutional delegates debated and voted upon this provision in Wyoming's constitution in the Capitol's Territorial House Chamber/Supreme Court Room in 1889. Under Criterion 1, the property is the site at which the territorial electorate continued the full voting rights provided to women as established in 1869 by the Territorial Legislature and where, in 1890, Wyoming became the forty-fourth state and the first to guarantee women's suffrage. Under Criterion 3, this event and the acceptance of Wyoming into the Union in 1890 demonstrate the beginnings of what ultimately became a lengthy effort to achieve success in the women's suffrage movement on a state-by-state basis, following on the heels of failed attempts in the 1860s to provide for women's suffrage nationally through amendment to the US Constitution. Wyoming had been the first US Territory to secure women's enfranchisement in 1869, and the continuation of this right into statehood reflects how Western expansion of the country during Reconstruction and afterward became a means, sometimes successfully used and other times not, by which suffragists made inroads state-by-state, a phenomenon documented in the few studies of women's suffrage in the West. For this association with women's history, the property was designated a National Historic Landmark on May 4, 1987; the updated documentation presented here honors that designation through the inclusion of additional scholarship and description of a recently completed wholesale restoration and rehabilitation effort.

Recent scholarship of the women's suffrage movement demonstrates its emergence in the United States as intimately connected with the efforts to end slavery and the subsequent push after the Civil War to dismantle slavery's effects. Following the war, abolitionists turned their attention from ending slavery to ensuring freedmen could be full citizens, such as expanding the vote to Black men first through the Territorial Suffrage Act in 1867 and ultimately through the Fifteenth Amendment to the US Constitution in 1870. Many female abolitionists, who had been denied full participation in the movement due to their gender, additionally sought to expand their own rights, particularly through suffrage. They were joined by other women and men driven by racial animus, who viewed women gaining the vote as a corrective to Black men's suffrage. Indeed, rather than seen as complementary to one another, the two rights movements were often pitted against each other by politicians from both the Democratic and Republican parties, who viewed a simultaneous expansion of the vote to Black men and women (and by extension Black women) as going too far. The two efforts also demonstrated the continuing tension between federal and states' powers, with federal laws applied to the cause of Black men, and women's rights relegated to what each state chose to apply through its own laws. These multiple tensions played out in the women's suffrage movement itself, with internal strife over how to address the issue of race as a fellow cause, or one that detracted or even threatened women's suffrage, and national leaders choosing different means through which to accomplish their shared goals, either focusing on sweeping federal laws or through one state at a time.

Wyoming's territorial provision for female suffrage through its 1869 Territorial Act was the first indication that a state-by-state strategy might have success, since the organization of territories in the West promised the possibility of equal suffrage once statehood was achieved. Prior to Wyoming's state constitution, advocates had attempted to include women's suffrage as Western Territories applied for statehood, such as Kansas in 1861; Nebraska in 1867; Colorado in 1876; and Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, all in 1889. After failing to heed the demands of suffragists for full voting rights during the formation of their respective state constitutions, many of these new states conceded to lesser rights by including provisions for women voting in only matters society considered relevant to women's issues at the time, namely school district or local elections. When Wyoming crafted its state constitution during its bid for statehood in 1889, it was clear that the

territorial establishment of the female vote twenty years prior made a continuance of it into statehood much easier, despite fears the US Congress would deny statehood if women's suffrage was included. Debate during the constitutional convention at the Wyoming Capitol put these democratic ideals of equality and citizen participation on full display. Eventually, the successful inclusion of women's voting rights in Wyoming's constitution would begin a slow but meaningful succession of other states (all in the West) to also provide them. Although it was not a straightforward progression from state to nation, ultimately, these states as a bloc would become a powerful impetus in the final decade of the suffrage movement to adopt women's suffrage nationally through the Nineteenth Amendment to the US Constitution in 1920.

Due to its direct association with the debate and passage of women's right to vote in the Wyoming State Constitution, the first state to do so in the country, the Wyoming State Capitol Building and Grounds is nationally significant under NHL Criteria 1 and 3.

Cheyenne Becomes the Territorial and then State Capitol

The coming of the Union Pacific Railroad (UP) in 1867 caused towns to spring up along the right-of-way in the southern portion of what is today Wyoming. Grenville M. Dodge, chief engineer of the UP, laid out Cheyenne in July 1867. A year later, President Andrew Johnson signed the organic act separating the area from Dakota Territory and forming Wyoming Territory. Almost another year passed before the territorial government organized on May 19, 1869.

With its economy bolstered by the railroad, the cattle industry, and nearby Fort D.A. Russell (today's F.E. Warren Air Force Base), Cheyenne quickly grew into the territory's largest city and became the logical choice for the temporary seat of government, a selection made by John A. Campbell, the first governor of Wyoming Territory.[1] From 1869, the year in which the first territorial legislature met, until 1886, their biennial meetings were held at various Cheyenne locations. The First Territorial Legislature met in McLeland Hall (no longer extant) in Cheyenne. Built in 1868 by Cheyenne's postmaster Thomas E. McLeland, the simple two-story, wood-frame, rectangular-plan building with a front gable roof housed the post office and hosted meetings on the second floor. The Wyoming territorial legislature subsequently met in a series of Cheyenne buildings, including the Rollins House (no longer extant), Laramie County Courthouse (demolished 1917), Opera House (no longer extant), the Commercial Block at 216-218 16th Street (contributing to the Cheyenne National Register Historic District), and Knights of Pythias Hall (no longer extant).[2]

It was not until the late 1880s, the last years of the territory, that a permanent building was constructed for use by the territorial government. In 1886, the territorial legislature passed a bill authorizing the construction of a Capitol with the cost not to exceed $150,000 and Governor Warren signed the bill on March 4, 1886.[3] The March 4 act specified that the building should be completed within eighteen months after the passage of the act

[1] Cheyenne is still the "temporary" capitol of Wyoming. In November 1889, a state constitution was approved by Wyoming citizens and on July 10, 1890, Congress accepted Wyoming into the Union as a state. In Section 23 of the state constitution provision was made for a future election to determine the permanent location of the capitol, although it was not until fourteen years later, in 1904, that the contest developed. When it had ended, not enough votes had been cast for any one location and Wyoming still owned, technically, only a temporary capital in the city of Cheyenne. From time to time until the present day, the suggestion has been tendered to establish a permanent location for the capital, but to no avail, and thus Cheyenne remains and probably will continue to remain the de facto capital of Wyoming.

[2] Wyoming Legislative Service Office, "Historical Facts about the Wyoming Legislature," https://wyoleg.gov/docs/HistoricalDatabaseStatehoodInformation.pdf.

[3] It was also directed that not more than $25,000 worth of bonds could be issued at one time, payable twenty-five years after the date of issue, although the territory was given the option of redeeming one-tenth of the bonds at the end of fifteen years and one-tenth annually until all were paid. The total proceeds from the sale of the bonds ultimately came to a total of $157,695, almost all of that total being spent by the first Capitol Building Commission.

"or as soon thereafter as the same can be done," in anticipation of the meeting of the next assembly in January 1888. In May of 1886, the Capitol Building Commission adopted the plans submitted by Toledo, Ohio, architect David W. Gibbs[4]

David William Gibbs was born in Bristol County, Massachusetts in 1836. Gibbs left home at age sixteen to apprentice with a mason in Cleveland, Ohio.[5] He moved to Toledo, Ohio, in 1870, where he worked as a mason, draftsman, and builder.[6] In 1874, he began advertising his services as both an architect and builder, highlighting his expertise in church building.[7] Like many American architects of his generation, Gibbs appears to have developed his design skills on the job as a tradesperson, and did not receive a formal training in architecture through apprenticeship or education. Gibbs quickly developed a reputation within the Midwest region as a builder of high-quality government buildings, and in 1879, was accepted to the American Institute of Architects as a Fellow.[8]

By the mid-1880s, American architects seeking commissions for prominent public buildings had not yet fully turned away from the somewhat unruly eclecticism of the Victorian era toward an academic classicism grounded in the architectural theories and Italian and French Renaissance models favored by the École des Beaux-Arts. Popularized by the high-profile work of McKim, Mead and White, the nation's largest and most influential architectural firm, Beaux-Arts classicism ultimately became the preferred design language for public buildings and continued to influence public architecture through the 1930s. The Wyoming State Capitol represents additive interpretations of classicism during the Reconstruction era.

As the primary symbol of a state's stability, prosperity, and the power of its government, capitols are invariably outstanding state architectural expressions that reflect the social, political, economic, and technological forces at work at the time of their construction. A large number of the nation's current state capitols were built, expanded, or renovated between the end of the Civil War and the beginning of World War I. As architectural historian James A. Jacobs observed in his resource guide of state capitols in the United States for the National Park Service National Historic Landmarks program:

> Rising industrial and agricultural wealth, large increases in population, well-honed feelings of civic pride and competition, new building technologies and transportation systems allowing for the movement of structural and finish materials, and professionalization in the field of architecture all converged in these decades, resulting in some of the nation's finest public buildings.[9]

A master architect of regional importance, David Gibbs enjoyed great success designing county courthouses

[4] *The Daily Boomerang,* May 27, 1886; *Laramie Weekly Sentinel*, May 22, 1886; *The Sundance Gazette*, May 15, 1886; "To-Day's Fete," *The Democratic Leader*, May 18, 1886.
[5] Find A Grave, "David W. Gibbs," https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/88172093/david-w-gibbs; 1850 US Census Records; *The Biographical Cyclopaedia and Portrait Gallery with an Historical Sketch of the State of Ohio*, Volume II (Cincinnati, Ohio: Western Biographical Publishing Company, 1884), 378-9.
[6] 1871 Toledo City Directory; Williams´ Ohio State Directory, 1872-73.
[7] 1874 Toledo City Directory; *The Tiffin Tribune* (Tiffin, Ohio), June 25, 1874, 3; *News Herald* (Port Clinton, Ohio), March 12, 1875.
[8] American Institute of Architects, "AIA Historical Directory of American Architects," https://aiahistoricaldirectory.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/AHDAA/pages/35541795/ahd1015799.
[9] James A. Jacobs, *Capitols as National Historic Landmarks: Resource Guide*, prepared by the National Historic Landmarks Program (Washington, DC: National Park Service, US Department of the Interior, 2009, rev. 2021), http://npshistory.com/publications/nhl/special-studies/capitols.pdf.

and other government buildings in Ohio and the surrounding area.[10] When designing the Wyoming Territorial Capitol in the mid-1880s, Gibbs, with David L. Stine, his son-in-law, as associate architect, drew upon his familiar square-plan courthouse design, replacing his signature clock tower with a rotunda befitting the seat of a territorial government and in keeping with capitol architectural norms of the day.

While a master of the prevailing architectural styles of his day, Gibbs' work also followed traditions established by Elijah E. Myers and other influential architects. The precedence of the Texas State Capitol is evident in the Wyoming Capitol's monumental entrance pavilion, and the building bears some resemblance to the Colorado State Capitol. Gibbs' work at the Wyoming State Capitol is most notable for its qualities that likely won him the commission—his ability to produce a high-quality design that could successfully compete with a submission from Myers, the country's leading contemporary designer of capitols, and be constructed on a shoestring budget.

In Texas, Michigan, and Colorado, the capitol builders enjoyed a budget commensurate with the wealth of established states, while in Wyoming, the Territorial Government strove to prove its readiness for statehood on a very limited budget. Through the creative use of materials and decorative techniques, Gibbs designed and oversaw the construction of a building that looked far more expensive than it actually cost. On the exterior, Gibbs employed galvanized metal architectural details that mimicked the appearance of stone on the capitol's dome and upper level, and on the interior, the use of trompe-l'œil painting enhanced the beauty of the interior spaces without incurring the expense of three-dimensional plasterwork. And finally, by planning to construct the building in two phases, the Capitol Building Commission and Gibbs avoided budget conflicts that plagued capitol projects in other states and which at times diminished the quality of the completed building. The 1987 National Historic Landmark nomination prepared for the Wyoming Capitol and Grounds assessed the Capitol's architectural significance at the regional level, an assessment that remains valid today. The Wyoming State Capitol is an excellent example of a Renaissance Revival or French Renaissance style capitol designed during the Reconstruction era by a regionally significant master architect and exhibiting excellent integrity due to a major 2019 restoration and rehabilitation effort.[11] Architecturally, it is the finest government building within the state of Wyoming and compares favorably with other capitols within the Intermountain Region, nearly all of which have been extensively restored and retain excellent integrity. The Wyoming State Capitol is one of many excellent classical capitols built across the United States between 1880 and 1920, although it did not independently break new ground architecturally, establish a national model, nor represent an outstanding design by a nationally influential architect. It is, however, one of only a handful of purpose-built territorial capitols surviving in the Intermountain West, the crowning achievement of David W. Gibbs' architectural career, and the most significant example of late-nineteenth/early-twentieth century government architecture within the state of Wyoming.

Although the Wyoming State Capitol building was not completed in time for the Tenth Territorial Legislature to meet in its proper chambers, it was regardless able to accommodate the legislature. The portion of the building designated for temporary use by the House was the Supreme Court Room, while the rooms ultimately intended for the Agricultural Department were used by the Council. By the time the Capitol Building Commission

[10] Twelve of his buildings have been recognized for their architectural excellence through listing in the National Register. The Wyoming State Capitol is the only capitol commission he received and one of only two buildings attributable to him in Wyoming.
[11] Architectural historians Henry Russell Hitchcock and William Seale described: "The Wyoming Capitol at Cheyenne was a small version of his Texas Capitol (…) only three entries were submitted, and Gibbs won with a design he described as 'Classic Renaissance,'" see Henry Russell Hitchcock and William Seale, *Temples of Democracy: The State Capitols of the U.S.A.* (New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1976), 194. Hitchcock and Seale further contextualized: "Renaissance Classicism as a national style began its conquest in the swell of optimism that followed William McKinley's election in 1896. There had already been efforts to apply the architecture of perfection to other state capitols besides Providence and St. Paul" (p. 226).

submitted its final report in 1888, the Territorial Assembly had passed a bill providing $125,000 for the addition of wings to the Capitol. Architect Gibbs remained involved during the construction phase of the additions, visiting the site and consulting with the Capitol Building Commission. The 1888 capitol had housed the territorial government and completion of the wings in 1890 was fortuitous, since, on July 10 of that year, Wyoming became the 44th state in the Union.[12]

Reconstruction and Women's Suffrage in the Western Territories

Following the end of the Civil War, the federal government took up efforts to rebuild the country and dismantle the effects of slavery, enlarging the federal role in matters previously left to the states. This federal expansion affected not only the former Confederate and slave-holding states, but also the organization and governance of Western territories as national westward emigration increased. The legal tools of Reconstruction, particularly the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the US Constitution, sought to expand and secure the rights of former slaves. In so doing, they employed language that many other groups, particularly women and women's rights advocates, seized upon as helping their cause. Civil War and Reconstruction historian Eric Foner explains that "Reconstruction's egalitarian logic and broad definition of citizenship inspired many to claim new rights for themselves."[13] It also fomented a backlash among those alarmed by what was seen as the trampling of states' rights and the overreaching of the rights of citizens. As Foner also notes, prior to the Civil War, "Rights often included the ability to exercise authority over others—as in the case of slaveholders, employers, fathers, and husbands. This is one reason why the extension of rights… during Reconstruction was seen by many [white males] as taking something away from them."[14]

Due to its nascence in the abolitionist movement, the women's rights movement, and particularly the issue of women's suffrage, was also caught up in Reconstruction, particularly in the passage and ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. As has been well documented in historical studies of both movements, "Deep divisions emerged within the abolitionist and feminist movements over whether the goal of black (male) suffrage should take precedence over the right to vote for all."[15] In January 1867, the Territorial Suffrage Act was passed in Congress, prohibiting territories from restricting the vote from any citizen on the basis of "color, race, or previous condition of servitude," language that would be used verbatim in the Fifteenth Amendment (passed by Congress in February 1869, ratified in February 1870).

During debates on the Fifteenth Amendment in December 1868 and January 1869, petitions to prohibit restricting the vote on the basis of sex poured into Congress. Yet despite vigorous campaigning, women suffragists were unable to convince politicians (all white and male) to include this provision. This lack of support stemmed from some Congressmen's belief that suffrage should only belong to men, while other members of Congress felt that expanding the vote to Black men should take precedence, with an expansion to women to come later.[16] For example, in response to a request to declare himself unsupportive of the Fifteenth Amendment if it did not also provide votes for women, US Representative and abolitionist Gerrit Smith of New York wrote to Susan B. Anthony in December 1868:

> I can not [sic] sign a paper against the enfranchisement of the negro man, unless at the same time woman shall be enfranchised. The removal of the political disabilities of race is my first desire—

[12] *Cheyenne Daily Leader*, July 23, 1890; Larson, *History of Wyoming*, 155-7
[13] Eric Foner, *The Second Founding: How the Civil War and Reconstruction Remade the Constitution*, New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 2019, 136.
[14] Ibid., 6.
[15] Ibid., 81.
[16] Laura E. Free, *Suffrage Reconstructed: Gender, Race and Voting Rights in the Civil War Era*, Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press, 2015; 108.

> of sex, my second. If put on the same level and urged in the same connection neither will be soon accomplished. The former will very soon be, if untrammeled by the other, and its success will prepare the way for the accomplishment of the other.[17]

Divisions over what should be prioritized in the advancement of voting rights led to an official split in the women's suffrage movement.[18] The National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA), led by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, insisted that women's rights should not be set aside, whereas the American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA), led by Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell, was willing to support Black male suffrage as an urgent, incremental step toward universal enfranchisement. When the Fifteenth Amendment was made law, NWSA began to focus on other avenues for sweeping, federal-level women's suffrage, while AWSA chose to advance the cause through a state-by-state approach.[19]

An immediate interest of the NWSA was the established provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment, another Reconstruction-era law (passed by Congress in June 1866, ratified in July 1868) that provides a broad definition of who is a citizen (any person born in the US or naturalized) and prohibits states from limiting "the privileges or immunities" of their citizens. NWSA argued that under the Fourteenth Amendment, since women were undoubtedly citizens, they already had the right to vote. Ultimately, a case originating in Missouri involving Virginia Minor's attempt to register to vote (one of hundreds such attempts across the country), *Minor v. Happersett*, brought this constitutional argument before the US Supreme Court. The Court ruled in 1874 that the Fourteenth Amendment did indeed establish women as citizens, but that voting was not a guaranteed right or attribute of citizenship, leaving it up to the states to define who were enfranchised and closing the door on further court-centered strategies.[20]

Meanwhile, AWSA's state-by-state strategy encountered obstacles as well, failing to convince existing states and their electors to pass referenda that recognized women's right to vote, leading to a focus on the Western territories. Historian Michael A. Massie explains that because "Attempts to pass woman suffrage legislation in a few states and in Congress failed… many advocates [believed] the first woman suffrage bill would probably be adopted in a territory, where a majority vote for the legislature and governor's signature were the only requirements for passage": this in contrast to the much higher bar of amending a state constitution by a two-thirds vote of the legislature, governor's signature, and the majority of the popular vote in a special election.[21] Indeed, women's rights historian Susan Ware states that because "Suffrage was generally seen as a question of states' rights; [the annexation of new territories] was a chance to insert it squarely onto the national political agenda," since new territories offered the opportunity to "extend the benefits of civilization," with women's rights a measure of that civilization.[22] Historian Allison L. Sneider posits that " woman suffrage in the territories added a gendered dimension to the partisan battling that accompanied the admission of new states

[17] Elizabeth Cady Stanton, et al., *Votes for Women: The Complete History of Women's Suffrage*, Madison & Adams Press, 2018, 1154. (https://www.google.com/books/edition/VOTES_FOR_WOMEN_Complete_History_of_the/EoZjDwAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0, accessed December 2020-May 2021.) Smith was also a cousin of fellow abolitionist and suffragist Elizabeth Cady Stanton.
[18] For an in-depth examination of the political landscape, personal relationships, and shifting strategies that led up to and fell out from the failure to expand the vote universally in the Fifteenth Amendment, see Faye E. Dudden, *Fighting Chance: The Struggle Over Woman Suffrage and Black Suffrage in Reconstruction America*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2011.
[19] Alexander Keyssar, *The Right to Vote: The Contested History of Democracy in the United States*, New York: Basic Books, rev. ed., 2009, 149-50.
[20] National Park Service, "Virginia Minor and Women's Right to Vote," *Gateway Arch National Park* website (https://www.nps.gov/jeff/learn/historyculture/the-virginia-minor-case.htm, accessed May 30, 2020).
[21] Michael A. Massie, "Reform is Where You Find It: The Roots of Woman Suffrage in Wyoming," *Annals of Wyoming*, Wyoming State Historical Society, Vol. 62 No. 1 (Spring 1990), 7.
[22] Susan Ware, *American Women's Suffrage: Voices from the Long Struggle for the Vote, 1776-1965*, New York: The Library of America, 2020, 246.

into the Union… While not nearly as divisive as the question of expanding slavery into the territories three decades earlier, women's enfranchisement in the territories turned statehood debates into unexpected national referenda on the question of woman suffrage and on the nature of national authority over the vote."[23] Wyoming became the first territory (and, eventually, state) to realize the possibility of women's suffrage amid this fracturing within the movement and national reconsiderations of who should have the vote and why.

As historian Rebecca J. Mead, one of the few who have undertaken an in-depth study of women's suffrage in the Western United States and its impact on the national movement, has noted, "There is a tendency to dismiss the early enfranchisement of women in Wyoming (1869) and in Utah (1870) as isolated western anomalies, but these events acquire greater significance when examined within the context of Reconstruction, territorial, and statehood politics."[24] That women's suffrage was first successful in the smaller, far less populous Territory of Wyoming, on its first pass, and with little to no campaigning or organizing by suffragists ahead of time, left both observers and participants seemingly more than a little surprised, and has encouraged continual speculation as to why it came about.

Suffrage Movement Activities and Suffragists in Wyoming

Historians have struggled to account for any suffrage activities in Wyoming prior to the 1869 Territorial act for women's suffrage. Renowned national suffragists Anna Dickinson and Redalia Bates had given speeches in Cheyenne just months before Bright introduced his bill, with Dickinson speaking to an audience of 250 at the US Courthouse in September. Representative Louis Miller of Laramie had secured the use of the House of Representatives Hall for Bates, whose speech to the legislators on November 5 reminded her audience that other territories had also recently considered the issue of women's suffrage.[25] It is unclear to what extent Dickinson's and Bates' lectures influenced the territory's citizens or legislators. However, "neither of the national woman suffrage organizations nor any grassroots movement in Wyoming lobbied for the passage of woman suffrage in the territory."[26] Except for the constitutional convention campaign of 1889-90, no suffrage associations were formed in Wyoming.[27] Accounts of Wyoming's Territorial period in Elizabeth Cady Stanton and others' *Complete History of Women's Suffrage* mention no other suffrage supporters than Esther Hobart Morris, Amalia Post, and Justices Kingman and Howe.

In Mead's authoritative book on the suffrage movement in the West, an overview of female intellectuals, journalists, and suffrage leaders in the Western territories and states does not refer to any in Wyoming, though numerous names are given for those who fought for women's suffrage in Colorado, Utah, California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington. As Mead notes, "There was little organized suffrage activity [in Wyoming] prior to enfranchisement, and not much afterward until Wyoming applied for statehood."[28] In the summer of 1871, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony made a tour of the West, including stops in Wyoming and Utah to observe the effects of women's suffrage. While in Wyoming, they visited with suffragists Mrs. M.B. Arnold (possibly Anna Brockway Arnold, wife of Laramie lawyer Constantine P. Arnold), Amalia Post, J.H. Hayford (editor of the *Laramie Sentinel*), and also met with Justices Howe and Kingman and Governor Campbell, from whom they heard "of the wonderful changes wrought in the court-room and at the polls by the presence of

[23] Allison L. Sneider, *Suffragists in an Imperial Age: U.S. Expansion and the Woman Question, 1870-1929*, New York: Oxford University Press, 2008; 58.
[24] Rebecca J. Mead, *How the Vote Was Won: Woman Suffrage in the Western United States, 1868-1914*, New York: New York University Press, 2004, 36.
[25] Fleming, 29-30. N.B.: Bates's speech was given in Cheyenne's McLeland Hall; the Capitol was not constructed until 1888.
[26] Massie, 8
[27] Ibid., 4771.
[28] Mead, 43.

enfranchised women."[29] As Stanton et al. states, "The cause of woman suffrage in Wyoming has not been marked by agitation or strife, and for that reason there is no struggle to record, as is the case in all other States."[30] In the end, the reasons for a remote and newly formed territorial government to expand the vote under no pressure to do so stem from a complicated and overlapping mix of racist political backlash to Reconstruction efforts, partisan politics, appeals to justice for women, and furthering the interests of the new territory.

Wyoming Territorial Law for Women's Suffrage, December 1869

How and why women's suffrage came to be law within the Territory of Wyoming, which without question led to its relatively smooth transition into state law over twenty years later, has been dissected and discussed both by contemporaries of the first territorial legislature in 1869 and in later accounts by participants, observers, and historians. Formed in May 1869, the Territory of Wyoming held an election in September to choose its first legislators in the Council (essentially, the Senate) and the House of Representatives. With a President Ulysses S. Grant-appointed Governor (John A. Campbell), Secretary (Edward M. Lee), and US Attorney (Joseph M. Carey), the Territory's organizing leadership were all Republicans, whereas the legislators elected within the Territory that fall were all Democrats. When these legislators met for the first time in October of 1869 in Cheyenne's McLeland Hall (no longer extant), they passed progressive laws that expanded women's rights and essentially removed the law of coverture, wherein a woman's personhood and legal status was subsumed by her husband. Their legislative act declared married women's right to separate property and "the enjoyment of their labor."[31] They also secured equal pay for female and male teachers. These laws set the stage for women's suffrage, as Eastern suffragists observing the proceedings of the territorial legislature had predicted. Councilmember William H. Bright, a saloonkeeper and miner from South Pass City, was elected president of the Council and was the sponsor and author of the bill allowing for women's suffrage within the Territory. Much has been made of Bright's possible motivations for bringing such a bill forward, especially since he had never previously expressed an opinion on female suffrage and had not been involved with any suffrage organizations or activities. His wife, Julia Bright, was known to support the cause, but Bright himself had been quoted later as saying that "I have never thought much about [women's suffrage], nor have I been converted by a woman's lecture or newspaper… I knew that it was an issue, and a live one, and with a strong feeling that it was just. I determined to use all influence in my power to have the bill passed."[32]

Numerous attempts to fully account for Bright's motives in bringing forward the women's suffrage bill point to the influence of Esther Hobart Morris, a settler in South Pass City from Illinois who supported women's suffrage and knew Bright personally. One story repeated several times in the years afterward had it that Morris hosted a tea party at her South Pass City home during the campaign for legislative seats in 1869, and that at this party, Morris asked two local candidates, Bright and Herman G. Nickerson, to pledge their support of a women's suffrage bill. Although Nickerson attested to the truth of this story nearly fifty years later, several historians would go on to question the veracity of this account on the basis of several conflicting facts, suggesting that "a few persons [were] looking for a heroine" in Morris. Indeed, the account of Morris's role in the passage of women's suffrage would evolve and expand over time, culminating in an assertion by Grace Raymond Hebard (a personal friend of Morris) and Nickerson that Morris herself wrote the territorial suffrage bill, rather than Bright, which has also been refuted.[33]

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[29] Stanton, et al., 2663.
[30] Ibid., 3659.
[31] Stanton, et al., 2638-2639.
[32] Robert C. Morris, "Wyoming and Woman," *The Revolution*, January 13, 1870, 21.
[33] Grace Raymond Hebard, "How Woman Suffrage Came to Wyoming (1869)," University of Wyoming, Laramie, November 1920; reprinted May 1940 by William Dean Embree, New York. MSS 313B, Wyoming State Archives, 14; and T.A. Larson, "Petticoats at the Polls: Woman Suffrage in Territorial Wyoming," *Pacific Northwest Quarterly*, Vol. 44, No. 2 (April 1953), 75.

Historians have also noted that Bright, a Democrat originally from Virginia, was concerned with the impending extension of suffrage to Black men by means of the not-yet-ratified Fifteenth Amendment to the US Constitution, which was already law in Wyoming due to the 1868 Organic Act that formed the territory, as required by the 1867 Territorial Suffrage Act.[34] As Julia Bright later asserted, Bright subscribed to the same logic as many of his fellow Democrats across the country: granting women the vote would dilute the power of the Black man's vote, thereby keeping the ballot "safe."

When introduced by Bright, the Council bill for women's suffrage passed the upper chamber relatively easily, with six of eight Councilmembers voting in favor, and one absent. Once in the House, however, the bill faced "cutting satire and amusing ridicule," with multiple delays on a vote and attempts to amend its language to either weaken it (requiring three years to take effect) or force its rejection due to outrageous or derogatory insertions (substituting "ladies" or "colored women and squaws" for "women").[35] Ultimately, an amendment to change the age of voting from eighteen to twenty-one, so that it aligned with the age requirements already established for men, was accepted, and the bill passed the House seven to four, with one absent. The amended bill was passed by Council, and it went on to Governor Campbell for veto or signature.

It was not clear what Governor Campbell would do with the bill; as a Republican who supported Black male suffrage as part of the efforts of Reconstruction, Campbell was assumed by many observers to not support women's suffrage, in keeping with many of his fellow party members. The tension between two radical ideals of democracy that were often deemed too far-reaching to be pursued simultaneously kept many Republicans from supporting women's suffrage in favor of Black male suffrage (and inspired support among Democrats who wished to undermine Black suffrage and the opposing party). Some contemporary observers and historians have surmised that the Territorial legislature passed the bill in order to force Campbell's hand to choose between the two expansions of the vote.[36] Territorial Justice J.W. Kingman later reported that he and Chief Justice J.H. Howe, both women's suffrage supporters, met with Campbell to persuade him to sign the bill.[37] Though he was apparently ambivalent to women's suffrage earlier in his life, Campbell signed the bill on the last day of the legislative session on December 10, 1869.

While Bright's motives have been questioned and examined, so too, have those of his fellow legislators as to why they supported women's suffrage such that it became law. Women's suffrage was not a new subject and had been attempted many times earlier, both in newly organized Western territories (many of which included what was to become Wyoming Territory, such as Washington Territory in 1854; Nebraska Territory in 1856; Dakota Territory in early 1869) and in established states (e.g., Kansas in 1867; New York in 1867). As Wyoming historian T.A. Larson notes, "Most of the people of Wyoming [at the time of the first Territorial assembly] had come out of the East in 1867, 1868, and 1869, coming in largest numbers from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois—all states where there had been much discussion of women's rights."[38] Territorial Secretary Lee was a former Connecticut legislator who had worked on an unsuccessful women's suffrage bill in that state in 1867. Bright's colleague in the House, Rep. Sterrit M. Curran, had previously served in the Nebraska legislature when the issue of Black male suffrage was debated and had signed a minority report calling for "universal" suffrage (in this case, female suffrage) as "an expression of opposition to the

[34] See for example, Hebard, 9, and Massie, 10. "An Act to Provide a Temporary Government for the Territory of Wyoming," Approved July 25, 1868, 15 Statutes at Large 178, Ch. 235; (https://codes.findlaw.com/wy/wyoming-organic-act/wy-st-organic-act.html, accessed May 20, 2021).
[35] Hebard, 5-6.
[36] Sidney Howell Fleming, M.D., "Solving the Jigsaw Puzzle: One Suffrage Story at a Time," *Annals of Wyoming*, Wyoming State Historical Society, Vol. 62 No. 1 (Spring 1990), 51.
[37] Stanton, et al., 2641.
[38] Larson, 74.

Congressional demand for Black suffrage."[39] Racial animus undoubtedly motivated many of the Wyoming legislators to provide women the vote; though they passed progressive laws for women in that first legislative session, they also passed an anti-miscegenation law, overriding a veto by Campbell.[40] As has been noted above, Black male suffrage was established in Wyoming at the outset per the requirements of federal law.

Beyond the motivations of white men in power controlling how and to whom the vote was expanded, depending upon their leanings and priorities, political jockeying appears to be another motivation in this milestone for women's suffrage. The all-Democratic elected legislature was eager to push back against the Republican, federally appointed governor, and to perhaps force him to reject women's suffrage with an expectation that they would not be able to override a veto, thereby giving them the sheen of supporting progressive causes without having to actually implement them. Author Sidney Howell Fleming has suggested that this dynamic may have been the genesis of the later explanation that women's suffrage was passed in Wyoming as a "joke," that is, as a way to undermine Campbell's authority and perhaps even embarrass him.[41] The *Wyoming Tribune* asserted later that year, soon after the first election in which women could vote, that the bill was passed "amid the greatest hilarity, and after the presentation of various funny amendments, and in full expectation of a gubernatorial veto..."[42] Although this idea of women's suffrage being passed in jest has persevered over the years, several historians have pointed out that the passage of the bill through the Council, House, back again, and on to the Governor's desk, afforded the opportunity to "take the joke back" several times, which was never done.

A final, and widely accepted, motivation thought to be driving the passage of female suffrage was the attention it would bring to the new territory, and the encouragement it would give to immigrate to it, particularly among women. As historian T.A. Larson has noted, the ratio of men to women in the new territory was six to one.[43] If Wyoming was eager to boost its population in the hopes of becoming a state and gaining greater political power, it needed to attract new settlers, and women were an important part of that calculation. Indeed, nationally renowned suffragist Susan B. Anthony would soon after urge women to move to Wyoming.[44]

Immediate Effects of Women's Vote

Just a few months after gaining the right of suffrage, women began serving on juries within the territory, the first of which was a grand jury in Laramie that sat for a three-week term in March 1870 and was administered to by a female bailiff, Eliza Stewart Boyd. However, opponents soon pointed to the territorial statute describing jury qualifications, which specifically referenced males (having been written prior to the women's suffrage law). Lacking any opposition, a literal reading of the jury statute was upheld, and women were barred from serving on juries, even though they could vote, be sued, and hold property per other territorial laws. The statute was not changed by the state legislature until 1949, and women began to serve on juries again in 1950, eighty years after first doing so.[45]

In September 1870, the first election in which women could vote and run for office was held in Wyoming. Historians and first mayor of Laramie Judge M.C. Brown attest that Louisa Swain of that city, a Quaker originally from Virginia, was the first woman to vote in the 1870 election.[46] Among the national and local press

[39] Fleming, 27.
[40] Massie, 10.
[41] Fleming, 42.
[42] *Cheyenne Tribune*, October 8, 1870, 2.
[43] Larson, 76, noting 1870 US Census results.
[44] Stanton, et al., 1262.
[45] Wyoming State Library, "Women's Suffrage in Wyoming: Legislation," GoWYLD.net. (https://gowyld.libguides.com/wyomingwomenssuffrage/legislation, accessed May 21, 2021.)
[46] Wyoming State Archives, "Who Cast the First Vote?," Wyohistory.org, Wyoming State Historical Society, published online July

reporting on the occasion was a sense of history being made and democratic ideals being upheld. The *Wyoming Tribune* exulted:

> A few days ago the experiment of Woman Suffrage was practically tested in Wyoming. Men and women voted and were voted for; husband and wife, brother and sister, father and daughter, went to the polls, and exercised the inalienable right of suffrage, which, in a free country, and by a free people, executes the will of the people as lightning does the will of God… justice has been done—let all the world rejoice![47]

According to analysis by the Wyoming State Library of 1870 US Census records and newspaper accounts, of the estimated 600 eligible women voters in Wyoming, at least 289 participated in this first election.[48] Despite the hopes of the Democratic legislators who passed the suffrage act that they would be given credit for their efforts, most women voted for Republican candidates.[49] While reporting on the oft-repeated "civilizing" effect women had on the polls, newspapers simultaneously undermined the validity of women's enfranchisement by making claims such as "A Majority of [Women] go for the Republican Candidate Because he is for 'Equal Rights' and is Good Looking."[50] Apparently with the aid of women's votes, Republicans eked out a few victories for seats all held previously by Democrats.

It is unclear how many women ran for office in 1870, but newspaper accounts note at least a few candidates, such as Phoebe Picketts (for county clerk, defeated), and a few nominated by the Republican party in Laramie County.[51] The most famous instance of a woman holding office upon gaining the vote is Esther Hobart Morris herself, who would be appointed as a Justice of the Peace by the Sweetwater County Commissioners in February 1870; Morris would soon be followed by two other female justices, both appointed by Secretary Lee, acting in the capacity of Governor while Campbell was away.

Attempt to Repeal Women's Suffrage, 1871

Following the close election of 1870, an effort to repeal the 1869 suffrage act was begun in the second territorial legislature, held in 1871. Led by House Democrats bitter at having lost seats after "giving" women the vote, the repeal passed nine to three in the House along party lines, and then again in the Council, five to four. As expected, Governor Campbell vetoed the bill and delivered a message to the legislature:

> For the first time in the history of our country we have a government to which the noble words of our magna charta [sic] of freedom may be applied, not as a mere figure of speech, but as expressing a simple grand truth, for it is a government which derives all just powers from the consent of the governed.
>
> We should pause long and weigh carefully the probable results of our action before consenting to

28, 2019, (https://www.wyohistory.org/encyclopedia/who-cast-first-vote, accessed March 18, 2022) and Emma Rothberg, "Louisa Ann Swain," National Woman's History Museum (online at https://www.womenshistory.org/education-resources/biographies/louisa-ann-swain, accessed March 25, 2022.)

[47] *Wyoming Tribune*, October 8, 1870, 1.

[48] Wyoming State Library, "Women's Suffrage in Wyoming: Voting," (https://gowyld.libguides.com/wyomingwomenssuffrage/voting, accessed May 26, 2021)

[49] Tom Rea, "Right Choice, Wrong Reasons: Wyoming Women Win the Right to Vote," Wyohistory.org, Wyoming State Historical Society, published online November 8, 2014, (https://www.wyohistory.org/encyclopedia/right-choice-wrong-reasons-wyoming-women-win-right-vote, accessed March 24, 2021).

[50] *Wyoming Tribune*, September 17, 1870, 1.

[51] *Wyoming Tribune*, September 24, 1870, 1.

> change this government. A regard for the genius of our institutions, for the fundamental principles of American autonomy, and for immutable principles of right and justice, will not permit me to sanction this change.[52]

Despite Campbell's caution, the legislature took up the repeal again and overrode his veto in the Council along the same voting lines. Success in the House would come down to the vote of one representative, John Fosher of Atlantic City, who was one of the three that voted against the repeal prior to the gubernatorial veto. Local suffragists were observing the proceedings and strove to encourage Fosher to keep his vote the same. Councilmember Corlett (first name unknown) and suffragist Amalia Post of Cheyenne are credited with convincing Fosher to sustain the veto, leading to a final defeat of the repeal.[53]

Territorial Supreme Court Judge John W. Kingman asserted in 1876 that in the following legislature of 1873, "Democrats were largely predominant and could have repealed the law had they been so disposed. But public sentiment had changed…;" by the 1875 legislature, only one, unnamed, member was opposed to women's suffrage. His attempt at repeal was "hooted down" and his constituents "threatened to lynch him" on his return home.[54] Women's suffrage was not raised as an issue again until the bid for statehood nearly twenty years later.[55]

Suffrage in the State Constitution

By the summer of 1889, Wyoming was moving toward a bid for statehood at the behest of Territorial Governor Francis E. Warren, despite the US Congress declining to take up a proposal by Wyoming's sole Delegate to Congress, Joseph M. Carey, to call a state constitutional convention through an enabling act, apparently due to concerns over the territory's small population.[56] In June of that year, as the formation of the convention was discussed in Cheyenne and throughout the territory, Amalia Post, Vice-President of the Wyoming Women's Suffrage Association, presided over a "mass meeting" of 100 women in Cheyenne to urge upon the convention the incorporation of women's suffrage in the new state constitution.[57] Although at least three women were nominated at the Laramie County Republican convention to be delegates, no women apparently ran as candidates, and only men were elected as convention delegates on July 8, 1889.

A review of contemporaneous newspaper accounts of the convention's delegate selection and party positions indicate that, although not a foregone conclusion, most observers felt that the "experiment" of women's suffrage since 1869 in the territory had been a success and should be continued in the state constitution.[58] However, many also voiced concerns that if a state constitution providing for women's suffrage was submitted to the US Congress for acceptance, statehood would be denied. As Laramie's *Daily Boomerang* opined:

> Notwithstanding the fact that female suffrage is strongly favored in Wyoming and has been something of a success in its operations here, it is a matter of grave doubt whether it is expedient

[52] Massie, 17; quoting from *Council Journal, Second Session*, 84.
[53] Massie, 17.
[54] John W. Kingman, "Woman Suffrage in Wyoming: Six Years' Practical Workings," Testimony to Massachusetts Legislature, January 18, 1876, 1-2. (Compiled by Wyoming State Library in Google Drive, https://drive.google.com/file/d/0Bw8kjiuFbWv8LU14d3lpVy1td2NXckNQOElRZXZhRjQ5U0FR/view, accessed May 26, 2021.)
[55] Massie, 17.
[56] Phil Roberts, "Wyoming Becomes a State: The Constitutional Convention and Statehood Debates of 1889 and 1890 and Their Aftermath." Wyohistory.org, Wyoming State Historical Society, published online November 8, 2014. (https://www.wyohistory.org/encyclopedia/wyoming-statehood, accessed May 26, 2021.)
[57] *Cheyenne Daily Leader*, June 16, 1889, 3.
[58] See for example: *Cheyenne Daily Leader*, June 16, 1889; *The Daily Boomerang*, June 29, 1889; *Laramie Weekly Sentinel*, July 6, 1889; *Big Horn Sentinel*, July 6, 1889.

> to embody it in the constitution to be framed. It is not at all certain that congress [sic] would approve a state constitution making provisions for woman suffrage… and there is no reason in declaring that Wyoming should stay out of the union until congress may be willing to ratify such a constitution.
>
> There is not now a state in the union where women have full suffrage. These states as a whole have grown and prospered and been successfully governed and a majority in congress might say that so long as women do not vote in the older states there is no reason why suffrage should be conferred upon them in any of the new states.[59]

Several other western territories (e.g., North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, and Montana) were in the midst of forming their state constitutions at this same time, and women's suffrage was an issue commonly included in reports on their progress, with the same worries of rejection should it be included. To refute these claims of lack of congressional support, nationally renowned Boston-based suffragist Henry Blackwell, Corresponding Secretary of the AWSA, supplied letters from political leaders in the Northeast to Wyoming Territorial Governor Francis E. Warren, who in turn forwarded them to the constitutional convention. Written by Senator Henry W. Blair of New Hampshire, former Governor John D. Long of Massachusetts, and Representative T.B. Reed of Maine, the letters all spoke of the writers' belief that Wyoming's bid for statehood would be successful if female suffrage was included. As Senator Blair pointed out:

> The most common arguments urged by the opponents of woman suffrage to a national constitutional amendment giving suffrage to women, is that the whole subject belongs to the states, and to the people of the states. Always in debate they tell us to go to the states and fight out the battle there.
>
> Hence all must see that you [the AWSA] are pursuing the very course they pronounce the proper one, in your efforts to secure the suffrage for women in the formation of the constitutions of the new states.
>
> There is not the slightest ground to apprehend their rejection should these states apply, with woman suffrage in their constitutions.[60]

The state constitutional convention met in the newly constructed Capitol's Territorial House Chamber in Cheyenne beginning on September 2, 1889. Two weeks later, the committee on election and right of suffrage began discussion on the proposed language of Article VI, Section 1, which stated that "The rights of citizens of the State of Wyoming to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex." A full audience of delegates and visitors, including prominent women of society who supported female suffrage, were in attendance.[61] Delegate Anthony C. Campbell of Laramie immediately moved to make the question of women's suffrage a separate article from the state constitution, to be voted upon separately by the people. Campbell went on to explain that although he personally was not opposed to women having the vote, he wished to give citizens who were an opportunity to vote upon the issue, since they were never allowed to do so when it became territorial law. Without an acknowledgment of any irony, he went on to note that women who did not support being enfranchised (of which there were a small minority) should be allowed to vote on whether to

[59] *Daily Boomerang*, July 19, 1889, 2.
[60] "Journal and Debates of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Wyoming (September 2-30, 1889)," Cheyenne, Wyoming: The Daily Sun, Book and Job Printing, 1893, 35. (https://archive.org/details/journaldebatesof00wyomrich/mode/2up?view=theater, accessed April 15, 2021).
[61] *Cheyenne Daily Sun*, September 18, 1889, 3.

continue the right which was secured for them in 1869. Further, Campbell expressed the common concern that the state constitution would not be accepted either by the territorial voters or the US Congress if it provided for women's votes.[62]

Though Campbell's motion was seconded, other committee members immediately opposed it. As delegate Henry A. Coffeen of Sheridan stated:

> I had in my own mind arrived at the conclusion that this body of men, sent to formulate a constitution for this proposed state of Wyoming, were already decided upon this question with great unanimity, and were more unanimous perhaps, in favor of woman's suffrage than upon any other question that could possibly come before the convention…
>
> Shall we stand here in long debate when every word that can be said on this question is in favor of continuing the good results of woman's suffrage which we have already experienced for twenty years in this territory?[63]

Despite Campbell's stated belief that a popular referendum on women's suffrage separate from the constitution would pass by a two-thirds majority, which would in turn be a strong argument for women's suffrage, it appears that many delegates feared if put as a separate vote, the measure would fail. Following Coffeen's argument, several delegates expressed the opinion that it would be better to be rejected for statehood than do away with women's suffrage. Many others indicated that their constituents opposed female enfranchisement and had threatened to not ratify the constitution if it was retained. Delegate and former Territorial Governor John W. Hoyt may have been the most eloquent on why he believed women should keep the vote in the new State of Wyoming:

> I feel a deep interest in this matter, because it rises above the other questions which we are to consider, it is a question of rights, a question of human rights. We struggle with propositions on irrigation, on municipal corporations, on education, on railroads, corporations, and other matters, which are indeed important, but how trivial, how subordinate they are when brought into comparison with the great questions of the rights of humanity.[64]

Campbell's motion would go on to fail in a vote of eight to twenty, with the original proposed language of Section 1 preserved. Suffrage opponents were not done yet, however; the Section 1 vote was immediately followed by a motion to amend the language of Section 2 by inserting the word "male" before "citizen" in the proposed language: "Every citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, … shall be entitled to vote at such election..." Although Committee Chair J.K. Jeffrey ruled that the committee "has the power to be inconsistent if it desires to be inconsistent," the motion also failed, and women's suffrage was retained in the state constitution put to the voters for adoption.[65] In an introductory address to the voters of the Territory, the entire constitutional convention enumerated the reasons for adopting it; of its strengths, listed first and foremost: "It is the first constitution adopted by man which gives to each citizen the same rights guaranteed to every other citizen."[66]

Following the conclusion of the constitutional convention in October 1889, Territorial Governor Warren called

[62] "Journal and Debates of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Wyoming," 344-46.
[63] Ibid., 349-50.
[64] Ibid., 355.
[65] Ibid., 358.
[66] Ibid., 119.

for a special election on November 5. The turnout was substantially less than in previous general elections, attributed by historian Henry J. Peterson to inclement weather and the fact that "electors are interested in men [i.e., candidates] rather than in measures." Of the 8,195 votes cast, the state constitution was accepted for adoption by an overwhelming majority of 6,272.[67]

Once accepted by the electorate, Wyoming's constitution was sent on to the United States Congress for approval. Territorial Delegate Carey, a vocal supporter of female suffrage, would introduce a new bill to the House of Representatives for Wyoming's statehood on March 26, 1890. The territory's population and low voter turnout were of foremost concern; despite his support, Carey pointedly did not raise the subject of women's suffrage in his speech.[68] However, women's right to vote once again became fodder for political positioning. House Democrats opposed admitting Wyoming due to its solid Republican leanings and found resistance to female suffrage as the only way to encourage their Republican colleagues to defeat the bill. A commonly recounted, but unverified, story tells that the vehement opposition to the suffrage clause in the House prompted Carey to send word that women's suffrage may need to be abandoned in order to have statehood approved, and that the Wyoming legislature telegraphed a reply: "We will remain out of the Union a hundred years rather than come in without woman suffrage."[69] After barely passing the House with a vote of 139 to 127, the bill went on to the Senate, where population and women's suffrage continued to be the main points of debate. Despite Warren and Carey's assurances to Wyomingites that the bill would pass the Senate within ten days, the Senate delayed voting until three months later, when the bill passed twenty-nine to eighteen. President Benjamin Harrison signed the statehood bill on July 10, 1890, making Wyoming the forty-fourth state and the first to guarantee women full suffrage rights.

Influence of Wyoming on National Suffrage Movement

Once Wyoming guaranteed women the same full suffrage rights as men in 1869, advocates often used it as an example for those territories, states, and countries in which women's suffrage was proposed. Although the Territory of Utah soon followed suit in 1870, its connections with Mormonism and polygamy meant observers hesitated to point to it as an example of the benefits of women's enfranchisement. In addition to anti-Mormon stereotypes held by the general public, many suffragists viewed polygamy as oppressive to women, though their Mormon counterparts supported plural marriage as an antidote to the domestic demands put upon women.[70] Indeed, these associations would eventually lead the federal government to strip Utah of its suffrage law in 1887 in an effort to eliminate polygamy.[71]

The success of Wyoming's law, i.e., the fact that society did not break down from women "becoming men" and neglecting their domestic duties (a common refrain of oppositionists), meant that the territory became a beacon for its surrounding neighbors. Colorado suffragists, in particular, looked to Wyoming supporters to help their cause. In 1877, as Colorado held its first popular referendum on female suffrage after failing to include it in its state constitution, a speech campaign in the new state included Wyoming men such as newspaper editor J.H. Hayford. Later in 1893, when a second try at the popular referendum was undertaken, Theresa Jenkins was a prolific speaker across the state, to which many Colorado suffragists attributed the successful passage of women's suffrage, making Colorado the second state with full female voting rights.

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[67] Henry J. Peterson, "The Constitutional Convention of Wyoming," *University of Wyoming Publications*, Vol. 7, No. 6. May 1, 1940, 129.
[68] Roberts.
[69] Stanton, et al., 3663.
[70] Susan Ware, "Sister-Wives and Suffragists: Mormonism and the Women's Suffrage Movement," National Park Service (https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/sister-wives-and-suffragists-mormonism-and-the-women-s-suffrage-movement.htm, accessed March 16, 2022).
[71] Keyssar, 150.

Elsewhere, Wyoming suffragists were regularly welcomed in such diverse places as California, where Esther Hobart Morris attended a suffrage convention and was asked to speak in 1870; Washington DC, where Amalia Post gave a speech before the third annual NWSA convention in 1871; Massachusetts, where Justice Kingman testified before the state legislature in 1876; and Philadelphia, at the 1882 NWSA convention, to which Territorial Governor John W. Hoyt gave an address.[72] In addition to speaking about the beneficial effects of women's suffrage (and the lack of detrimental ones), many Wyoming suffragists outlined women's participation in the franchise in order to refute another claim by anti-suffragists that women did not want the vote. For example, Kingman's 1876 testimonial included that: "at each election since [bill passage], [women] have voted in larger numbers, and now nearly all go to the polls. At our last election a larger proportion of women voted than of men."[73]

Wyoming's example was made even stronger when it retained women's suffrage into statehood, thereby conveying the same voting rights as electors in other states (since territories could not participate in federal elections such as the presidency). In 1889 and 1890, a number of western territories were vying for statehood, and women's suffrage was debated in all of them, with their progress regularly reported on in the Wyoming newspapers during its own constitutional convention. Ultimately, only Wyoming emerged as a state with votes for women.

Within a few years, however, a small cluster of full-suffrage states had formed around Wyoming: Colorado in 1893, followed by Utah and Idaho in 1896. This island would remain apart until after the turn of the century, when in relatively quick succession several more Western states joined in: Washington in 1910; California in 1911; and Oregon, Arizona, and Kansas, all in 1912. Illinois became the first women's suffrage state east of the Mississippi River in 1914. As a 1914 map of the United States published by NAWSA and showing the progression of women's suffrage proclaimed: "Votes for Women a Success/The Map Proves It/Would any of these States have adopted EQUAL SUFFRAGE if it had been a failure just across the Border?/Imitation is the Sincerest Flattery!"[74]

The Wyoming State Capitol's national significance emerges from its singular position in the early history of the women's suffrage movement as the place in which the first state constitution affording full voting rights to women was debated and adopted. Despite many attempts to provide female voting rights in other states beginning in the 1860s, Wyoming was the first to do so, beginning a slow but notable domino effect for other states to do the same, especially in the Western United States, which as a bloc would emerge as a notable force for national women's suffrage through the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920.

[72] Stanton, et al., 1283
[73] Kingman, 1.
[74] Map in collection of Library of Congress, reproduced by Wyoming Historical Society online (htpps://www.wyohistory.org/encyclopedia/hold-more-brilliant-torch-suffragist-and-orator-theresa-jenkins, accessed May 26, 2021).

6. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY

Ownership of Property	Category of Property
Private:	Building(s): X
Public-Local:	District:
Public-State: X	Site:
Public-Federal:	Structure:
	Object:

Number of Resources within Boundary of Property:

Contributing		Noncontributing	
Buildings:	1	Buildings:	0
Sites:	1	Sites:	0
Structures:	0	Structures:	0
Objects:	0	Objects:	3
Total:	2	Total:	3

PROVIDE PRESENT AND PAST PHYSICAL DESCRIPTIONS OF PROPERTY
(Please see specific guidance for type of resource[s] being nominated)

Introduction

In the Intermountain West, the fact that several US territories achieved or aspired to statehood during the late nineteenth century contributed to the number of new capitols constructed. Inspired by the completion of a new dome and expanded wings at the US Capitol in Washington, DC in 1868, domed neo-classical buildings quickly became the prevailing model that architects looked to when designing capitols across the nation.[75] The Wyoming State Capitol reflects a period during Reconstruction when American architects were working to incorporate classical elements, often in an additive, unique manner, in contrast to later, more formal applications.

These capitols were invariably symmetrical in plan with a large central dome made possible by advances in structural engineering technologies and the increased availability of iron and steel via the transcontinental railroad. The dome's associated rotunda became the focal point for decorative and artistic expression, featuring expensive materials such as marble, painted and plaster ornamentation, murals, statuary, gilding, and stained glass. Decorative motifs were grounded in traditional classical ornament and renaissance interpretations of Greek and Roman precedents. The design for the Wyoming State Capitol was no exception. In the Intermountain West, the capitols in Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, and Montana, retain these character-defining features and are arguably among the most architecturally significant buildings within their statewide contexts.[76]

[75] In 1893 the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago and its White City solidified Neoclassicism as the dominant language for government buildings across the United States through the 1910s, establishing a monumental architectural tradition based on Beaux-Arts planning principles and more academically classical antecedents known as the American Renaissance.
[76] James A. Jacobs's *"Capitols as National Historic Landmarks" A National Historic Landmark Special Study* (2009, rev. 2017) describes several domed capitols (including Wyoming) as American Renaissance transitionthat have been individually designated as

Location and Setting

The Wyoming State Capitol Building and Grounds are centrally located within the city of Cheyenne, the capital of Wyoming, on the eastern edge of the Rocky Mountains in the Intermountain Region of the United States. Established by the Union Pacific Railroad in 1867 and with a current population of just over 65,000, Cheyenne is situated in the southeastern corner of the state, ten miles north of the Colorado/Wyoming border and forty miles west of the Nebraska/Wyoming border. The city is accessed from the west and east via Interstate 80 and from the north and south by Interstate 25 and US Highway 85. Interstate 80's business loop runs along the southern edge of the historic downtown core, just north of the Union Pacific Railroad yards. Business I-80 intersects with Warren and Central avenues, the primary north-south roads in downtown Cheyenne, and crosses Capitol Avenue, one block west of Central Avenue. Originally named Hill Street, Capitol Avenue extends from its southern terminus at the entrance to the 1887 Union Pacific Railroad Passenger Depot (NRIS.73001934, NHL designated February 15, 2006) to the Wyoming State Capitol grounds (NHL designated May 4, 1987), ten blocks to the north, before continuing north through the Capitol North Historic District (NRIS.80004048) to Lion's Park, a large public park surrounding Sloan Lake. At the southern end of Capitol Avenue, below 19th Street is the Downtown Cheyenne Historic District (NRIS.78003434, 80004049, 88000522, 96000909), encompassing Cheyenne's earliest business district.

The Capitol occupies a commanding position within the city at an elevation of 6,100', centered on Capitol Avenue and facing south toward the Union Pacific Railroad Passenger Depot. The ground slopes gently up from the depot and passengers arriving via train were historically greeted with an impressive view of the domed Capitol as they exited the depot. The siting of the two buildings opposite one another at the ends of an axial avenue is in keeping with Beaux Arts city planning concepts that gained favor in the United States during the late-nineteenth century.

Historically, the capitol grounds comprised a four-acre parcel that included Blocks 141 and 142 within the original plat of Cheyenne and a vacated section of Capitol Avenue. The rectangular parcel was historically bounded by 25th and 24th streets on the north and south, and by Central and Carey avenues on the east and west. A large city park, described in 1890 as "the municipal pleasure ground…a healthy young forest with perfect lawns dotted with flower beds…", occupied a four-block area along the east edge of Capitol Avenue between 24th and 22nd streets. The park is now bisected by Central Avenue, which became a through street when City Park was turned over to the State in the early 1930s. The block west of Central Avenue is home to the 1936 Supreme Court/State Library Building. The block to the east is occupied by the 1952 Barrett Building, home of the Wyoming State Museum and Wyoming State Archives. Both are surrounded by mown grass lawns with large conifer and deciduous trees concentrated at the corners of the blocks and along the concrete sidewalks that border each block.

Completed in 1983 and built to meet the changing requirements of an expanding state government, the Herschler Building sits north of the historic Capitol grounds, outside the National Historic Landmark boundary. In 1985, the Capitol Extension, an underground connection between the two buildings, was completed. At that time, West 25th Street was vacated, and vehicle ramps constructed to provide underground access to the

National Historic Landmarks. The Texas State Capitol NHL, constructed between 1882 and 1888, and the Michigan State Capitol NHL are both the work of architect Elijah E. Myers, who according to Jacobs was "an early advocate of the US Capitol as a model and, arguably, the most skilled in applying it to state capitol commissions." In addition to the two capitols designed by Myers, the Wisconsin State Capitol by George B. Post & Sons (NHL January 3, 2001), "a seminal example of the Beaux-Arts tradition in American public architecture" built between 1906 and 1917, and the Pennsylvania State Capitol Complex, an "especially sophisticated integration of art and architecture" built between 1902 and 1906 (NHL September 20, 2006, updated February 27, 2013), have been designated. These four buildings set an exceptionally high standard for architectural significance within the national context.

buildings. Herschler Plaza, a large broad plaza consisting of a series of paved terraces interspersed with concrete planters and lightwells serving the underground connector, established an above ground pedestrian connection between the Capitol and Herschler Buildings. As described in updated documentation for the NHL presented here, in 2019 Herschler Plaza and the Capitol grounds were extensively rehabilitated, resulting in a more historically sympathetic landscape, and a portion of the Herschler Building demolished to restore the sightline from north Capitol Avenue south to the Capitol's north entrance. As established in the 1987 National Historic Landmark nomination, only the portion of the underground tunnel and plaza situated within the historic extent of the Capitol grounds are included in the National Historic Landmark boundary. North of the Herschler Building is the National Register-listed Capitol North Historic District.

When Wyoming gained statehood in 1890, the area directly surrounding the Capitol had a decidedly residential character. Dwellings, the City Park, the First Congregational Church, and Central High School stood along Capitol Avenue from 24th Street to 18th Street, the northern edge of Cheyenne's historic commercial district. The Sisters of the Society of the Holy Child Jesus Convent occupied the block directly east of the Capitol, homes dotted the blocks to the west, and the land north of the Capitol remained sparsely developed.

The landscape along Capitol Avenue has evolved since that time with new buildings constructed during the twentieth century, mainly along the commercial corridor between the Capitol and the Downtown Cheyenne Historic District, and the development of the historic North Capitol neighborhood between 1905 and 1930. The feel of the area, however, has not changed dramatically; the Capitol and its prominent dome remain clearly visible from the Union Depot, the area directly south of the Capitol retains a sense of its historic parklike qualities, and the areas to the north, east, and west of the capitol remain residential, with some houses converted to commercial uses.

Within the National Historic Landmark boundary, the Capitol sits at the center of the rectangular Capitol grounds. Concrete sidewalks divide the grounds into a number of grassy lawns, and mature deciduous and conifer trees are concentrated along concrete sidewalks that marks the perimeter of the grounds. The plaza, now substantially reduced in size, is flanked by grass lawns sloping gently away from the north Capitol entrance and terraces planted with small shrubs and plants. Prior to rehabilitation of the Capitol grounds in 2019, seven sculptures stood within the nomination boundary: "The Spirit of Wyoming" (1986); a statue of suffragist Esther Hobart Morris (1963); a statue of Shoshone Chief Washakie (2001, installed on the grounds in 2011); a replica of the Liberty Bell (1950); "Taking the Oath" a statue dedicated to veterans of the Spanish American War (1899); a bison sculpture (1990); and a bronze calf sculpture (2005). During the 2019 rehabilitation, the replica Liberty Bell and Spanish American War monument located at the southwest and southeast corners of the grounds, respectively, were removed to a Wyoming State Museum storage facility, and the Esther Hobart Morris and Chief Washakie sculptures relocated to the underground Capitol Extension. There are currently three statues on the Capitol grounds, "The Spirit of Wyoming," relocated from Herschler Plaza to the west lawn in the late 1990s; the bison sculpture, which stands on the east lawn; and the calf sculpture, situated on the south lawn west of the south plaza.

The Wyoming State Capitol, 1888-1917, contributing building

The Wyoming State Capitol was designed by Ohio architect David W. Gibbs to serve as Wyoming's Territorial Capitol with the intention of constructing the building in two phases. The first phase, completed in 1888, includes the central domed section and monumental projecting entrance pavilions on the south and north sides, and the first section of the flanking east and west wings. The second section of the wings, also designed by Gibbs, constitute the second phase of construction completed in 1890, the year that Wyoming gained statehood. The third and final section of the wings, designed by Wyoming architect William DuBois, were completed in 1917 to accommodate the growing state's government functions and house the House and Senate chambers.

During the expansion, the 1890 east and west facades were dismantled and reassembled in their present location.

The Capitol faces south, rising three stories above a raised basement. The 1888 and 1890 sections stand on a rubble stone foundation; the 1917 portion stands on a concrete foundation. The first two courses of stone at the base of the building are constructed of buff/pink sandstone quarried in Fort Collins, Colorado, and the remaining masonry walls are constructed of grey sandstone quarried in Rawlins, Wyoming. The building is approximately 300' long by 83' to 112' wide exclusive of approaches, and the height from ground to roof is approximately 60', with the top of the finial on the dome rising 146' above grade.[77]

Projecting stringcourses at the top of the basement and first floor, and smaller stringcourses situated below the first-floor and uppermost windows, emphasize the building's horizontal qualities. At the top of the wall, a pressed-metal cornice, featuring a plain frieze, dentils, and modillions, encircles the building. Above the cornice is a paneled pressed-metal parapet wall.

An impressive dome, covered in gold leaf, rises from the center of the cross-gable roof covering the 1888 section. A central chimney rises above the attic on the north and south sides of the 1888 wings. A hip roof covers the 1890 wings, and the roof of the 1917 wings is predominately flat, with a central gable roof covering the projecting sections at the east and west ends of the building and extending across the flat roof to meet the hip roof over the 1890 wings. At the center of the 1917 wings sit octagonal, low-pitched skylights with lanterns topped by flagpoles. The sloped portions of the roof are clad with copper standing-seam roofing; flat areas are covered by EPDM.

The capitol is characterized in the original nomination documentation as being in the French Renaissance style, in part due to its strict symmetry and prominent dome. However, that documentation also references notable departures from French Renaissance in some details, as in the lack of a mansard roof form and attic windows situated below the cornice, rather than above. Classical features such as columns and piers topped by Corinthian capitals, pediments, arches, and Renaissance-inspired ornamentation are employed throughout the building. The original fenestration pattern remains intact, as does the size of the openings. Beginning in 1960, the historic wood windows, with the exception of the dome's porthole and arched windows, were progressively replaced with metal windows and the wood frames replaced or capped with metal.[78] In 2019 all of the Capitol's windows were replaced with energy efficient wood-framed windows designed to match the windows documented in early historic photographs.

Dome and Skylights

Though it appears to be constructed of stone, the Capitol dome consists of a steel-frame structure covered by wood decking, clad with copper panels covered with 24-karat gold leaf first applied in 1900. The dome's galvanized metal drum with copper decorative elements, painted to match the building's sandstone masonry, rises from an octagonal base at the center of the Capitol. The base is constructed of courses of smooth-faced sandstone with deeply incised horizontal joints. The facets facing north, south, west, and east are roughly twice as wide as the four smaller facets, which are inset, and each feature two pairs of small windows. The drum is also octagonal, with identical facets. Each facet is defined by engaged columns with Corinthian capitals rising from a balconette with a classical balustrade. Between the columns is a large three-over-three window flanked by smaller engaged columns with Corinthian capitals. The columns support an entablature with plain frieze and

[77] The top of the finial is approximately 20' higher than the second highest building in downtown Cheyenne, the O'Mahoney Federal Building located two blocks south.
[78] HDR, Preservation Design Partnership, LLC, and Plan 1 Architects, 5.35-36.

an arched three-light window. The larger engaged columns have decorative trellis ornament at their base and support a classical cornice that encircles the dome above the arched windows. Above the cornice, paired consoles sit at the corners of the drum's attic. Between each pair are three small porthole windows. The consoles support a classical cornice with a band of acanthus-leaf detailing that forms the top of the drum. At the base of the dome there is a band of ornament with anthemion details. The sixteen ribs of the dome rise from the band and meet at the base of the galvanized-metal octagonal lantern, where they are decorated with acanthus leaves. The octagonal shaft and ribbed peak of the lantern feature simple moldings and circular details. A decorative finial rises from the top of the lantern's peak.

Historically, the Capitol featured fifteen skylights, all but four of which were fully restored in 2019. Four rectangular skylights over the rotunda provide natural light to its circular stained-glass laylight. A square skylight over the Territorial House Chamber/Supreme Court Room provides light to its stained-glass laylight. Two rectangular skylights illuminate laylights above the third-floor corridors in the 1888 wings, two skylights illuminate laylights in the third-floor gallery lobbies in the 1890 wings, and two large octagonal skylights over the 1917 wings provide light to the large stained-glass laylights in the chambers of the Senate and House of Representatives.

South Side
Symmetrical in design, the south side consists of the central pavilion containing the building's primary entrance, constructed in 1888, and its flanking wings to the east and west. Built in phases, the wings comprise three distinct sections constructed in 1888, 1890, and 1917. The south side is distinguished by its central projecting entrance pavilion and dramatic projecting entrance porch rising above the roofline. A set of monumental sandstone stairs lead to the Capitol's primary entrance on the building's raised first floor. The stairs are flanked by wing walls constructed of ashlar sandstone blocks supported by a base of rough-faced rusticated sandstone. The wing walls have console details and are topped by non-historic wrought iron light poles standing on historic sandstone plinths. Installed during the 2019 rehabilitation, the current compatibly-designed multi-lamp light poles replaced the historic single-lamp wrought iron poles documented in place as early as 1906.

Four large rectangular piers constructed of smooth-faced sandstone blocks with deeply chamfered horizontal joints and Corinthian capitals support the porch's first-floor ceiling. Inside the porch, the south wall holds two pairs of historic, wood raised paneled doors, separated by a fluted wood column. The doors are topped by an arched transom divided by an ornately carved wood column. A large rectangular light is at the center of the door with a circular light and an arched pediment above.[79] The large central light is flanked by two small columns. There are also two small rectangular raised panels at the bottom of the door. A second set of historic wood double doors, of the same design but topped by two rectangular transoms, lead from the vestibule to the Capitol interior. The wall east and west of the doors is constructed of the same sandstone as the first-floor rectangular piers.

The piers support a classical architrave and a second-story open porch above. Four sets of paired sandstone columns with an unusual hammered finish and Corinthian capitals stand on sandstone plinths connected by a sandstone balustrade. The columns support the porch's superstructure, which is constructed of galvanized metal. Above the metal cornice stands a dramatic arched entablature surmounted by a pediment. The sections flanking the coffered arch feature a pair of consoles with a panel of ornamental metalwork between them. Ornamental metalwork fills the arch's spandrels and the face of the tympanum above. The pediment's horizontal cornice is

[79] These lights were installed during the 2019 restoration project, replacing raised wood panels determined to be a modification from the original design.

broken and features modillions, as does the raking cornice above.

Inside the upper-level porch, the south wall of the entrance pavilion is organized into three symmetrical sections defined by engaged piers with Corinthian capitals. The central section has a pair of large one-over-one windows at the second-story level, flanked and separated by three engaged columns with Corinthian capitals supporting a plain frieze and simple cornice. Above the cornice are two single-light, fixed windows separated and flanked by fluted, engaged piers, surmounted by a panel of ornamental scrollwork. Above the panel sits a large three-part arched window. To the east and west, there are one-over-one windows on the second-story level, flanked by engaged columns with Corinthian capitals supporting a plain frieze and simple cornice. Above the cornice is a round window with a decorative surround.

The south wall of the entrance pavilion extends beyond the porch to the east and west. These symmetrical sections feature rough-faced rusticated sandstone at the basement level and smooth-faced sandstone with deeply chamfered horizontal joints at the first-floor level. At the second-floor level, engaged piers with Corinthian capitals stand at the corners of the rough-faced rusticated sandstone walls. The east and west walls of the projecting entrance pavilion are symmetrical, with paired, one-over-one windows of increasing height at the basement, first, and second floors, and square single-light windows at the top of the wall. At the point where the pavilion walls meet the east and west wings, there are narrow engaged piers with Corinthian capitals.

East and west of the entrance pavilion are the symmetrical wings completed in 1888 during the first phase of construction. The south walls of the wings are constructed of rough-faced rusticated sandstone with two pairs of openings on the basement level. The innermost openings flanking the entrance pavilion hold a wood door with small square raised panels and a transom and sidelight; the other three openings hold one-over-one windows. Above these openings, there are two pairs of arched one-over-one windows on the first floor, two pairs of one-over-one windows with small sandstone sills on the second floor, and two pairs of square single-light fixed windows at the top of the wall.

East and west of the 1888 wings are the wings completed in 1890 during the second phase of construction. The symmetrical wings project approximately 3’ from the plane of the 1888 wings and historically featured a central projecting portico that was modified when the Capitol was expanded in 1917. The walls are constructed of rough-faced rusticated sandstone on the basement level, smooth-faced sandstone with deeply chamfered horizontal joints on the first floor, and rough-faced rusticated sandstone on the second floor. There are engaged piers at the corners of the second floor. The central projecting sections have a pair of one-over-one windows on the basement level and a large deeply inset three-over-three window on the first floor. All that remains of the second-floor portico are the sandstone plinths that previously supported the paired columns, entablature, and pediment that were replicated on the south wall of the expansion wings in 1917. The plinths continue to support paired engaged piers with Corinthian capitals. Between the piers is a large three-over-three window topped by a two-light arched window. Flanking the central section there are single one-over-one windows on the basement, first floor, and second floor, with the second-floor windows topped by a single-light arched window.

East and west of the 1890 wings are the expansion wings completed in 1917. These wings project forward from the plane of the 1890 wings and essentially duplicated their design. The 1890 portico was replicated and the width of the three bays slightly expanded.

West Side

Part of the 1917 expansion designed by William DuBois, the west wall replicates Gibbs’ original design for the west wall of the 1890 wings with minor modifications. DuBois modified the design of the large window on the entrance pavilion, changed a fanlight to a lunette, and expanded the width of the walls flanking the central

section to accommodate three, as opposed to two, windows on each floor.

The west side is symmetrical in design with a central projecting entrance block similar in design to the main entrance on the south side. The monumental staircase and first floor of the entrance block is identical to the entrance on the south side. The second floor of the entrance block is divided into three symmetrical bays defined by four engaged piers with Corinthian capitals that stand on engaged plinths. The central bay has a large three-over-three window flanked by smaller engaged piers with Corinthian capitals. The lintel course above the window extends across all three bays, interrupted by the larger engaged piers. Above the lintel course is a large undecorated lunette. The bays flanking the central core have a narrow one-over-one window and a lunette containing a relief sculpture of a bird. The entrance block is topped by a galvanized metal pediment featuring dentils and modillions. The tympanum features low-relief geometric decoration.

The walls flanking the entrance block are identical and constructed of rough-faced rusticated sandstone. There are three one-over-one windows on the basement level, three arched one-over-one windows on the first floor, and three tall one-over-one windows on the second floor topped by three square single-light windows.

North Side
The north side replicates the south side of the Capitol with a modified version of the central projecting entrance pavilion. The historic monumental staircase on the north side was removed in 2009 to accommodate the addition of two ADA-compliant ramps.[80] That work was subsequently altered in 2019 to a more historically sympathetic appearance and improved ADA functionality. Within the first-floor porch there is a single, as opposed to double, set of historic monumental wood doors of the same design as those found on the west and south sides. The second story largely replicates the west side, with a four-light fan window replacing the central lunette and porthole windows replacing the smaller lunettes. The galvanized metal pediment replicates the pediment over the south entrance.

East Side
The east side lacks an entrance porch but is otherwise nearly identical to the west side. Instead of a monumental entrance porch, the projecting central pavilion has a central one-over-one window flanked by two narrow one-over-one windows on the basement level, and a larger one-over-one window flanked by two narrow one-over-one windows on the first floor. The only other difference is that the small lunettes on the second floor are blank.

Interior
At the center of the Capitol is the 30'-diameter rotunda, which rises 54' in height from the black-and-white checkered marble floor to the stained-glass dome above. Paired cast-iron columns with Corinthian capitals on the first and second floor support the arched walls of the dome's pendentive on the capitol's third floor. The lower portion of the columns are painted to look like wood. At the four corners of the pendentive are arched niches designed to house sculptures that were never commissioned. The niches are now occupied by "The Four Sisters," bronze allegorical sculptures by the Denver-based artist Delissalde. Born and raised in Mexico and trained in the classical European tradition, Delissalde studied at the Atelier Guillman and the National School of Sculpture and Painting in Mexico City before becoming a US citizen. Designed to represent key values and attributes of Wyoming and its citizens, "Truth," "Justice," "Courage," and "Hope" were installed in 2019. Light fixtures in the rotunda and throughout the building are historic or historically accurate replicas installed in 2019.

The interior of the pendentive is decorated with a Renaissance-inspired motif of acanthus-leaf scrollwork and cartouches and topped by a frieze decorated with painted swags. A second frieze of gilded relief ornament sits

[80] HDR, Preservation Design Partnership, LLC, and Plan 1 Architects, 4.21.

below a simple projecting cornice. Above the cornice, the arched and ribbed walls below the stained-glass laylight are decorated with a delicate Renaissance-inspired arabesque motif. Painted in the trompe l'œil style to mimic three-dimensional ornamentation, the decoration in these areas was restored in 2019 to its 1888 appearance based on historic photographs and paint analysis and is hand-painted on canvas installed over the plaster walls. The stained-glass laylight is vertically divided by sixteen ribs radiating from its center and horizontally at its midpoint, creating thirty-two separate stained-glass panels. The same geometric design is repeated in the lower sections and a second geometric design is repeated in upper sections, creating a kaleidoscopic effect.

Interior balconies with cherrywood balustrades on both the second and third floors overlook the rotunda floor. On the first floor, the rotunda is accessed via 18'-wide halls leading from the entrances on the south, north, and west sides. Historic monumental cherrywood staircases on the west and east sides of the rotunda lead to the second floor. The first-floor walls feature cherrywood paneled wainscoting and engaged piers with Corinthian capitals. Painted yellow, the plaster walls throughout the public areas have a painted frieze with a festoon motif and similar painted scrollwork directly above the wainscotting.

Inset within shallow alcoves framed with cherrywood details, tall single-light cherrywood panel doors with arched functional transoms lead to the offices off the rotunda and the first-floor halls within the 1888 and 1890 wings. Within the 1917 west wing, the doorways are square headed with rectangular transoms, half-light cherrywood panel doors, and classical cherrywood door surrounds. The entirety of the 1917 east wing and the south half of the 1888 and 1890 east wings are occupied by the offices of the Governor. On the north side of the building, the 1890 wings house restrooms constructed in 2019.

The offices on the first floor accommodate various state government officials including the Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney General. Adjacent to the west entrance are two public meeting rooms created in 2019. Though no longer functional, the historic "fireplaces" originally used to heat these spaces remain intact. Never wood-burning, the "fireplaces" were part of the building's steam heating system, essentially functioning as radiators.

The first-floor design characteristics are continued forward on the second floor. From the north balcony, historic double cherrywood paneled doors with single lights and rectangular transoms lead to the space that served as the Territorial House of Representatives chamber in 1888 and 1889 and the Supreme Court Chamber from 1890 to 1937. The Territorial Assembly would meet in this room and the 1889 Constitutional Convention was also held here. Used for various purposes after 1937, a second floor was installed and the resulting third floor space divided into offices during a 1974-80 renovation. The chamber was restored to its two-story volume and 1888 appearance in 2019 and is now used as a public meeting room. The room features a public gallery on its south side and stained-glass laylight, both restored in 2019, and a large historic chandelier reinstalled in its original location at that time. The plaster walls are decorated with Renaissance-inspired trompe l'œil painting and the ceiling features gold stenciling and trompe l'œil painted elements.

From the south balcony, historic double doors lead to a room that served as the Territorial Council Chamber until the 1890 wings were completed. The space now houses the Legislative Service Office and was rehabilitated in 2019.

On the east and west sides of the rotunda, historic doors lead to the anterooms and chambers of the House of Representatives and the Senate, respectively, located in the 1917 wings. Similar in design, the two double-height chambers feature public galleries and differ mainly in decorative aspects. Both were restored to their 1917 appearance in 2019. The Senate Chamber features historic plaster walls with decorative stenciling,

engaged plasterwork piers with gold-painted capitals featuring volutes and bellflowers, gold-painted plaster consoles, and a plaster cornice with egg-and-dart, leaf-and-dart, bead-and-reel, and gilded rosette details. A large historic stained-glass laylight features floral and geometric designs surrounding the Great Seal of the State of Wyoming. Arched galleries are found at the side and rear of the chamber. Four murals by celebrated artist Allen Tupper True (1881-1955)—"Railroad-Builders/Surveyors," "Pony Express Rider," "Indian Chief Cheyenne," and "Frontier Calvary Officer"—are found at the corners of the chamber at the gallery level. Two paintings by western artist William Gollings (1878-1932) hang in back of the Senate.

In the House of Representatives, the galleries feature columns supporting a classical cornice as opposed to arched walls. As in the Senate Chamber, four murals by True—"Trappers," "Homesteaders," "Cattlemen," and "Stage-Coach"—are found at the chamber's corners and a large historic stained-glass laylight features floral and geometric designs surrounding the Great Seal of the State of Wyoming. Two additional paintings by western artist Gollings hang in the House lobby.

Enclosed cherrywood staircases on the north side of the 1890 wings lead to the third floor, where the design characteristics from the first and second floor are carried forward. In the east and west corridors, a cherrywood balustrade encircles an opening in the floor that allows the laylight to illuminate the monumental staircase below. On the third floor, what is now the Joint Appropriations Committee meeting room is centrally located on the building's south side. The vaulted ceiling and decorative paint scheme were restored in 2019 to match their 1888 appearance. The mural, "Wyoming, the Land, the People, Past and Present," commissioned by the Legislature in 1980 and painted by Powell, Wyoming, artist Mike Kopriva, was retained on the room's north wall. The mural has been criticized for failing to include Native Americans and their contributions to the state. Offices within the 1888 wings are occupied by the Legislative Service Office. The Senate and House of Representatives galleries and offices are located to the west and east, respectively.

Underneath the monumental staircases on the first floor, stairs lead to the basement, or garden, level. The central 1888 portion of the basement provides space for mechanical equipment and storage. Most notable on this level is the presence of six historic Mosler Safe & Lock Co. vaults with hand-painted artwork depicting scenes from nature. The vault doors were restored in 2019. The east 1890 and 1917 wings house restrooms and offices of the Governor and the west wings house restrooms and legislative offices.

The majority of historic furniture within the Capitol has been replaced over time. A few historic pieces remain in use, however, including historic wood benches in the Senate Chambers and House Gallery. New furniture introduced during the 2019 rehabilitation was selected to be compatible in material and design with the Capitol's historic furniture.

Alterations:

As the seat of Wyoming's state government for more than 130 years, the Capitol has been adapted to meet the changing needs of state agencies and elected officials over the years. Prepared by HDR, Inc., an American architectural, engineering, environmental and construction services firm with offices across the globe, the *Wyoming State Capitol Renovations & Restoration Level I Reconnaissance/Level II Feasibility Study,* completed on February 24, 2014, provides a detailed accounting of the building's modifications over time. The report documented few alterations to the Capitol's exterior, with more extensive interior modifications taking place over time, including a major interior renovation that took place between 1974 and 1980. The following chart includes building campaigns identified by HDR as having a significant impact on the Capitol's historic form.

List of Significant Capitol Building Campaigns

Date	Work Completed
1888	Completion of the first phase of Capitol construction
1890	Completion of the second phase of Capitol, addition of east and west wings.
1900	Capitol dome is painted and gilded.
1909	Addition of a passenger elevator within the east corridor, connecting the basement and third floor.
1917	Completion of the third phase of Capitol construction, which included alterations to the building interior and expansion of east and west wings.
1952	Alterations and changes to the first and second floors of the east wing to accommodate Governor's Conference Room and the Department of Education.
1958	Construction of metal exterior egress stairs on the north side, with direct access from both the House and Senate Chambers at the second and third floors. The west stair continued up to the roof level and included a large metal staging platform.
1960	Rehabilitation and replacement of the existing historic wood windows.
1972	Addition of a second, larger passenger elevator within the west corridor of the Capitol, connecting the basement and third floor.
1974-80	Multi-phase comprehensive interior renovation and redecorating campaign completed at a cost of $7 million under the supervision of the architectural firm of Hitchcock & Hitchcock Architects, P.C. of Laramie, Wyoming.
1983	Completion of the Herschler Building directly north of the Capitol.
1985	Completion of the Capitol Extension underground connector between the Capitol and Herschler Building; Herschler Plaza completed shortly afterward.
1994	Comprehensive masonry preservation and repair project, storm drainage repairs, and an exterior building lighting campaign.
1999	Roof replacement and renovations, including the formed metal parapets.
2008	Renovation of the skylights over the House and Senate chambers and restoration of the House and Senate laylights.
2009	Dome repaired and regilded.
2009	Renovation of Herschler Plaza, which included the removal of the historic monumental staircase on the Capitol's north side and the addition of two ADA compliant ramps.

In 2014, the Wyoming Legislature initiated the Capitol Square Project. The project was driven by three goals: to add or update life safety systems, replace failing building systems, and increase public access in the Capitol. The project involved four construction components: the rehabilitation and restoration of the Capitol; replacement, relocation, and expansion of the central utility plant; remodeling and expansion of the tunnel connecting the Capitol to the Herschler Building; and the rehabilitation and expansion of the Herschler Building.

Completed in 2019, the rehabilitation and restoration of the Capitol and its grounds was based on extensive research and physical investigations undertaken by HDR and its team, which included the examination of historic photographs, plans, specifications, and other documentation. The project closely followed the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* and reversed many inaccurate and unsympathetic alterations to the Capitol and its grounds, restoring the building's significant spaces to their historic appearance at their time of construction, and significantly improving the Capitol's interior integrity. A summary of the project's major components follows:

The foundation was strengthened and stabilized by an underpinning process that involved the installation of micropiles. This also allowed for the installation of new mechanical systems below the basement floor. Damaged stone and metal exterior elements were replaced in kind and the dome regilded. Replacement sandstone was harvested from the same quarry near Rawlins that provided the original stone used to construct the Capitol. The roof of the Capitol was repaired and nine of the building's previously enclosed or removed skylights reinstalled. The four exterior entrances to the basement were restored to their historic dimensions, and three windows on the east façade, infilled when the House Chamber was expanded in the 1970s, were reopened.

To address critical life safety issues, automatic sprinklers and fire suppression systems were installed throughout the building, an emergency generator added, a fan system installed to quickly clear smoke from the building, and egress paths improved. Historic internal staircases on the north side of the House and Senate chambers were extended to the basement, allowing for the removal of the unsympathetic 1958 exterior fire escapes on the north side of the building.

Throughout the Capitol, outdated pipe, wiring, and ductwork located above suspended ceiling tiles were removed, new mechanical systems organized in four vertical chases, and new mechanical rooms added in the basement. These changes allowed for the restoration of historic ceiling heights and interior finishes throughout the building. Other historic features such as light fixtures, fireplaces, and vault doors were repaired, restored, or replicated. Interior corridors that had been modified were expanded to their original width and the third-floor corridors restored to their historic configuration.

The decorative paint scheme in the Capitol rotunda was restored to its 1888 appearance, based on paint analysis and historic photographs, and four bronze sculptures added to historic niches designed to house artwork but never filled. Three marble plaques commemorating the three separate commissions responsible for the construction of the building and the taxidermy bison and elk documented in the 1987 National Historic Landmark documentation were relocated to the basement level (plaques) and Wyoming State Museum (taxidermy). The decorative paint schemes in the public corridors, offices, and other major spaces were also restored to their earliest historic appearance.

The original configuration of the Territorial House Chamber—which became after statehood the Supreme Court Chamber—had been lost in the 1974-80 renovation when the room was divided into two distinct floors. The room's historic two-volume height, public balcony, laylight, and historic finishes were restored, and its historic chandelier reinstalled, all of which return the room to its 1888 appearance. The third-floor public galleries in the Senate and House chambers were also restored and the historic interior wall and ceiling finishes restored in both chambers to their 1917 appearance. In the Governor's Office in the east wing, the dropped ceiling was removed, historic columns and coffered ceiling restored, and historic crown moldings, picture rails, and decorative paint scheme restored. A new ceremonial conference room, located on the south side of the Governor's Office, was added to provide space for events such as bill signings.

The project also included the expansion or construction of spaces to better serve the public. On the west end of the first floor, two public meeting rooms were sympathetically created to allow for increased public participation in policymaking. Prior to 2019, there was only one public restroom for women, one for men, and one unisex restroom in the Capitol. There are now six public women's restrooms and six public men's restrooms in the building. The inoperable east elevator and undersized west elevator were replaced and relocated. The underground Capitol Extension, built in 1980, was expanded in 2019 to house functions displaced by the Capitol restoration/rehabilitation effort. Now extending under the Herschler Building almost to 26th Street, it includes meeting rooms, a student learning center, a media center, and other public spaces.

Capitol Grounds, 1888-ca. 1938, altered ca. 1985, 2009, 2011, 2019, contributing site
The historic extent of the Capitol grounds, which is the basis of the National Historic Landmark boundary established in 1987, consists of Blocks 141 and 142 and the vacated portion of Central Avenue purchased by the Wyoming Territorial government for the Capitol site in 1886. The NHL boundary does not include the 1983 Herschler Building to the north and only the southern portion of the 1985 underground Capitol Extension and above-ground Herschler Plaza that lies within the historic extent of the Capitol grounds.

The Capitol is centered within the rectangular grounds, surrounded by grass lawns with a mix of mature and young deciduous trees along the street edge and a mix of mostly mature conifer and deciduous trees clustered at the corners. Walkways within the grounds are organized symmetrically. Concrete sidewalks at the perimeter of the grounds provide pedestrian access to the Capitol from the surrounding neighborhood. The perimeter sidewalks have concrete curbs along their interior edge, and on the south, west, and east sides, tree lawns planted with deciduous trees of varying age create a buffer between the sidewalk and the street. Within the south tree lawn stands "George Washington's Elm," donated by the Daughters of the American Revolution to Wyoming as a sapling in 1934, as commemorated with a bronze plaque in a concrete base set into the ground. The sapling was taken from the tree that George Washington took command of the American Army under in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on July 3, 1775.

From the four corners of the grounds, diagonal sidewalks lead to circular concrete pads at the four corners of the Capitol. These are connected by concrete sidewalks at the perimeter of the building, which lead to the south, west, and north entrances. This secondary circulation system is augmented by north/south walkways connecting the circular concrete pads at the northeast and northwest corners of the Capitol to the north perimeter sidewalk. On the south side, an approximately 70' x 90' hourglass-shaped concrete plaza extends from West 24th Street to the south entrance. Near the plaza's midpoint is a polished granite mosaic depicting the Great Seal of the State of Wyoming installed in 2011. Six black metal posts connected by a simple chain surround the mosaic. Seven black iron bollards sit at the curb edge at West 24th Street, protecting the entrance plaza.

On the north side of the grounds, a concrete plaza, the width of the Capitol Avenue right-of-way, extends from the north entrance stairs to the north edge of the National Historic Landmark boundary. The plaza, then continues north outside the boundary, through the Herschler Building, to West 26th Street. A series of rectangular skylights that provide natural light to the underground Capitol Extension are set within a series of low concrete planters in the middle of plaza. To the west and east of the plaza, the artificial grade change created to accommodate ADA access is softened by two shallow symmetrical terraces, the upper curved and the lower rectilinear. The terraces are planted primarily in grass. Curved walkways near the edge of the upper terrace provide gently sloping access to a landing outside the north portico. Sympathetically designed cast iron lampposts with single globe shades are aligned along the south edge of the perimeter sidewalk.

Calf Sculpture, 2005, non-contributing object
West of the south plaza is a bronze sculpture of a calf by artist Jerry Palen, installed by the Wyoming Stock Growers Association in 2005 in recognition of US Senator, Governor, and WSGA President Clifford P. Hansen and the contributions of the cattle industry to the state of Wyoming.

"Buffalo," 1990, non-contributing object
In the center of the east lawn, a bronze sculpture of a buffalo by artist Dan Ostermiller stands on a stone plinth. The sculpture was purchased at the 7th Annual Cheyenne Frontier Days Governor's Invitational Art Show by Wyoming citizens and given to the state in celebration of Wyoming's centennial in 1990.[81]

"**The Spirit of Wyoming" Sculpture**, **1986, non-contributing object**
In the center of the west lawn, the bronze sculpture "The Spirit of Wyoming" by artist Ed Fraughton stands on a concrete plinth west of a small concrete plaza adjacent to the west entrance stairs. The sculpture of a bucking horse and rider was installed in Herschler Plaza on May 16, 1986, as a monument to the citizens of the State of

[81] "Buffalo," Smithsonian American Art Museum, Art Inventories Catalog, Smithsonian Institution Research Information System, Control #IAS WY000004, https://siris-artinventories.si.edu/.

Wyoming. It was moved to its present location in the late 1990s.[82]

Alterations

From 1888 through completion of the 1890 Capitol addition the Capitol grounds remained largely unimproved. Since that time, the landscape has undergone incremental changes and a number of substantial renovations.

1890 - 1917

Historic photographs indicate that between 1890 and 1916 the landscape was minimalistic in character. The perimeter of the grounds was defined by concrete sidewalks and a wrought iron fence; mowed grass surrounded the Capitol and widely-spaced deciduous trees were planted between the perimeter sidewalk and the street. A fenced concrete walkway flanked by planting beds led to the south entrance. On the north side, a concrete walkway led to the basement-level door west of the main entrance and a small service area was constructed east of the entrance stairs. Incremental changes occurring after 1906 include addition of a fenced, wide concrete walkway leading from the west sidewalk to the west entrance; construction of a concrete walkway leading to the north entrance; installation of single-globe lampposts flanking the south and west entrance walkways; placement of "Taking the Oath," a stone statue of a soldier, erected by the State of Wyoming and the Ladies Volunteer Aid Society to memorialize veterans of the Spanish American War, on the south lawn east of the south entrance ca. 1899; and installation of a pair of cannons on the south lawn.[83] Around 1915, multi-globe lampposts were introduced along Capitol Avenue and matching posts installed at the street edge in front of the south entrance.

1917 - ca. 1934

After completion of the 1917 additions designed by architect William DuBois, the landscape was renovated according to an undated plan created by an unknown designer, possibly DuBois. The symmetrical plan invited the public to access the Capitol grounds and was in keeping with Beaux Arts planning principles. Existing features were relocated or removed; new circulation pathways created; seating areas added along West 24th Street; and the number of trees and plantings increased. The iron fencing was removed and concrete curbs installed along the existing sidewalks. The west entry walkway was retained and new concrete walkways installed at the Capitol perimeter. The walkway leading to the west basement-level door on the north side was removed and a new concrete walkway leading to the east basement-level door added along the west edge of service area. New diagonal concrete walkways were installed extending from the northeast and northwest corners of the grounds to the northeast and northwest corners of the new walkways at the Capitol perimeter, providing additional pedestrian access from the residential neighborhood to the north.

The south entry walkway was widened, existing lampposts removed and single-globe lampposts installed flanking the walkway at the street edge. Plans to add a rectangular grass lawn within the south entry walkway do not appear to have come to fruition. Concrete benches were installed flanking the south entry walkway near the street edge and at new concrete seating areas added at the southwest and southeast corners of the grounds. "Taking the Oath" was relocated to the southeast seating area.

ca. 1934 – 1970s

In the mid-1930s, a significant beautification project was undertaken based on plans prepared by Denver-based landscape architect and city planner Saco Rienk DeBoer in 1934. Many existing features were retained or

[82] Joan Barron, "Fixing the leak at last," *Casper Star-Tribune*, July 20, 2008, 8; "The Spirit of Wyoming," Smithsonian American Art Museum, Art Inventories Catalog, Smithsonian Institution Research Information System, Control #IAS WY000005, https://siris-artinventories.si.edu/.

[83] "Taking the Oath," Smithsonian American Art Museum, Art Inventories Catalog, Smithsonian Institution Research Information System, Control # IAS WY000009, https://siris-artinventories.si.edu/.

modified and Beaux Arts planning principles continued to inform the plan. The existing symmetrical network of ancillary walkways was enhanced; new features added on the east and west grounds; and the number of trees and planting beds increased. The west entrance walkway was removed and paired east/west concrete walkways installed on both the east and west sides of the building, providing public access from the east and west perimeter sidewalks. These walkways extended to new circular concrete pads at the four corners of the existing walkways at the Capitol building's perimeter.

Existing deciduous trees at the street edge were replaced, conifer trees planted at the corners of the grounds, shrubs added, and new flower beds created. A rectangular reflecting pool, oriented east/west, was installed at the midpoint of the east lawn, and a square sunken lawn installed within the west lawn. Concrete curbs appear to have defined the pool and planting areas at its west and east ends.

Other changes taking place in the 1930s and afterward include planting of a "George Washington's Elm" sapling donated by the Daughters of the American Revolution on the south lawn in 1934; installation of a parking lot on the north side of the Capitol ca. 1956-60 that extended the full width of the building; and the addition of flagpoles flanking the south entrance walkway ca. 1960.[84]

The number of monuments on the grounds evolved as well. In 1950, a replica of the Liberty Bell was installed in front of the benches in the southwest corner of the grounds. John W. Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury under President Harry S. Truman, presented the bell to the people of Wyoming as an inspirational symbol of the United States Bond Independence Drive, which occurred in 1950. Identical to the original in Philadelphia, fifty-five bells were cast at the Paccard Foundry in Annency-le-Vieux, France, and presented to the 48 states and the then territories of Hawai'i, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the US Virgin Islands. Bells were also installed in Washington DC, Independence, Missouri, and reportedly Annency-le-Vieux. During the drive, the bell, was displayed throughout the state before its installation on the Capitol grounds.[85]

In 1963, a statue memorializing suffragist Esther Hobart Morris was unveiled in front of the south entrance. A copy of the statue of Morris commissioned by the Wyoming State Historical Society and presented to the federal government in 1960 for installation in Statuary Hall at the US Capitol, the statue was created by well-known artist Avard Fairbanks, who over his eighty-year career sculpted over one-hundred public monuments installed across the United States.[86]

The cannons on the south lawn were removed sometime between 1960 and 1974, and Historic American Buildings Survey photographs taken in 1974 indicate that at that time the landscape consisted of the aforementioned hardscape features; mature trees at the perimeter of grass lawns; and a few floral beds. By 1980, aerial photographs indicate that the rectangular reflecting pool on the east grounds had been planted with grass, but its concrete edges remained visible.

1980s - 1990s

This period is marked by more extensive changes to the northern portion of the grounds. Construction of the Herschler Building, underground Capitol Extension, and Herschler Plaza in the early 1980s eliminated the remaining historic landscape features on the north side of the Capitol grounds, including the diagonal walkways at the northeast and northwest corners. Named in honor of former Wyoming Governor Ed Herschler, the four-

[84] The changes noted at the north entrance may have been part of the ca. 1920s renovation.
[85] Peter Edson, "French-Made Liberty Bell Replicas To Ring For Bond Drive," *Sarasota Herald-Tribune,* April 11, 1950;
Dan Levy, "Philly export: The United States actually has more than 50 Liberty Bells," *Billy Penn* online newsletter, May 29, 2017, https://billypenn.com/2017/05/29/philly-export-the-united-states-actually-has-more-than-50-liberty-bells/.
[86] Frances Seely Webb, "Statue of Esther Morris Will Be Unveiled Dec. 8," *Casper Star-Tribune,* November 24, 1963, 4.

story, stone-clad Herschler Building replaced two blocks of residential buildings directly north of the Capitol grounds. The Cheyenne architecture firm Kemper and Pappas in association with Denver's RNL Design attempted to mitigate the impact of the new building by adopting a V-shaped form that allowed unobstructed views of the Capitol as one approached from the north. Modern in style with Brutalist influences, the Herschler building was intended to serve as a deferential "backdrop" to the historic Capitol.[87]

In 1986, "The Spirit of Wyoming," a statue by artist Edward James Fraughton, was installed in the newly completed Herschler Plaza. The reflecting pool was fully eliminated by 1990 when the existing bison sculpture by artist Dan Ostermiller was installed in its place. Sometime between 1974 and 2004, seven iron bollards and two multi-globe, historically compatible lampposts, flanked by two single-globe lampposts, were placed symmetrically at the street edge in front of the south entrance. Around this time a small stone monument sign identifying the building as the Wyoming State Capitol was installed east of the south entrance. In the late 1990s, the sunken lawn on the west side was removed, the "The Spirit of Wyoming" moved to its location and a sidewalk added, leading from the west perimeter sidewalk to the statue and continuing on to the west entrance stairs.

2000s – 2021

In 2009, Herschler Plaza was reduced in size and altered to improve ADA access and address issues that caused water to leak into the Capitol Extension below. Two years later, the south entrance plaza was renovated. Mature conifer trees flanking the plaza were removed, and the plaza's wider section near the entrance stairs enlarged to the south. The Esther Hobart Morris statue was moved to the enlarged section's west corner opposite a statue of Shoshone Chief Washakie, relocated from the Capitol rotunda. A copy of the statue sculpted by artist Dave McGary and given to the National Statuary Hall Collection by Wyoming in 2000, the statue honoring Chief Washakie was initially installed on the first floor of the Capitol rotunda in 2001. Originally named Pinaquana, Washakie was born around 1800 and given the name Washakie when he joined his mother's Shoshone tribe. A celebrated warrior, he united several Shoshone bands around 1840 and became the tribe's recognized leader. As white encroachment on traditional Shoshone lands grew exponentially after 1850, Washakie negotiated with the US Army to preserve over three million acres in Wyoming's Wind River basin for the Shoshone people. Now comprising the Wind River Indian Reservation, the area remains the home of the Shoshone and Northern Arapaho tribes today.[88]

Other changes to the south entrance plaza at this time included replacing the concrete benches near the street edge with smaller and more simply designed paired concrete benches; installation of the existing polished granite mosaic depicting the Great Seal of Wyoming; and the addition of two single-globe lampposts flanking the plaza.

Beginning in 2016, efforts were undertaken to improve the historic integrity of the Capitol grounds. As part of the Capitol Square project, the grounds underwent an extensive rehabilitation to return the landscape to something more closely resembling its historic appearance.

Herschler Plaza, the south plaza and all existing sidewalks, walkways, and associated concrete benches within the grounds were removed and replaced with the existing network of walkways. The historic size, design,

[87] Wyoming Capitol Square Project, "Herschler Building History," http://www.wyomingcapitolsquare.com/herschler-history.
[88] Architect of the Capitol, "Chief Washakie," https://www.aoc.gov/explore-capitol-campus/art/chief-washakie. During the winter of 1878-79, the US Army relocated members of the Northern Arapaho tribe to the Shoshone Indian Reservation, without the consent of the Shoshone people and despite past conflict between the two tribes. In 1938, the reservation was renamed the Wind River Indian Reservation after the US Supreme Court Case *United States v. Shoshone Tribe of Indians* led to a deal that officially established the Arapaho tribe as co-owners of the reservation.

material, and location of the east, south, and west, perimeter sidewalks, associated curbing, and corner features were preserved. The historic north perimeter sidewalk was reestablished, slightly wider in size, and concrete curbing and corner features matching those at the south corners established at the north corners. The four historic circular concrete pads and historic connecting walkways at the Capitol perimeter were replaced in kind or reestablished, with some minor modifications at the north entrance to accommodate ADA access features. The historic east/west walkways extending from the circular pads to the perimeter sidewalks were eliminated. Alternatively, the diagonal sidewalks that historically existed on the north side of the grounds were reestablished and new diagonal walkways established on the south side of the grounds to create a symmetrical pattern. In addition, new symmetrical sidewalks were added leading from the northeast and northwest circular pads to the north perimeter sidewalk. The south plaza was rebuilt to largely match its 2011 configuration, with a wider middle section and deeper seating areas adjacent to the south sidewalk.

Herschler Plaza was replaced with a narrower plaza featuring skylights that provide natural light to the underground Capitol Extension. Symmetrical curved concrete walkways were installed to provide high-quality ADA access to the north entrance and the surrounding landscape terraced to soften the change in grade. Driveways and parking areas on the north side of the Capitol were removed, as were other non-historic features including an above-ground cooling tower, generator, transformer, and switchgear associated with the Capitol's central utility plant.

The east reflecting pool and west sunken lawn were not reestablished. The historic concrete benches were not preserved, and simple black metal benches and coordinating black metal trash bins placed in various locations including at the south end of the south entrance plaza. Single-globe, black cast iron lampposts, sympathetic in design to those that stood historically on the grounds, were installed along the north perimeter sidewalk, at the new north entrance stairs, and flanking the south entrance stairs. Two multi-globe lampposts of the same design were installed flanking the south plaza. The multi-globe lampposts that previously stood at the street edge with the seven iron bollards were removed and the easternmost and westernmost bollards moved to their location.

"Taking the Oath" and the replica Liberty Bell were removed to the Wyoming State Museum's reserve collections facility and the statues of Esther Hobart Morris and Chief Washakie that stood near the south entrance moved to the underground Capitol Extension to increase opportunities for interpretation. The "Spirit of Wyoming," "Buffalo," calf sculpture, Great Seal of Wyoming mosaic, flagpoles, stone building identification sign, George Washington elm, and majority of other trees were preserved in their existing locations. The result was not a restoration of the Capitol landscape to a particular point in time, but the rehabilitation did maintain or restore a number of key historic features and continued to follow the underlying principles that inspired the earlier landscape designs.

In addition to the landscape changes taking place within the National Historic Landmark boundary, the Herschler Building underwent an extensive renovation between 2016 and 2019. The building's central atrium was removed to restore a view of the Capitol's north entrance and dome from Capitol Avenue, and the building's exterior walls removed and redesigned. The building's new stone exterior features a fenestration pattern and architectural details that are more sympathetic to the historic Capitol and lessen the Herschler Building's impact on the Capitol's integrity of setting.

Integrity

The Wyoming State Capitol Building and Grounds retain excellent integrity to its period of significance. The Capitol and grounds have not been moved and therefore retain excellent integrity of location. The area of Cheyenne surrounding the Capitol and Grounds has evolved since the period of significance, and the construction of the 1983 Herschler Building directly north of the Capitol grounds has diminished the integrity of

setting. However, a key component of its setting, the axial avenue to the south providing unobstructed views from the Capitol to the Union Depot, remains intact, and views of the Capitol from the north were improved in 2019 when the Herschler Building was remodeled to reestablish the view along Capitol Avenue. The integrity of the Capitol's immediate setting within the Capitol grounds was improved in 2019 with the rehabilitation of the north lawn and the relocation of monuments installed after the period of significance.

The Capitol exterior retains excellent integrity of design, materials, and workmanship and its interior integrity is exceptional due to the extensive restoration work completed as part of the 2019 Capitol Square project. Alterations to the exterior made after the period of significance were reversed, damaged historic materials repaired or replaced in kind, and significant design features, such as the historic skylights, restored. On the interior, design features such as ceiling heights, laylights, public galleries, corridor configurations and widths, and historic decorative features were restored to the period of their construction. Notably, the Territorial House Chamber, site of the 1889 Constitutional Convention, which enshrined women's suffrage within the Wyoming State Constitution, has been fully restored to its historic appearance when these nationally significant events took place.

The Capitol's integrity of feeling is excellent, its high level of physical integrity allows it to strongly convey the feeling of stepping into the past, and individuals who worked in or visited the Capitol during the period of significance would immediately recognize the building as essentially unchanged. The building's characteristics and features related to its association with women's suffrage and monumental public architecture of the late-nineteenth century remain intact—the interior spaces where significant legislative and political activities took place and the classical design features and decorative elements characteristic of Reconstruction-era government buildings—thereby strongly supporting the building's excellent integrity of association.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

_X_ Previously listed in the National Register (fill in 1 through 6 below)
___ Not previously listed in the National Register (fill in **only** 4, 5, and 6 below)

1. NR #: 73001935
2. Date of listing: January 29, 1973
3. Level of significance: State
4. Applicable National Register Criteria: A X B__ C X D__
5. Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): A__ B__ C__ D__ E__ F__ G__
6. Areas of Significance: Politics/Government; Architecture; Landscape Architecture

__ Previously Determined Eligible for the National Register: Date of determination:
_X_ Designated a National Historic Landmark: Date of designation: May 4, 1987
_X_ Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey: HABS No. WY-79
__ Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record: HAER No.
__ Recorded by Historic American Landscapes Survey: HALS No.

Location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office: X
Other State Agency:
Federal Agency:
Local Government:
University:
Other (Specify Repository):

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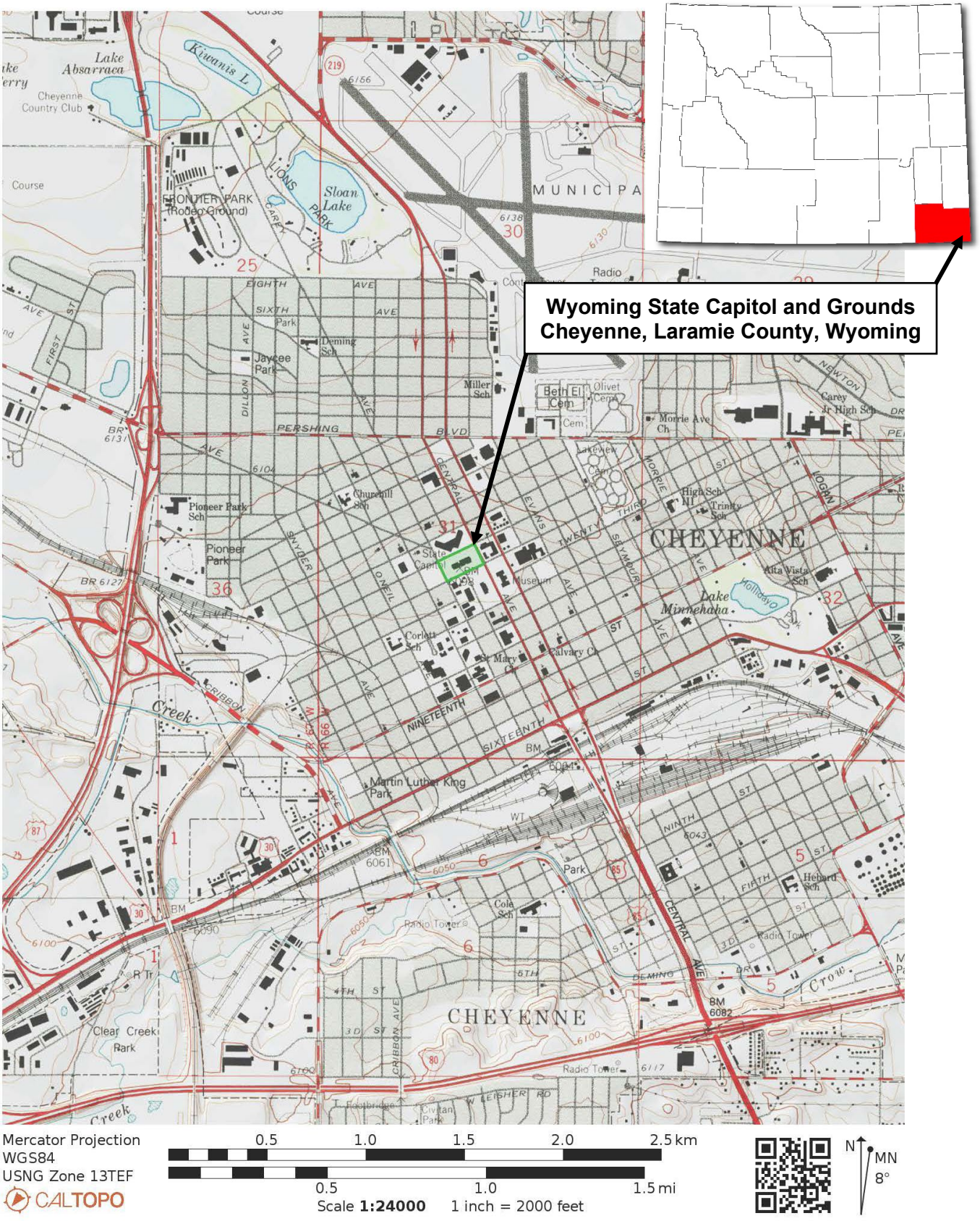
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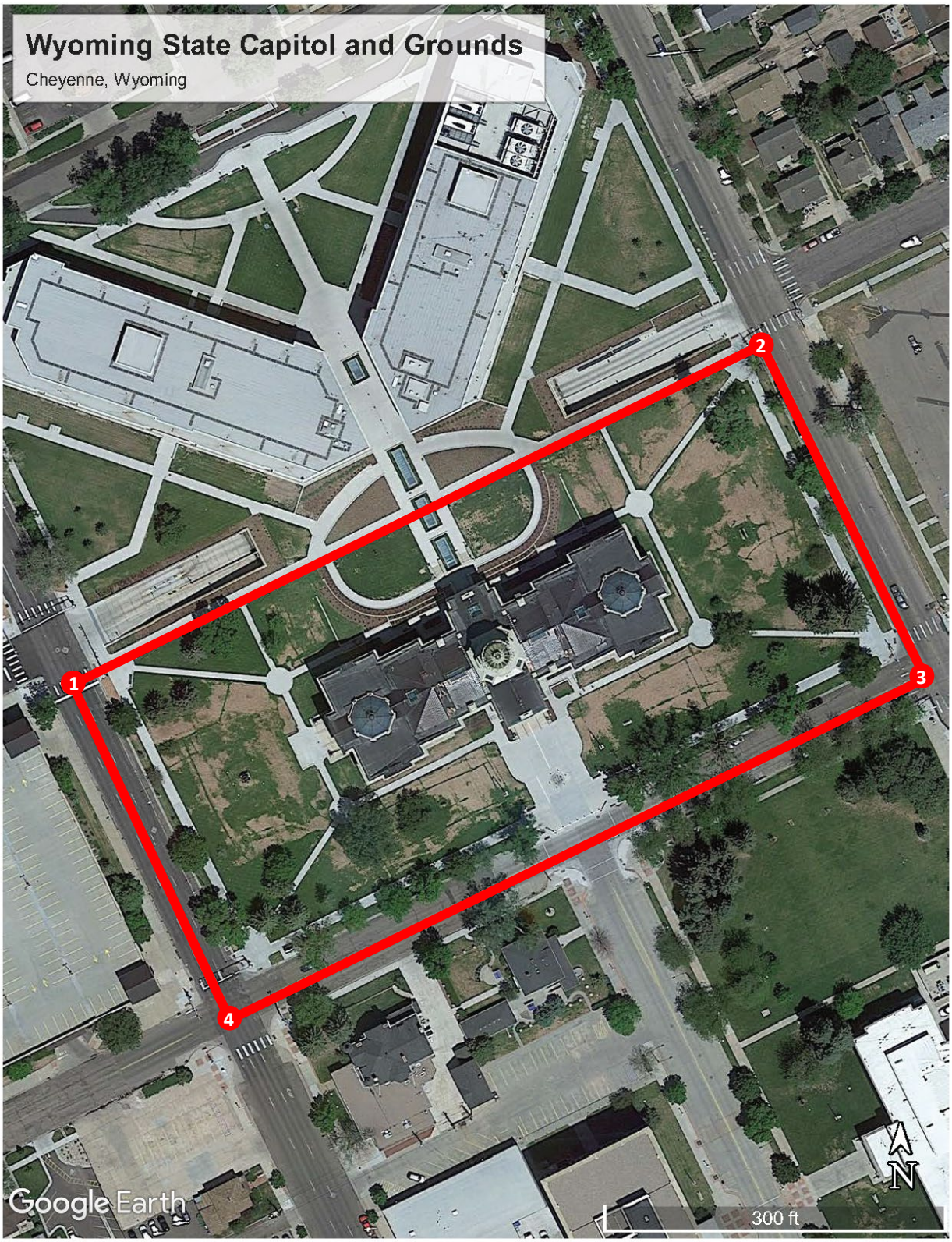
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Location Map



Boundary Map



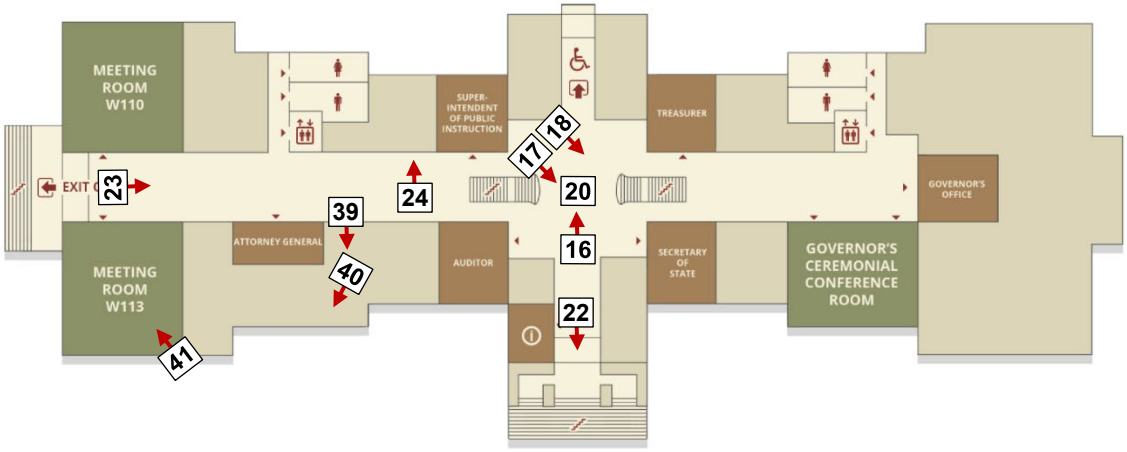
Red rectangle is the nominated area Image Date: June 2021 Datum: NAD83

Photograph Locations

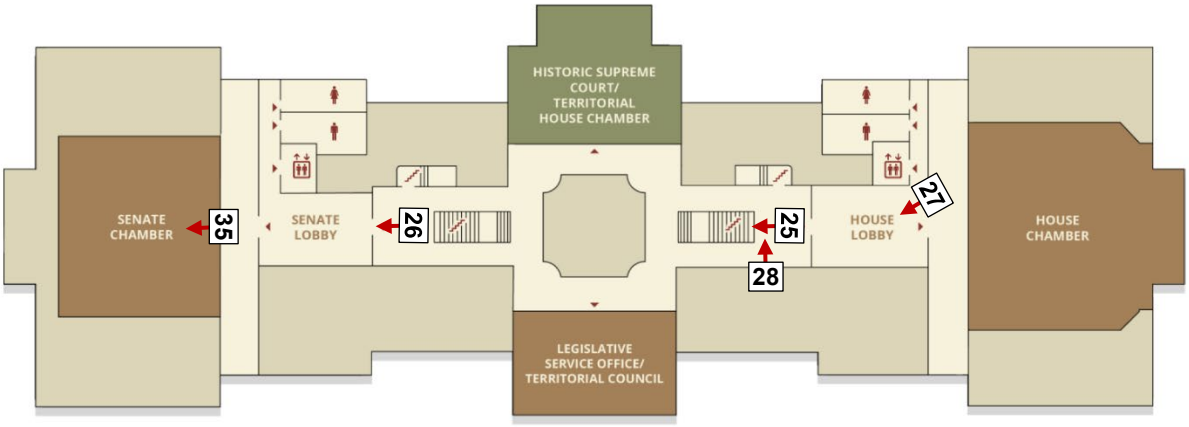
Capitol Exterior and Grounds



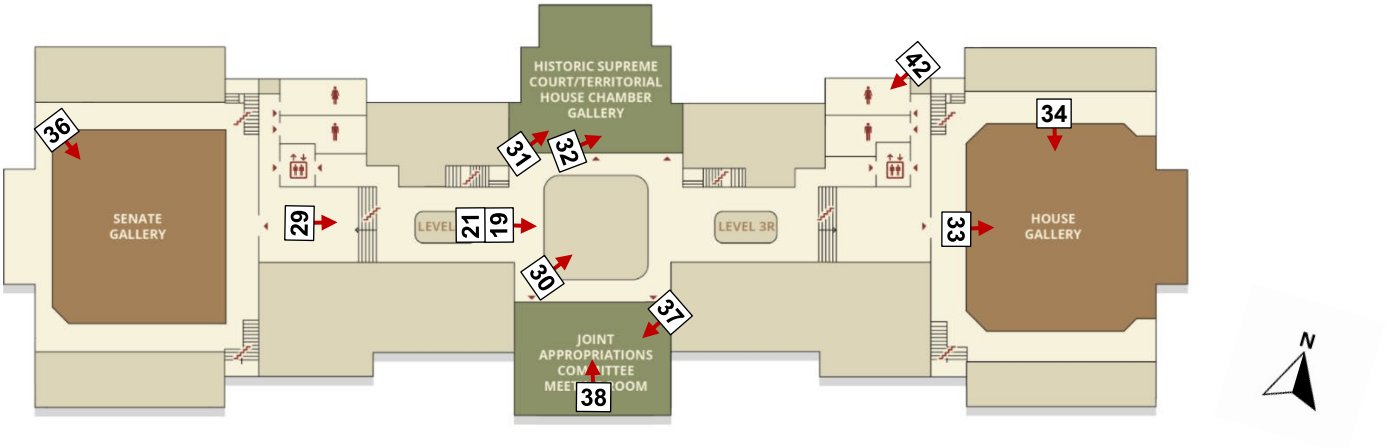
Capitol Interior



First Floor



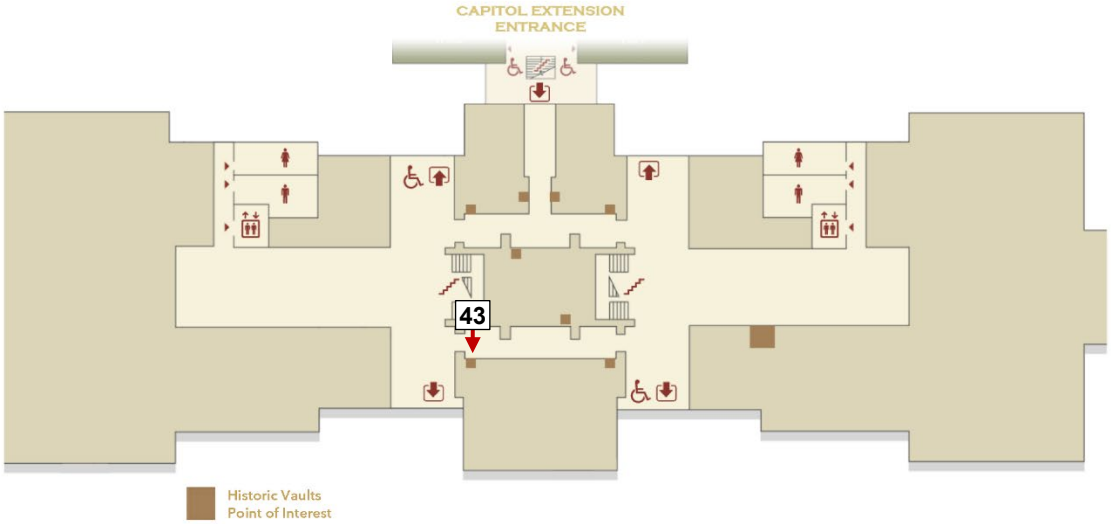
Second Floor



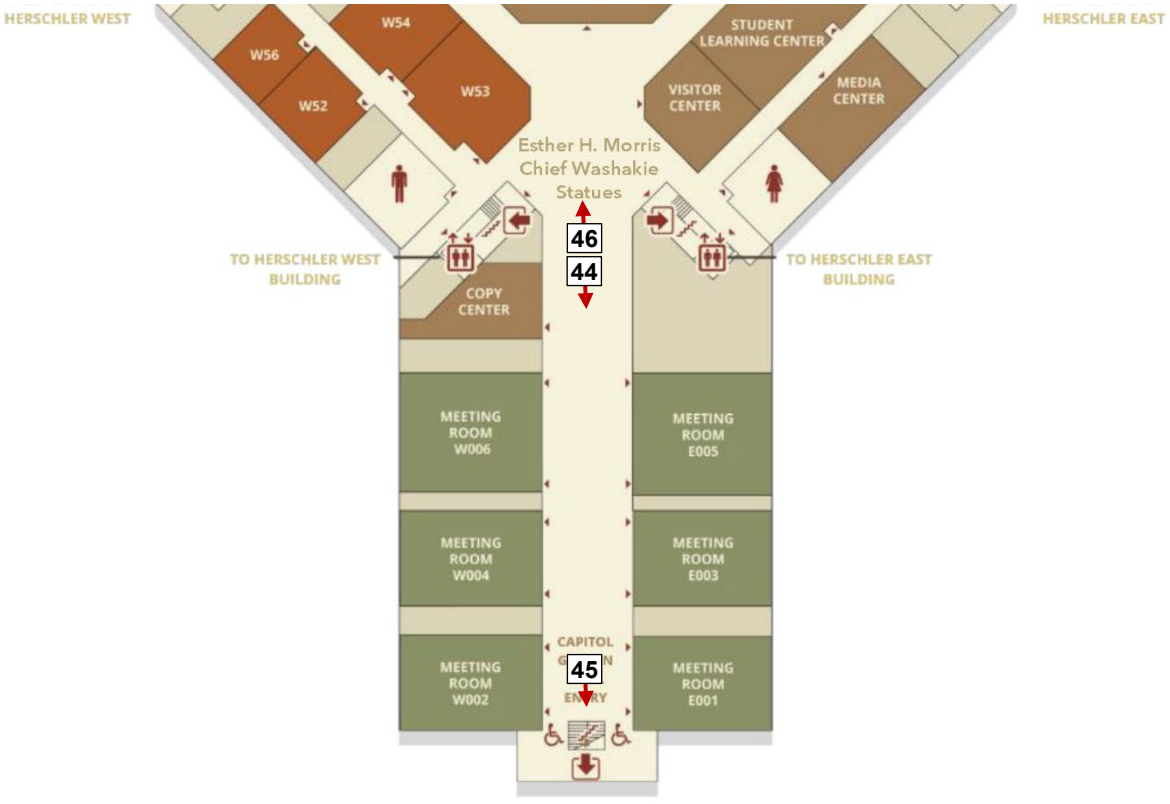
Third Floor

Map source: Wyoming Legislative Service Office

Capitol Interior (cont.)



Basement Level



Capitol Extension

Map source: Wyoming Legislative Service Office

Historic Figures

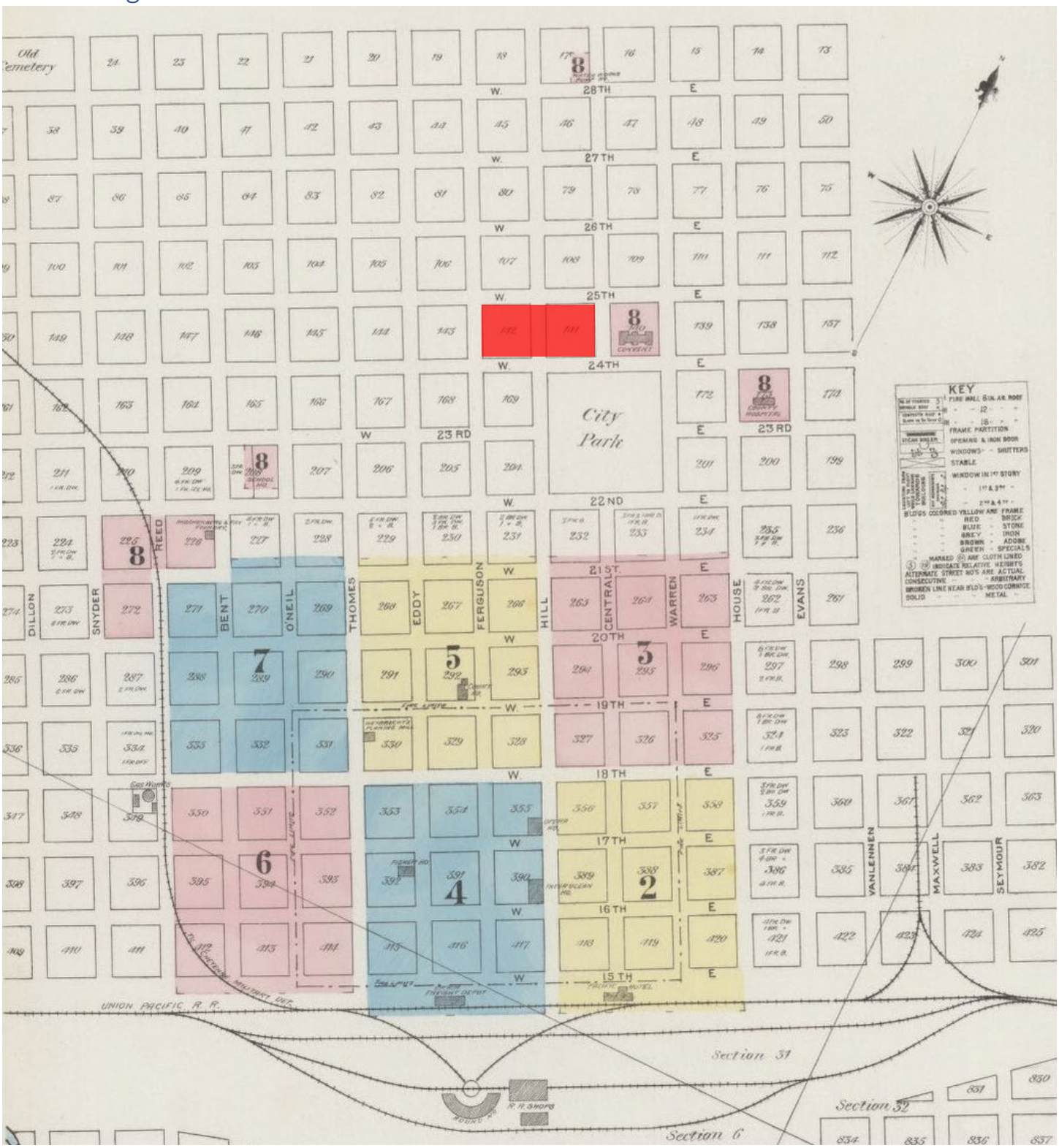


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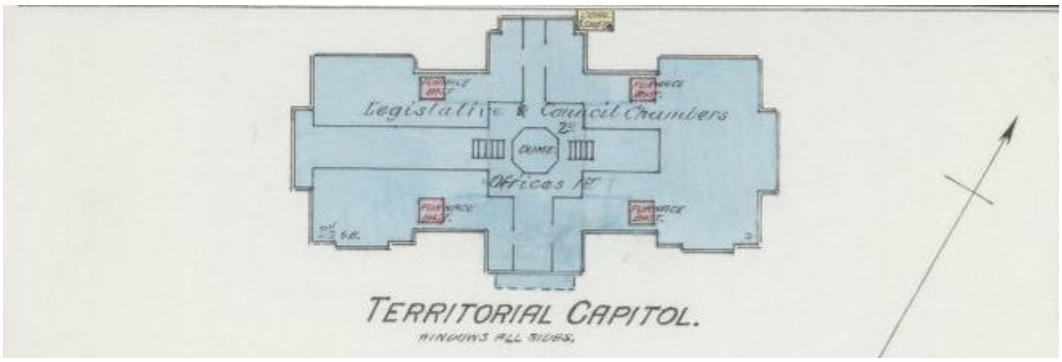


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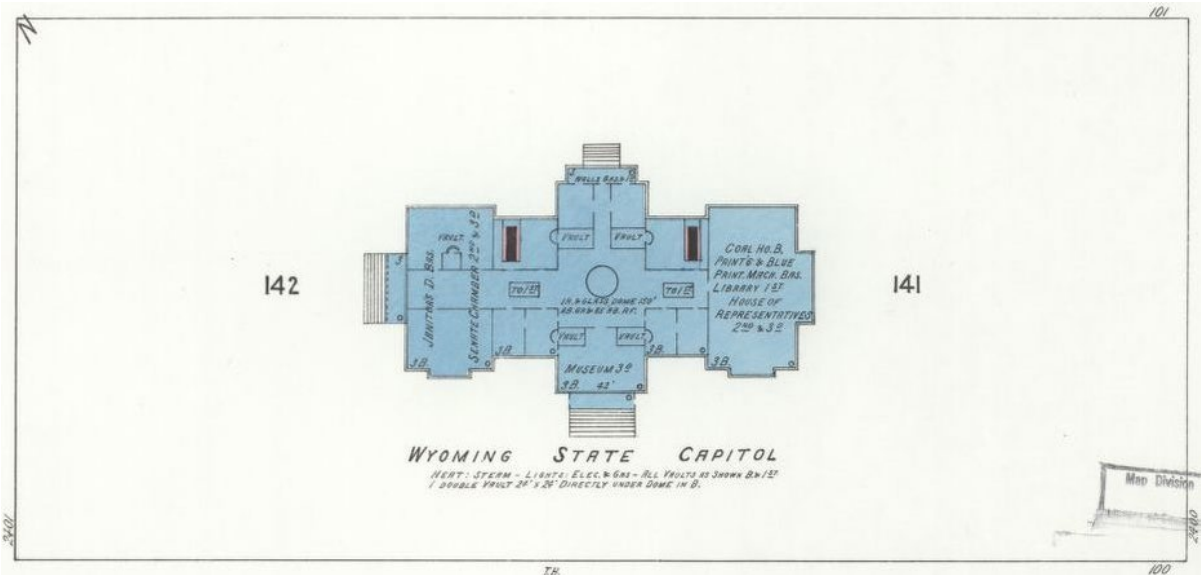


Figure 3: Wyoming State Capitol. 1912 Sanborn Map. (Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, Sanborn Maps Collection)

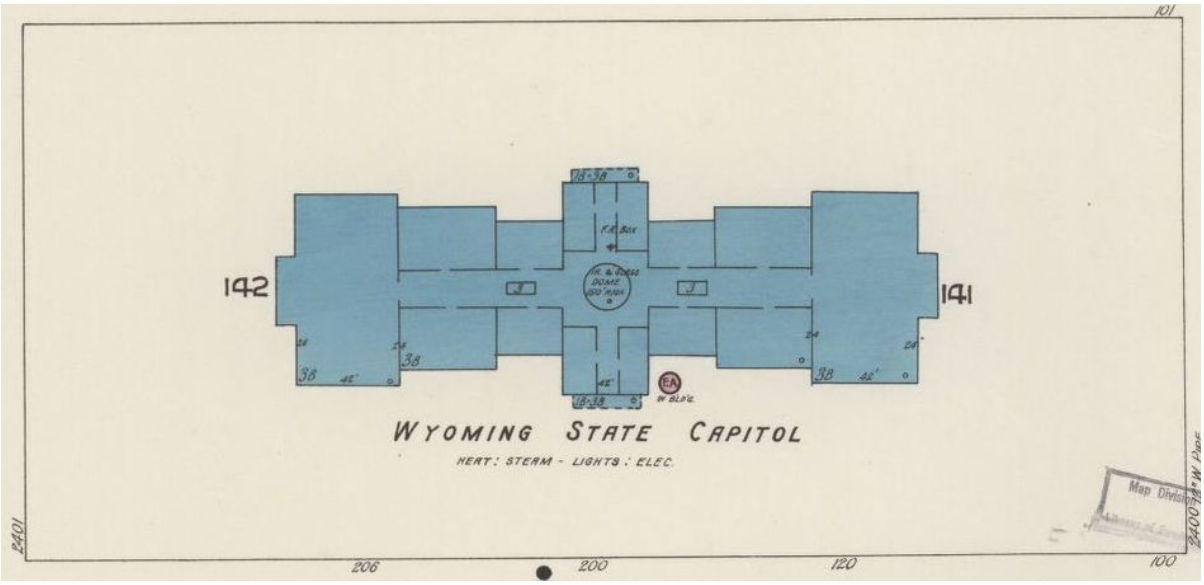


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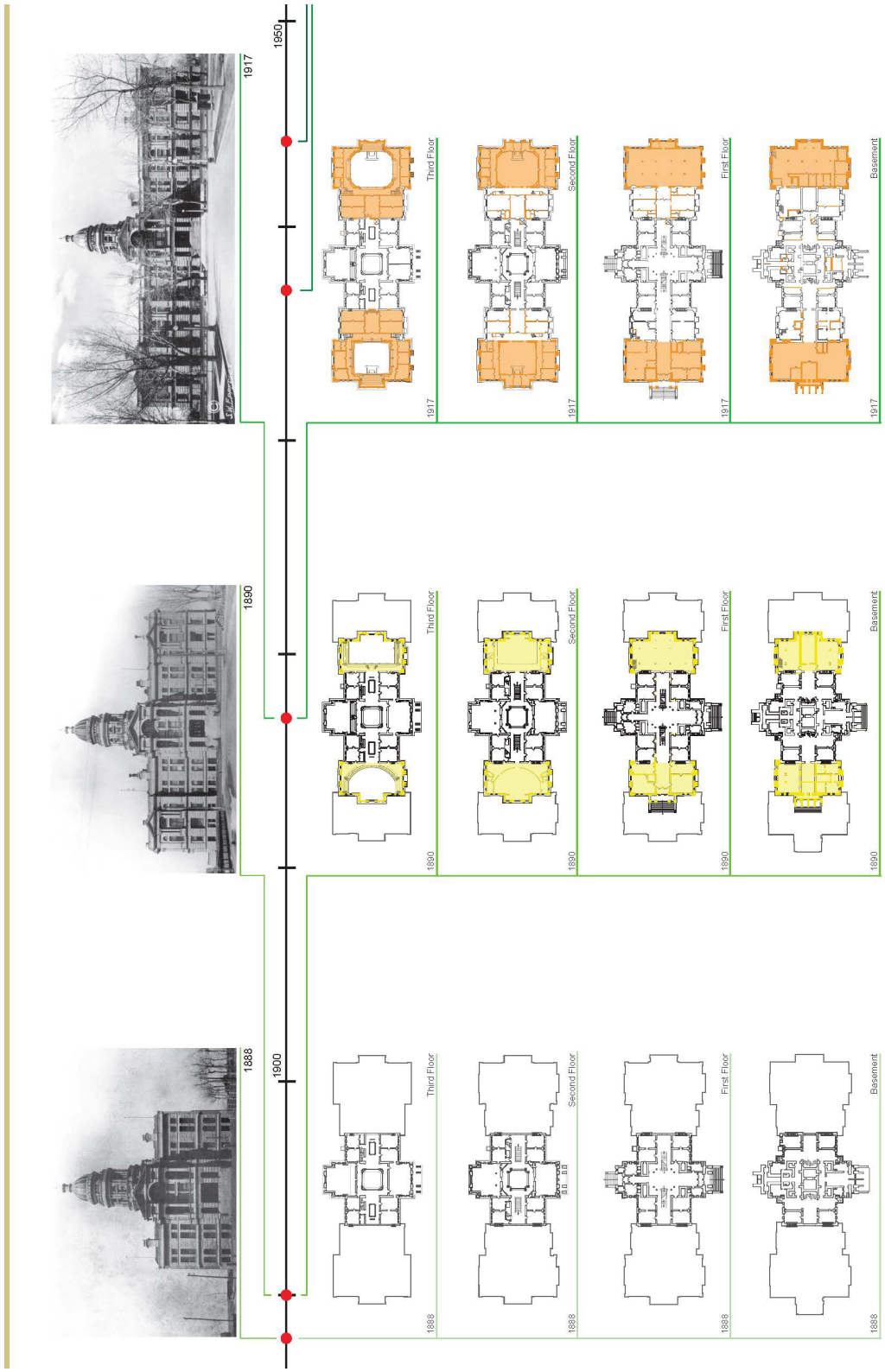


Figure 6: Development of the Capitol interior, 1888-1917. Reprinted from the Wyoming State Capitol Renovations & Restoration Level I Reconnaissance/Level II Feasibility Study, Volume I: Technical Report prepared by HDR, Preservation Design Partnership, LLC, and Plan 1 Architects in February 24, 2014.

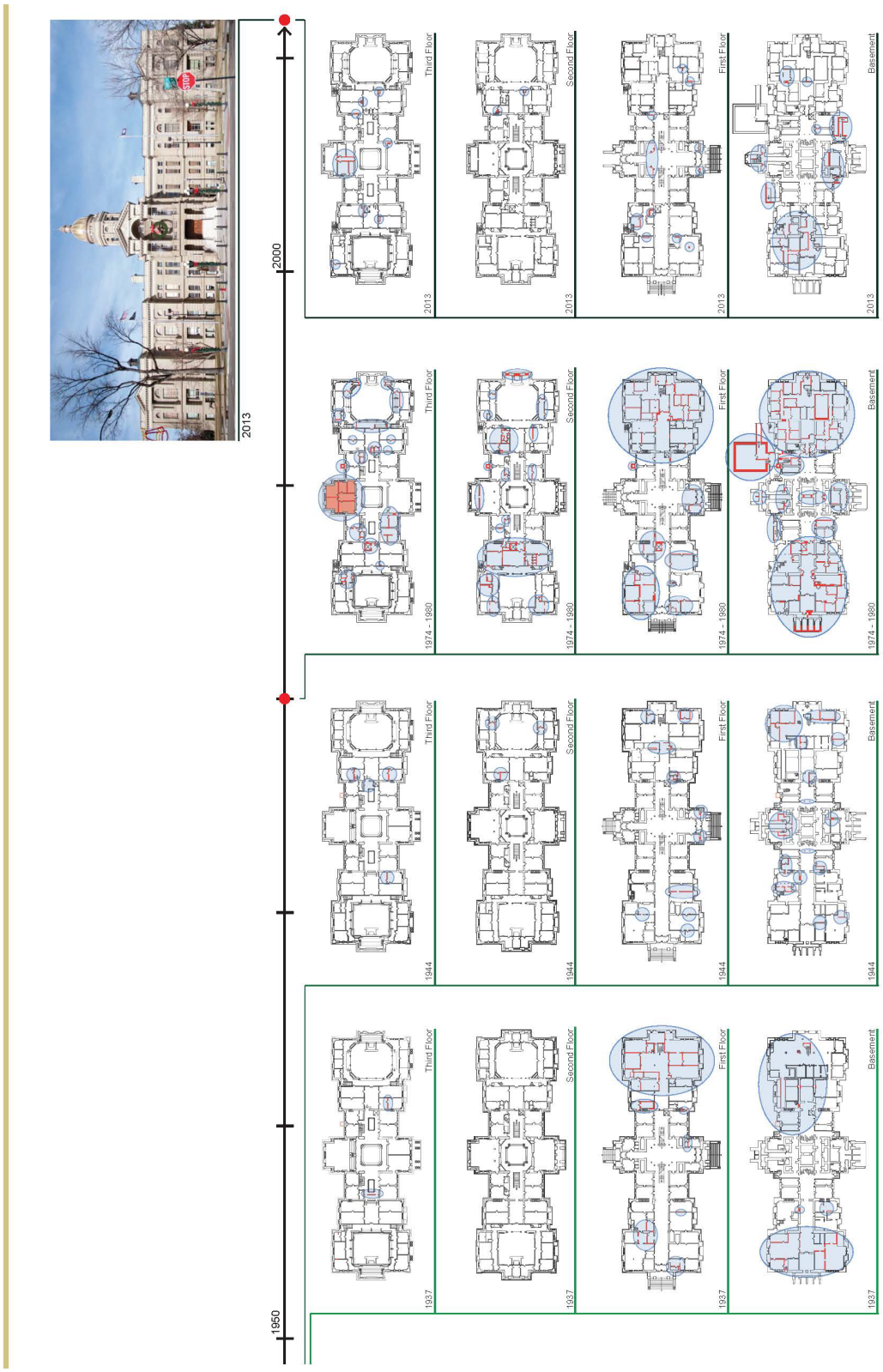


Figure 7: Development of the Capitol interior, 1937-2013. Reprinted from the Wyoming State Capitol Renovations & Restoration Level I Reconnaissance/Level II Feasibility Study, Volume I: Technical Report prepared by HDR, Preservation Design Partnership, LLC, and Plan 1 Architects in February 24, 2014.



Figure 8: Territorial Capitol ca. 1888 after completion of first construction phase. (Wyoming State Archives/Sub Neg 15686).



Figure 9: Capitol building south entrance in 1888, soon after completion of central portion. Small building at far left may have been the temporary on-site living quarters occupied by construction manager John A. Feick or a materials storage shed. Photograph by C.T. Skolds. (Wyoming State Archives/P86-26/8)



Figure 10: Capitol building interior in 1888 soon after completion of central portion. Second floor, looking across monumental stairs through rotunda. Photograph by C.T. Skolds. (Wyoming State Archives/P86-26/7)



Figure 11: East and west wings under construction in 1888, camera facing southeast. The figure in the horse drawn buggy is reportedly architect David W. Gibbs. (Wyoming State Archives/Sub Neg 10741)



Figure 12: Capitol during the second phase of construction, ca. 1888. (Wyoming State Capitol Renovation & Restoration Level I Reconnaissance & Level II Feasibility Study, 2013-2014/Wyoming State Archives)



Figure 13: Capitol, south side ca. 1896. (Wyoming State Capitol Renovation & Restoration Level I Reconnaissance & Level II Feasibility Study, 2013-2014/Wyoming State Archives)



Figure 14: Capitol, south and east sides in 1901. Photograph by Joseph Elam Stimson. (Wyoming State Archives/Stimson Neg 249)



Figure 15: Wyoming State Capitol rotunda interior in 1901. Photograph by Joseph Elam Stimson. (Wyoming State Archives/Stimson Neg 241)



Figure 16: Legislators in House Chamber ca. 1910. (Wyoming State Archives/Sub Neg 21645)



Figure 17: Capitol, west and south sides in 1906, camera facing northeast. Photograph by Joseph Elam Stimson. (Wyoming State Archives/Stimson Neg 1756)



Figure 18: Capitol, south entrance walkway in 1906, camera facing northeast. Photograph by Joseph Elam Stimson. (Wyoming State Archives/Stimson Neg 1758)



Figure 19: Capitol, north side between 1906 and 1917. Structure near the street edge in the service area west of the entrance was likely an ash pit. Photographer unknown. (Wyoming State Archives/WATS/15)



Figure 20: Capitol, west side after construction of west entry walkway and additional fencing sometime between 1906 and 1917, camera facing east. Note installation of the "Taking the Oath" Spanish American War memorial on the south lawn. Photographer unknown. (Wyoming State Archives/WATS/13)



Figure 21: Capitol, west side sometime between 1906 and 1917, camera facing west. Note installation of the "Taking the Oath" Spanish American War memorial and canons on the south lawn. Photographer unknown. (Wyoming State Archives/WATS/14)



Figure 22: Capitol, south side, ca. 1917. Kendrick Building (Charles Beatty House) at left. Photograph by Joseph Elam Stimson. (Wyoming State Archives/Stimson Neg 3926)



Figure 23: Capitol, south side, ca. 1920s after completion of the first landscape renovation. Photograph by Silas W. Epperson. (Wyoming State Capitol Renovation & Restoration Level I Reconnaissance & Level II Feasibility Study, 2013-2014/Wyoming State Archives)



Figure 24: House of Representatives Chamber ca. 1917, prior to installation of True murals and completion of the interior decoration. Photograph by Joseph Shimitz. (Wyoming State Archives/B-916/07922)



Figure 25: Senate Chamber ca. 1917, prior to installation of True murals and completion of the interior decoration. Legislator desks and chairs have been replaced, bench in background and its twin has been moved to antechamber. Photograph by Joseph Shimitz. (Wyoming State Archives/B-916/07921)

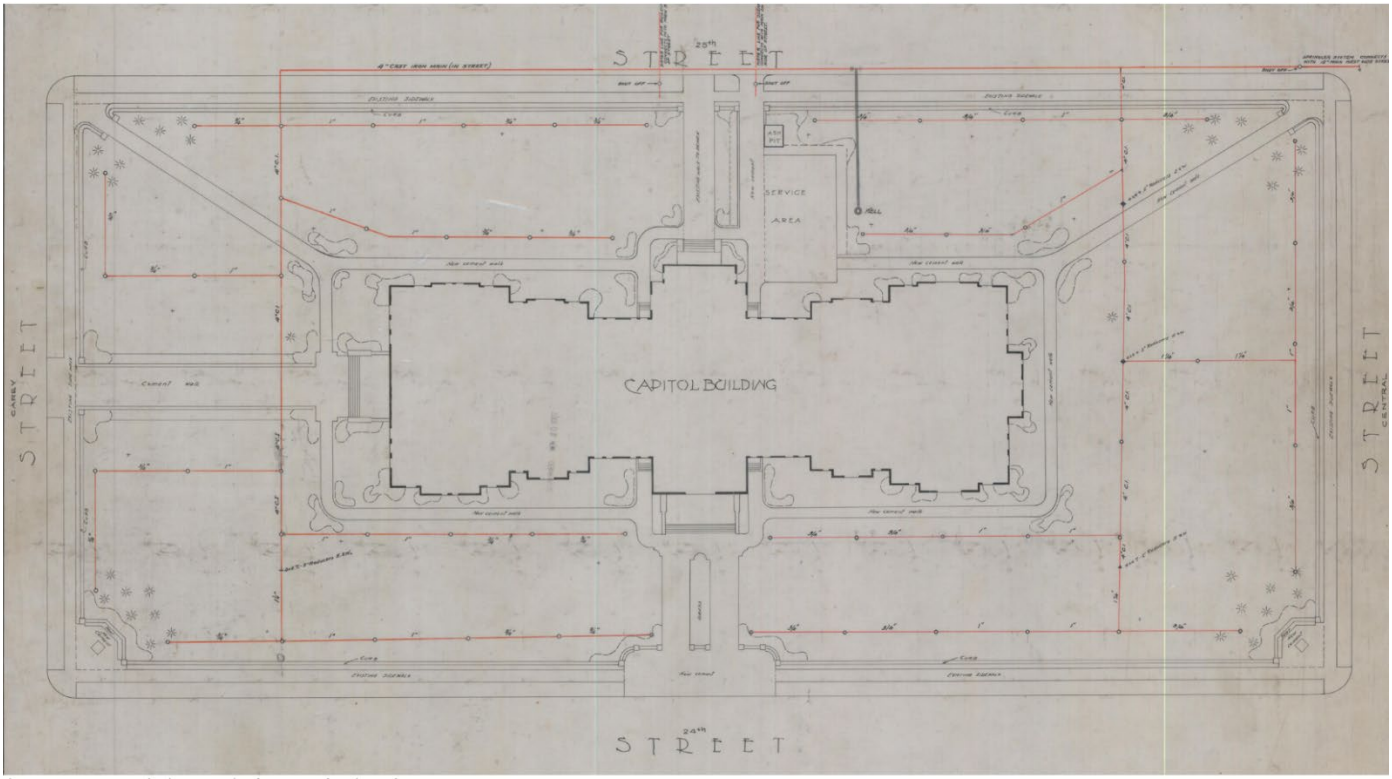


Figure 26: Capitol Grounds Plan, designer and date unknown, presumably drawn ca. 1917. (Wyoming State Capitol Renovation & Restoration Level I Reconnaissance & Level II Feasibility Study, 2013-2014/Wyoming State Archives/Wyoming State Capitol Building Collection).



Figure 27: Aerial view of capitol site from the north, ca. 1930 after execution of the landscape plan above. (Wyoming State Capitol Renovation & Restoration Level I Reconnaissance & Level II Feasibility Study, 2013-2014/Wyoming State Archives)

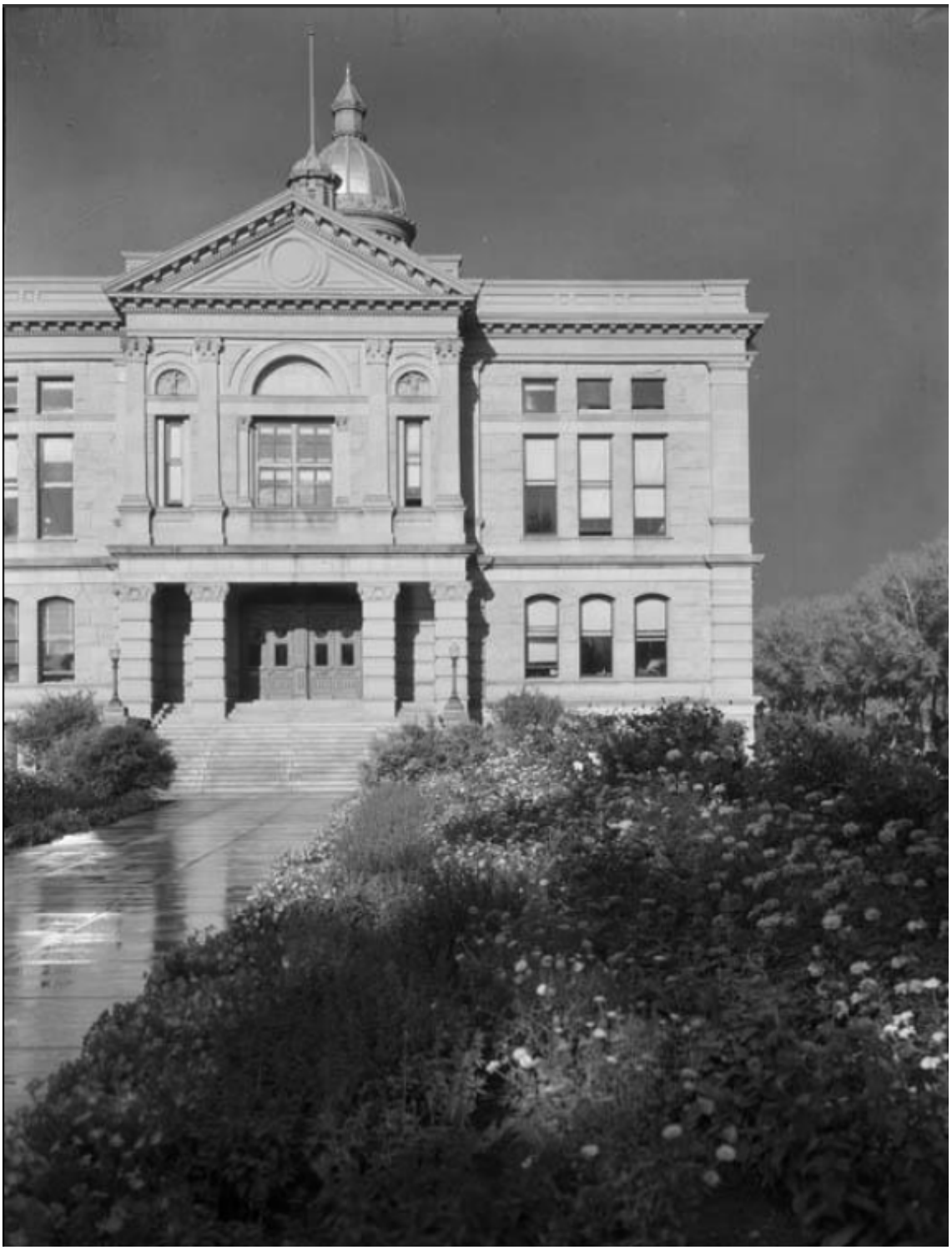


Figure 28: Capitol, west side ca. 1920s, after completion of the first landscape renovation. Photograph by Joseph Elam Stimson. (Wyoming State Archives/Stimson Neg 5331)

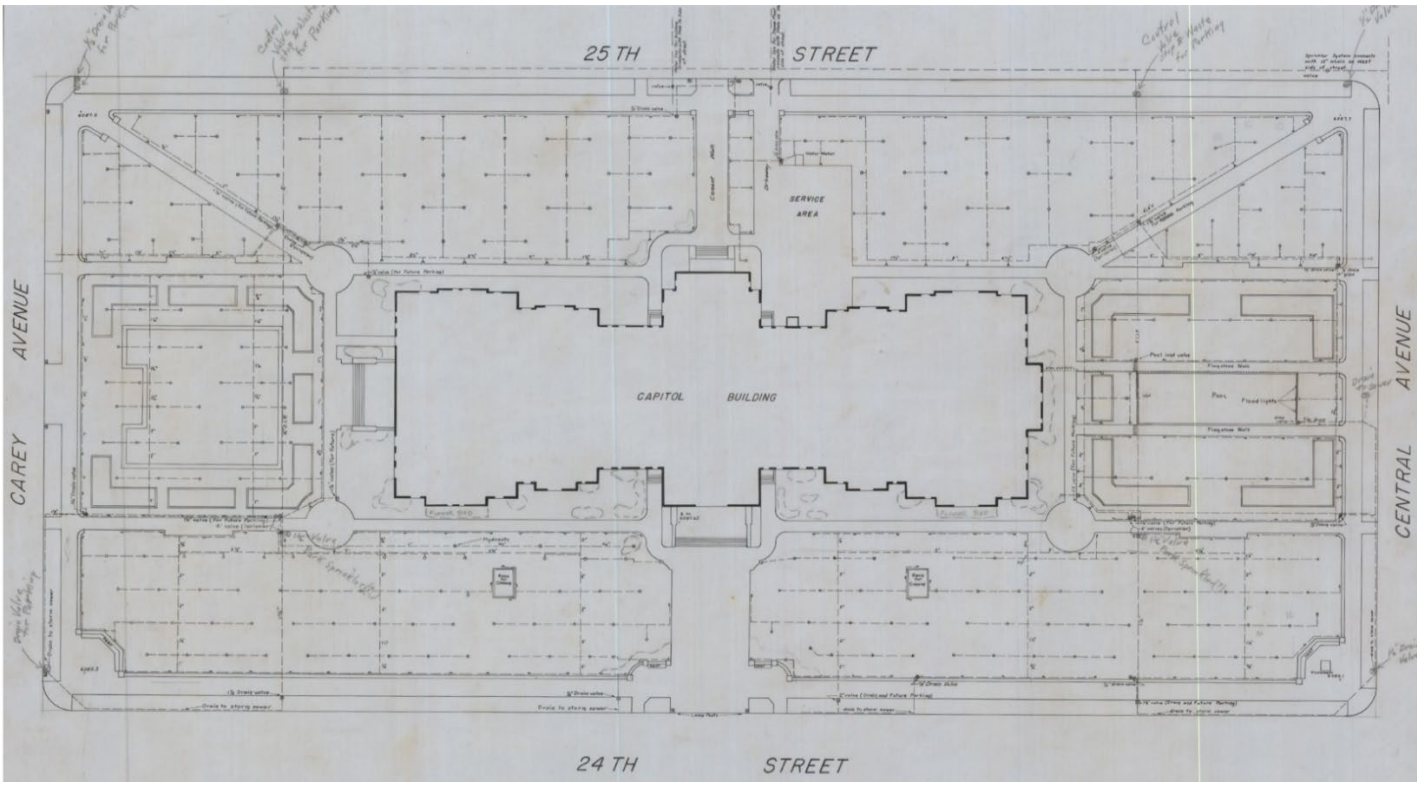


Figure 29: One of two landscape plans developed Saco R. DeBoer for the Capitol Grounds in 1934. This plan most closely represents the Capitol grounds landscape as it appears from the late 1930s through 1960. (Wyoming State Capitol Renovation & Restoration Level I Reconnaissance & Level II Feasibility Study, 2013-2014/Wyoming State Archives/Wyoming State Capitol Building Collection).



Figure 30: 1947 and 1956 aerial images of Capitol grounds after execution of Saco DeBoer's 1934 landscape plan. (https://www.historicaerials.com/)



Figure 31: Capitol, west side and north sides, ca. late 1930s-1940s, after removal of west entrance walkway and addition of symmetrical east/west walkways flanking the new sunken lawn and planting beds. Photograph by Joseph Elam Stimson. (Wyoming State Archives/Stimson Neg 5186)



Figure 32: Aerial photograph of the Capitol grounds, east lawn, ca. 1940. Note the rectilinear reflecting pool. (Original source unknown/Wyoming State Capitol Renovation & Restoration Level I Reconnaissance & Level II Feasibility Study, 2013-2014)



Figure 33: Capitol, north side ca. 1940s, after removal of existing north chimneys and construction of new chimney east of the north entrance. (Wyoming State Archives/P2006-26/052)



Figure 34: Southeast corner of the Capitol grounds, ca. 1940s. Note corner benches and relocated "Taking the Oath" memorial. Photograph by Joseph Elam Stimson. (Wyoming State Archives/Stimson Neg 5331)



Figure 35: Capitol, south side in 1974. Note Esther Hobart Morris statue, installed in front of the entrance in 1963. (Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, HABS/HABS WYO,11-CHEY,4--1)



Figure 36: Capitol, south and west side in 1974. (Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, HABS/HABS WYO,11-CHEY,4--2)



Figure 37: Rotunda ceiling and laylight prior to 2019 restoration. (Wyoming Capitol Square Project/http://www.wyomingcapitolsquare.com/)



Figure 38: Rotunda ceiling and laylight after 2019 restoration. (Wyoming Capitol Square Project/http://www.wyomingcapitolsquare.com/)

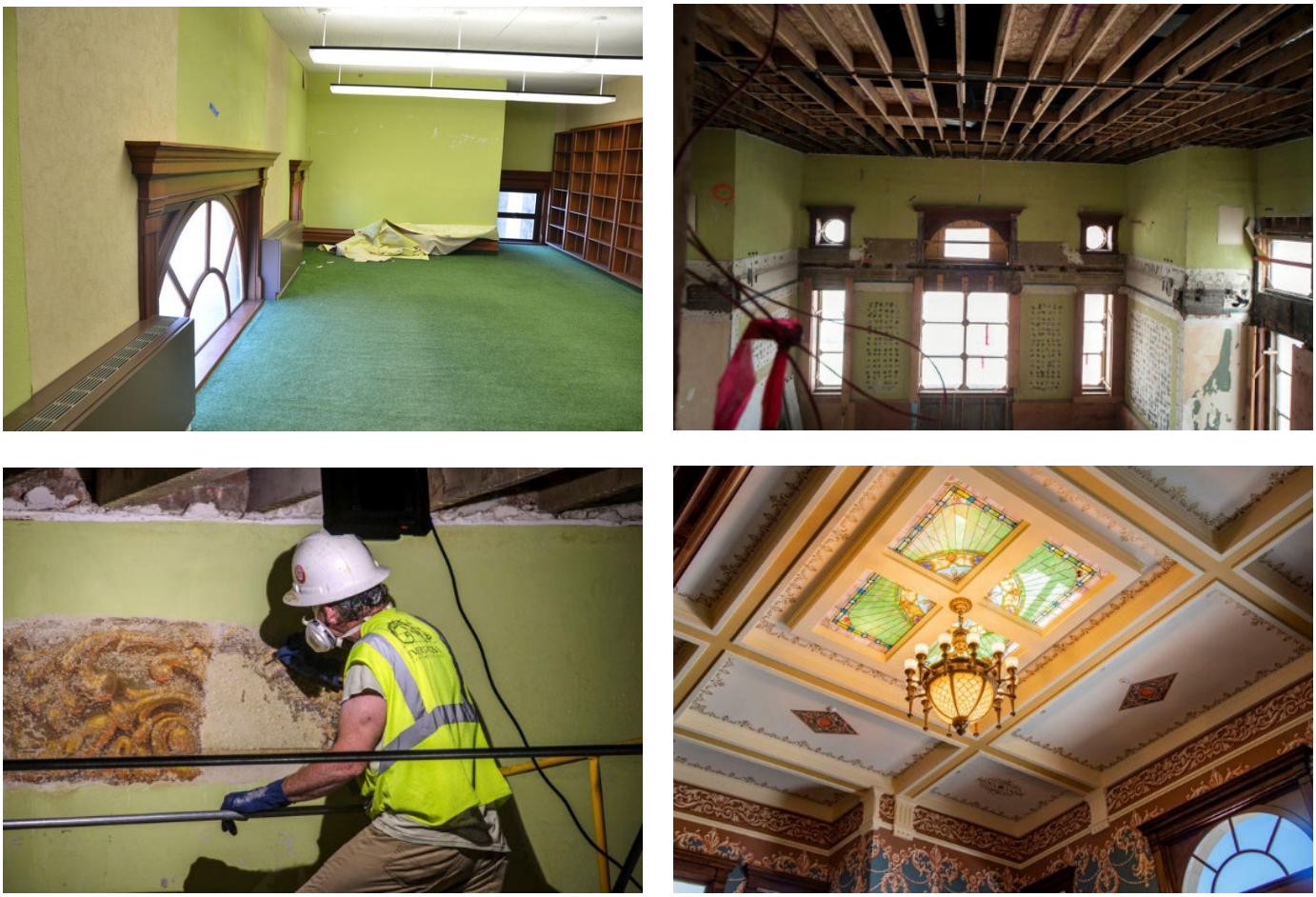


Figure 39: Territorial House Chamber/Supreme Court Chamber restoration. Top left: During a 1970s renovation, an additional floor had been added within the two-story space. Top right: The space after removal of the non-historic floor. Bottom left: Non-historic paint layers were carefully removed to reveal the 1888 decorative features. Bottom right: The space after restoration of the historic coffered ceiling and stained glass laylights, reinstallation of the room's original chandelier, and restoration of the historic paint motifs. (Wyoming Capitol Square Project/http://www.wyomingcapitolsquare.com/)

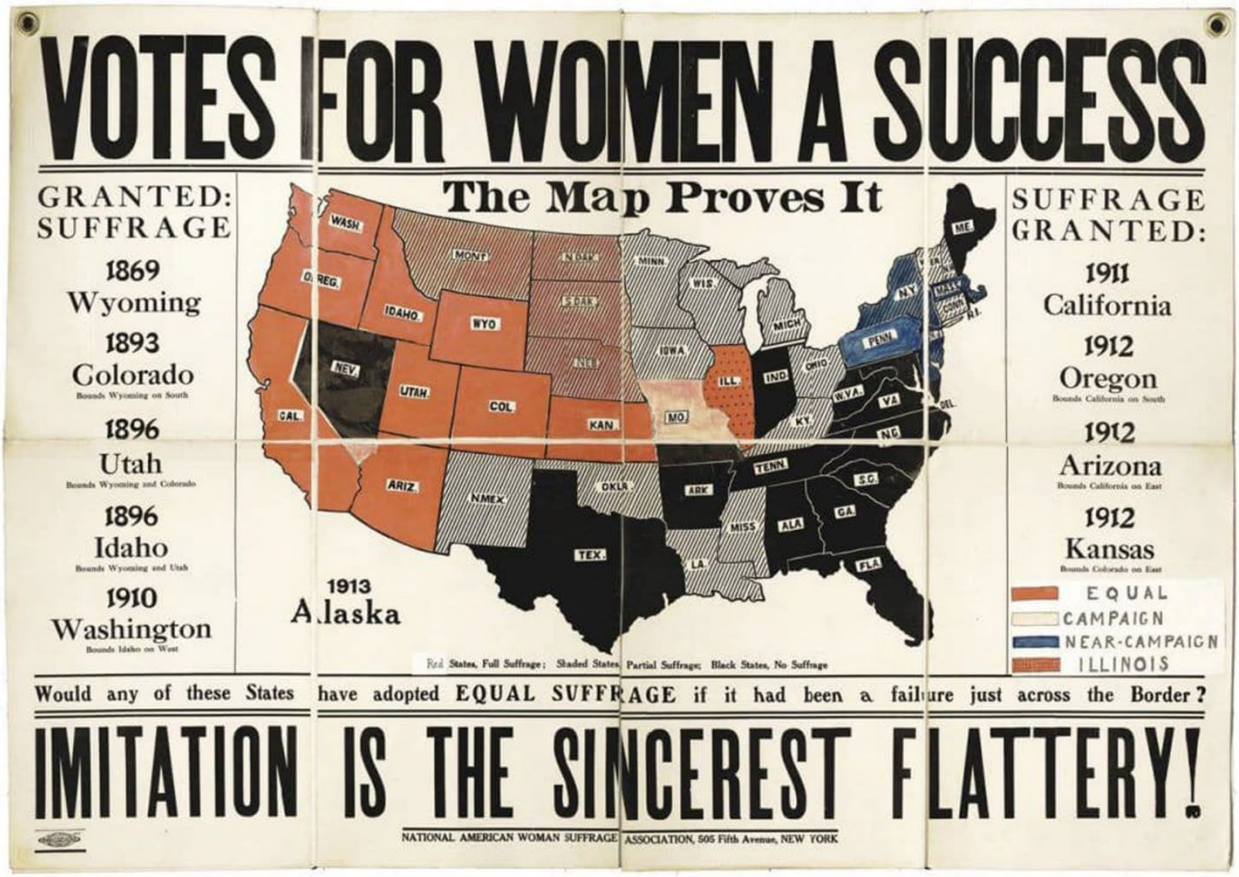


Figure 40: 1914 map of suffrage states, published by NAWSA. (Library of Congress, Rare Book and Special Collections Division, National American Woman Suffrage Association Collection, reproduced online by Wyoming Historical Society.)

Photograph Log

Name of Property: Wyoming State Capitol Building and Grounds
City or Vicinity: Cheyenne
County: Laramie
State: Wyoming
Photographer: Amy Unger, unless otherwise noted.
Date: May 26, 2021



Photo 1 of 55: View of Capitol from Capital Avenue. Camera facing north. May 2021.



Photo 2 of 55: View south from Capitol along Capitol Avenue toward the 1887 Union Pacific Railroad Passenger Depot. Camera facing south. May 2021.



Photo 3 of 55: View of north Capitol entrance from 26th Street, looking through remodeled Herschler Building. A four-story atrium was removed from the Herschler Building to restore the view to the Capitol. Camera facing south. May 2021.



Photo 4 of 55: South side. Photo by Erika Warzel (May 2021)



Photo 5 of 55: South side, monumental main entrance pavilion. Camera facing north. May 2021.



Photo 6 of 55: South side of east wing. Camera facing north. Photo by Erika Warzel. May 2021.



Photo 7 of 55: South side of west wing. Camera facing north. Photo by Erika Warzel. May 2021.



Photo 8 of 55: West side. Camera facing east. May 2021.



Photo 9 of 55: North side. Camera facing southwest. May 2021.



Photo 10 of 55: North side of west wing. Camera facing south. Photo by Erika Warzel. May 2021.



Photo 11 of 55: North side, north plaza in foreground. Camera facing south. May 2021.



Photo 12 of 55: North side, monumental entrance pavilion and monumental stairs constructed in 2019. Camera facing south. May 2021.



Photo 13 of 55: North side of east wing. Camera facing south. Photo by Erika Warzel. May 2021.



Photo 14 of 55: East side of east wing and 1990 bronze buffalo sculpture by artist Dan Ostermiller. Camera facing west. May 2021.



Photo 15 of 55: South and east sides. Camera facing northwest. May 2021.



Photo 16 of 55: View of rotunda, camera facing north. May 2021.



Photo 17 of 55: View of rotunda, camera facing southeast. May 2021.



Photo 18 of 55: Detail of monumental staircase, cast iron column, wall treatment and marble flooring. Camera facing southeast. May 2021.



Photo 19 of 55: Rotunda, third floor. “Justice” and “Courage” statues by artist Delissalde, installed in 2019. Camera facing east. May 2021.



Photo 20 of 55: Rotunda ceiling and stained glass laylight. May 2021.



Photo 21 of 55: View of rotunda from third floor, camera facing east. May 2021.



Photo 22 of 55: South entrance doors. Camera facing south. May 2021.



Photo 23 of 55: West hallway. Camera facing east. May 2021.



Photo 24 of 55: Detail of historic door, first floor corridor. May 2021.



Photo 25 of 55: Second floor hallway, looking through rotunda toward Senate Chamber. Camera facing west. May 2021.



Photo 26 of 55: Entrance to Senate anteroom. Camera facing west. May 2021.



Photo 27 of 55: House anteroom with historic bench. Collages or composites of photographs of former legislators are hung throughout the House rooms. The territorial composites are located in the Territorial Council in the 1888 section of the building, while the composites of members who served from statehood in 1890 through 1915 are located in the 1890 section of the building, as shown here. Members who served from 1917 through 1981 are displayed in the 1917 addition of the building, while composites from 1983 to present are located in the Capitol extension. Camera facing southwest. May 2021.



Photo 28 of 55: Enclosed second-floor stairwell on north wall leading to third floor. Camera facing north. May 2021.



Photo 29 of 55: Third-floor hallway looking toward rotunda. Stairs leading to 1890 wing in foreground. Note balustrade surrounding lightwell and restored laylight above. May 2021.



Photo 30 of 55: Third floor, rotunda area. “Truth” and “Justice” statues by artist Delissalde, installed in 2019. Camera facing northeast. Photography by Erika Warzel, May 2021.



Photo 31 of 55: Former Territorial Assembly Room/Supreme Court Chamber. This is the space that served the 1889 constitutional convention. Camera facing northeast. May 2021.



Photo 32 of 55: Gallery, former Territorial Assembly Room/Supreme Court Chamber. This is the space that served the 1889 constitutional convention. Camera facing northeast. May 2021.


Photo 33 of 55: House Chamber. Camera facing east. May 2021.


Photo 34 of 55: House Chamber. Camera facing south. May 2021.



Photo 35 of 55: Senate Chamber. Camera facing west. May 2021.



Photo 36 of 55: Senate Chamber. Camera facing southeast. Photograph by Erika Warzel, May 2021.



Photo 37 of 55: Joint Appropriations Committee Room. Camera facing southwest. May 2021.



Photo 38 of 55: Joint Appropriations Committee Room. The mural, “Wyoming, the Land, the People” by Mike Kopriva, was commissioned by the legislature in 1980. Camera facing north. May 2021.



Photo 39 of 55: Executive Conference Room, first floor, south side of 1890 wing. Camera facing south. May 2021.



Photo 40 of 55: Historic fireplace in Executive Conference Room. Camera facing southwest. May 2021.



Photo 41 of 55: Public Meeting Room on first floor of 1917 south wing. Room includes three paintings by notable artist Minerva Teichert (1888-1976). Camera facing northwest. May 2021.



Photo 42 of 55: Non-historic restrooms have been compatibly designed to maintain the Capitol's historic feeling. The marble used to construct the stall dividers was quarried from the same source used to procure the marble for the historic flooring throughout the building.



Photo 43 of 55: Detail of historic Mosler Safe & Lock Co. vault on the basement level. May 2021.



Photo 44 of 55: The underground Capitol Extension was expanded and remodeled in 2019. View from north end toward stairs leading to Capitol basement. Camera facing south. May 2021.

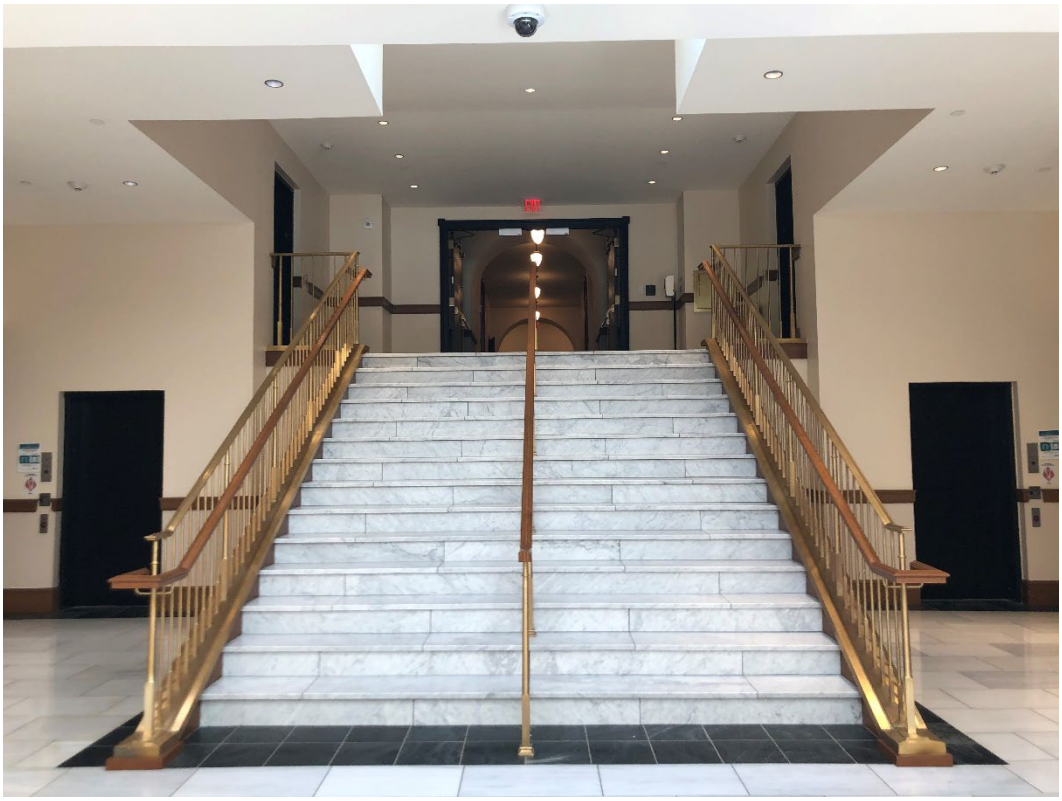


Photo 45 of 55: Stairs leading from Capitol Extension to Capitol basement (also known as the Garden Level). Camera facing south. May 2021.



Photo 46 of 55: North end of Capitol Extension, looking toward doors leading to Herschler Building. The statues of Esther Hobart Morris (left) and Chief Washakie (right) were relocated to this space from outside the south entrance to increase interpretive opportunities. May 2021.



Photo 47 of 55: South entrance plaza, Great Seal of Wyoming mosaic in foreground, monumental entrance stairs and main entrance in background. May 2021.



Photo 48 of 55: West lawn, Herschler Building in background. Perimeter sidewalk along Carey Avenue at left, southwest diagonal sidewalk at right. May 2021.



Photo 49 of 55: Southwest corner of Capitol. Circular concrete pads at the corners of the building are connected via linear walkways around the perimeter of the building, Photography by Erika Warzel. May 2021.



Photo 50 of 55: View north from Capitol entrance through Herschler Building toward Capitol Avenue and residential National Register-listed Capitol North Historic District (NRIS.80004048). Camera facing north. Photograph by Erika Warzel, May 2021.



Photo 51 of 55: North lawn and sidewalk at north edge of Capitol Grounds.



Photo 52 of 55: North lawn and Herschler Building, Capitol Extension skylights at right. May 2021.



Photo 53 of 55: George Washington's Elm, donated by the Daughters of the American Revolution to Wyoming as a sapling in 1934. The sapling was taken from the tree that George Washington took command of the American Army under in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on July 3, 1775. Photo by Erika Warzel. May 2021.



Photo 54 of 55: Bronze calf sculpture by artist Jerry Palen, installed by the Wyoming Stock Growers Association in 2005 in recognition of U.S. Senator, Governor and WSGA President Clifford P. Hansen, "who exemplifies the many contributions of the cattle industry to the state of Wyoming." May 2021.



Photo 55 of 55: "The Spirit of Wyoming" by artist Ed Fraughton. Installed on Herschler Plaza May 16, 1986, as a monument to the citizens of the State of Wyoming. Moved to present location in the late 1990s. May 2021.