

The Aspinall FB/CT was designed in the Italian Renaissance Revival style by James Wetmore, Architect of the U.S. Treasury Department. It was constructed in 1918 using Indiana Limestone and bricks from Denver. The large lobby extends almost the entire length of the building, ending at the original three-story curved staircase. In the late 1930s, the Federal Works Agency's Section of Fine Arts commissioned Louise Emerson Ronnebeck to paint a mural, displayed at the opposite end. The painting titled "Peach Harvest", displays topography of the area and the peach harvest in Grand County. Other historical features include the original western styled courtroom complete with wagon wheel light fixtures, ornamental staircase, original fir flooring in the upper floor corridors, marble wainscoting, terrazzo flooring in the restrooms, and the original maple flooring and skylights of the Post Office work room. The building was renamed in 1973 to honor Wayne N. Aspinall, a member of the U.S. House of Representatives for Colorado's 4th District from 1949-1973. Under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), the Aspinall FB/CT was modernized and energy efficient elements were installed, including photovoltaic solar panels, a geothermal heating and cooling system, and a high efficiency lighting system; making this local Colorado treasure one of the most efficient historic buildings in the country.

The building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980.

~ WAYNE ASPINALL FEDERAL BUILDING/ U.S. COURTHOUSE ~

Grand Junction, Colorado



~ WAYNE N. ASPINALL FEDERAL BUILDING AND U.S. COURTHOUSE ~

Grand Junction, Colorado

The Sioux Falls FB/CT was designed in the Richardsonian Romanesque style by W.J. Edbrooke (original 1892 building), James Knox Taylor (1911 addition), and James A. Wetmore (1931 addition), all from the U.S. Treasury Department. The three-story building has an iron and steel frame with rusticated and dressed quartzite exterior walls. The main entrance is recessed in a large rounded arch portico and exhibits arched window openings with rectangular windows and arched transoms.

The original building was rectangular with octagonal turrets on the front facade. The 1911 addition extended the building 30 feet and added a third story to the entire structure. In 1931, a two-story wing with a full basement was added to the rear of the building.

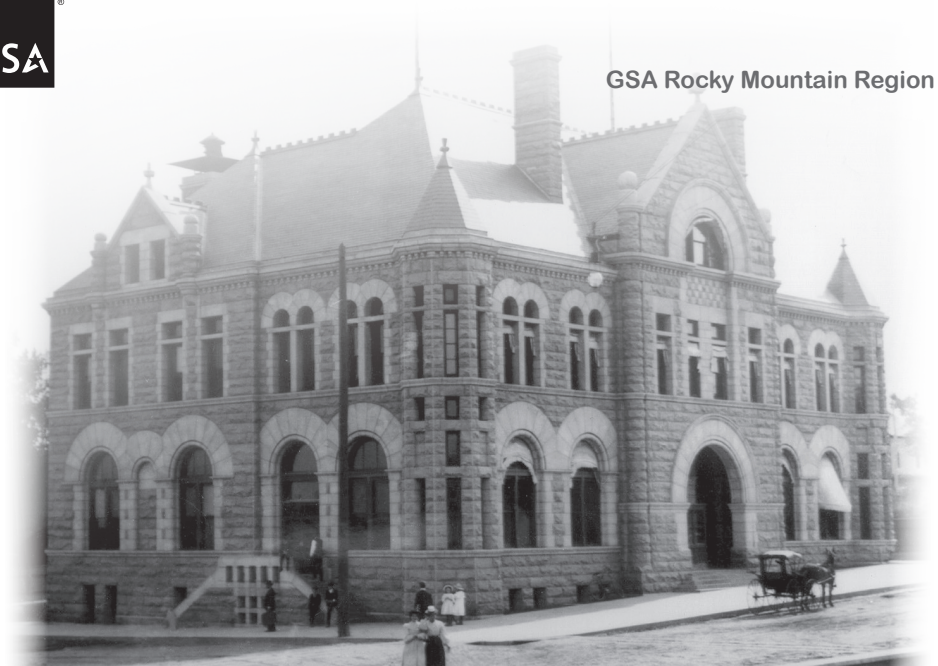
Although much of the interior has been altered, significant historic interior features include the basement, second and third floor corridors, elevator lobbies, an open stair, and restrooms.

The Sioux Falls FB/CT is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

~ **FEDERAL BUILDING/COURTHOUSE** ~
Sioux Falls, South Dakota



GSA Rocky Mountain Region



~ **FEDERAL BUILDING/COURTHOUSE** ~
Sioux Falls, South Dakota

~ MIKE MANSFIELD FEDERAL BUILDING/ U.S. COURTHOUSE ~
Butte, Montana

Built in 1903, the Mike Mansfield Federal Building/U.S. Courthouse (FB/CT) was designed in the Renaissance Revival style by James Knox Taylor, Architect for the U.S. Treasury Department. An addition was completed in 1933, nearly doubling the size of the building at the rear elevation. The primary materials are granite, terra cotta and red brick. Terra cotta is used to emphasize the windows and corners, and a terra cotta balustrade at the parapet, while the majority of the facade is brick on the second and third floors. Notable historic features include the courtroom, original restrooms and corridors, and the southwest stair that wraps the original elevator. The building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979 and is a contributing resource to the Butte/ Anaconda National Historic Landmark District.



GSA Rocky Mountain Region



~ MIKE MANSFIELD FEDERAL BUILDING/ U.S. COURTHOUSE ~
Butte, Montana

The Moss Courthouse (CT) was designed in the Classical Revival Style by James Knox Taylor, U.S. Treasury Department and constructed in 1905, with two additions in 1912 and 1932. The original building facade was made of Kynue Sandstone with brick on the rear facade. Exterior details include engaged columns and pilasters, decorative terra cotta detailing, and decorative bronze and aluminum grille work. The 1912 addition enclosed the original U-shaped building adding length and an interior light court. A U-shaped addition was attached to the south facade in 1932, nearly doubling the size of the original building. The sandstone veneer was replaced throughout with granite during the third addition. Significant interior features include terrazzo floors and marble wainscoting in the lobbies, marble treads and ornamental banisters capped with oak in the stairs, and two 1905 elegant main courtyards with fully paneled dark oak stained walls and wooden Corinthian columns and pilasters. The 1932 blond oak paneled courtroom has an ornamental coffered ceiling.

The building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the oldest contributing resource to the Exchange Place Historic District.

~ FRANK E. MOSS COURTHOUSE ~
Salt Lake City, Utah



GSA Rocky Mountain Region



~ FRANK E. MOSS COURTHOUSE ~
Salt Lake City, Utah

The Bismarck Federal Building (FB) is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is a contributing resource to the Downtown Bismarck Historic District. Notable historical features include the southwest stair that has cast iron risers and stringers and marble treads.

The Bismarck Federal Building (FB) was built in two phases, 1913 and 1937, in the Second Renaissance Revival style. Designed by James Knox Taylor, Architect for the U.S. Treasury Department, this three story building is clad with ashlar limestone and limestone. The first through third floors are clad with ashlar limestone which is finished differently at each floor.

~ **FEDERAL BUILDING** ~
Bismarck, North Dakota



GSA Rocky Mountain Region



~ **FEDERAL BUILDING** ~
Bismarck, North Dakota

Built in 1964, the Joseph C. O'Mahoney Federal Building/Post Office (FB/PO) was designed in the Formalist style and is a distinctive building in downtown Cheyenne. The FB/PO has two structures. The post office is a two story plus basement structure that is attached to an eight story tower that projects up from the north end of the building. The building is clad with precast concrete panels, though the design and rhythm of the panels varies by elevation. An architectural cast stone solar screen wraps around the second floor of the building, except at the tower, and is composed of tan precast concrete tiles. Significant interior spaces include the first floor lobbies, original courtrooms and judge's chamber. An original bronze bas relief is intact in the tower lobby. The Joseph C. O'Mahoney Federal Building/Post Office is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

~ JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY FEDERAL BUILDING/POST OFFICE ~
Cheyenne, Wyoming



GSA Rocky Mountain Region



~ JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY FEDERAL BUILDING/POST OFFICE ~
Cheyenne, Wyoming