

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Anderson Lodge
other names/site number 48PA250

2. Location

street & number Greybull Ranger District, Shoshone National Forest
city, town Meeteetse
state Wyoming code 056 county Park code 029 zip code 82433

3. Classification

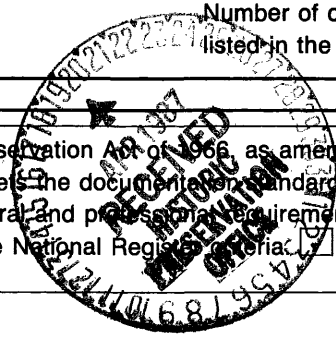
Ownership of Property: private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal
Category of Property: building(s), district, site, structure, object
Number of Resources within Property: Contributing, Noncontributing, Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official: Susan J. McBlain
Date: 8/5/87
State or Federal agency and bureau: USDA Forest Service



In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official: Thomas E. Mavean, ACTING SHPO
Date: 6/16/87
State or Federal agency and bureau: STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
determined eligible for the National Register.
determined not eligible for the National Register.
removed from the National Register.
other, (explain):

Signature of the Keeper: William B. Bushong
Date of Action: 9/14/87

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

RECREATION & CULTURE/artist's studio

AGRICULTURE/ranch outbuilding

GOVERNMENT/administrative site

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: log multiroom dwelling

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation log

walls log

concrete chinking

roof log/tin

other stone/brick fireplace

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Anderson Lodge site (48PA250) is located in the Washakie Wilderness, of the Absaroka Mountains, west of Meeteetse, Wyoming (Figures 1 and 1A). It has been designated a district in order to distinguish contributing from noncontributing structures and features. The site consists of a two story, multiroom, log cabin called the Anderson Lodge or Studio (the only contributing structure), plus a single room log cabin about 200 meters to the east, and several features directly associated with the lodge: an outhouse, two small log footbridges on the path to the outhouse, a developed spring, and a pole corral attached to the lodge (Figure 2). In addition, the site includes the historic scene in the immediate vicinity around the lodge and cabin (a contributing feature).

The wilderness setting of Anderson Lodge is a contributing feature to its significance; it is consistent with the historic scene related to the lodge's construction and to its ties to the beginnings of a national conservation program. The environment around Anderson Lodge is a "V" shaped canyon or mountain valley along Vick Creek, a tributary of Anderson Creek, which flows into the Greybull River (Figure 1). At the lodge location, Vick Creek flows eastward; its canyon walls are moderately steep slopes. South facing dry slopes are vegetated with grasses, mixed with forbs and sagebrush. North facing slopes are dominated by spruce-fir forest. The narrow creek bottom is vegetated with willow and other riparian species.

Anderson Lodge lies at an elevation of 9,080 feet, on the lower south facing slope, just north of the creek. The lodge structure is on sloping grassland, but its south (or porch) end abuts spruce-fir forest and riparian habitat adjacent to the creek. The single room log cabin, which lies approximately 200 meters east of the lodge, sits on dry grassland, well above the creek.

Anderson Lodge is a two story, saddle notched, log cabin. Its upper or main level contains two rooms, a living and a sleeping room, plus a fully screened porch, used as a painting studio. Its lower level contains a kitchen (below the sleeping room), and a partially screened porch (below the studio porch). Access between the two levels is from the outside only. The lodge is built on a slope, so the area below the living room is sloping earth, not another room. (See Figures 3-7.)

The lodge superstructure is constructed with locally procured logs. It has axe hewn, saddle-notched cornering, on sawn end logs. The fireplace is of roughly dressed stone. Imported cement mixed with local materials is used for fireplace mortar and exterior log chinking. Many internal features and fixtures are of materials hauled in from outside the area.

See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Conservation
Government
Architecture

Period of Significance

1891 - 1907
1891 - 1907
1890 - 1906

Significant Dates

1891 - 1907
1891 - 1907
1890

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Anderson, Abraham Archibald

Architect/Builder

Anderson, Abraham Archibald

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Anderson Lodge site (48PA250) is a cultural resource with quality of significance in American history that meets three criteria of National Register eligibility. Criterion A) the site is associated with events important to broad patterns of history: the national conservation movement and development of the USDA Forest Service governmental agency, from 1891 to 1907. Criterion B) it is associated with a person of national and local significance: A. A. Anderson, instrumental in development and management of the first national Forest Reserves, from 1901 to 1906, and an artist and rancher of local importance. Criterion C) it embodies distinctive characteristics of construction and use: the unique, two story, multiroom, log lodge built in 1890 and used as artist's studio, ranch outbuilding, and Forest (Reserve) administrative site. Anderson Lodge is one of the few extant administrative structures directly tied to development of the first National Forest (Timberland/Forest Reserve), built by the first and only Special Superintendent of Forest Reserves, and within and administered by the USDA Forest Service, Shoshone National Forest.

An Act of Congress on March 3, 1891, allowed the president to set aside reserves of timberland by proclamation. What is now the Shoshone National Forest was first set aside as part of the Yellowstone Timberland Reserve--the first forest reserve--proclaimed by Benjamin Harrison on March 30, 1891. An Act of Congress June 4, 1897, authorized direct administration of the forest reserves, which were placed under authority of the General Land Office, Department of Interior (Rose 1986).

At the Turn of the Century, A. A. Anderson, an influential easterner who owned a ranch and retreat along the Greybull River, adjacent to the Yellowstone Timberland Reserve, actively involved himself--after observing uncontrolled burning and grazing abuses--in the conservation movement related to the reserves. He discussed his concerns with President Theodore Roosevelt, who, a short time later, expanded (and renamed) the Yellowstone Forest Reserve on May 22, 1902, and appointed A. A. Anderson Special Superintendent of Forest Reserves, July 1, 1902. Anderson actively managed the expanded Yellowstone Forest Reserve, which then included what is today portions of the Shoshone, Bridger-Teton, Targhee, and Gallatin National Forests. Anderson continued as Special Superintendent until after transfer of the reserves to the Department of Agriculture, into the newly established Forest Service, February 1, 1905. Anderson resigned in 1906. The reserves were redesignated National Forests in 1907 (Ibid.).

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

- Anderson, A. A. 1933. Experiences and Impressions: The Autobiography of Colonel A. A. Anderson. Books for Libraries Press: Freeport (NY).
- Frost, Ned. 1969. Palette Ranch, No. 1: A. A. Anderson Ranches, Headquarters. National Register of Historic Places Inventory, Nomination Form. Manuscript on file with the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office, Cheyenne. (Never nominated.)
- Murray, Robert A. 1980. A History of Shoshone National Forest. Manuscript on file with the Shoshone National Forest, Cody.
- Rose, Judy A. 1986. Cultural Resource Evaluation of Anderson Lodge (48PA250), Park County, Wyoming. Manuscript on file with the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office, Cheyenne.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Wyoming SHPO & Shoshone Nat'l Forest

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of property five (5) acres

UTM References

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Zone Easting Northing

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Zone Easting Northing

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The Anderson Lodge site (48PA250) consists of the Anderson Lodge building and its immediate site, including several noncontributing structures and features, and the local historic scene, as mapped with delineated boundaries on Figures 1 and 2, totaling five acres. Legal description: SE¹/₄, NE¹/₄, NW¹/₄, and the SW¹/₄, NW¹/₄, NE¹/₄, Section 26, T. 48 N., R. 105 W., 6th Principal Meridian.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of Anderson Lodge site are arbitrary but include all man made or altered features in the immediate site location, plus the local historic scene, which is representative of the surrounding wilderness. The mapped five acres characterize the site's wilderness environment; the district designation specifically includes this historic scene.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Judy A. Rose, Wyoming Zone Archeologist

organization Medicine Bow National Forest date April 15, 1987

street & number 605 Skyline Drive telephone 307-745-8971 (8-328-0471)

city or town Laramie state Wyoming zip code 82070

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Generally, the lodge is in fair to good condition, with structural features intact. Some settling has occurred, due to its location on a hillside. Some minor detailing has been altered since its construction.

Other features are part of the the lodge complex. A pole corral is attached to the north end of the lodge; it is a more recent addition. A wood frame and tar paper outhouse is located about 20 meters west of the lodge; this structure is also relatively recent. Two small, flat-to-the-ground, log footbridges span marshy spots around the developed spring, on the trail between the lodge and the outhouse. None of these features contribute to the significance of site architecture or history.

A single room, "V" notch, log cabin lies about 200 meters east of the lodge (Figures 2 and 8). This structure is of typical, vernacular, Rocky Mountain Cabin styling; its gabled roof extends over the entrance (east) end of the cabin to form a covered porch work area (no finished floor). This ancillary structure may have been a dwelling for ranch hands or other workers; it is now used as a storage shed. It does not contribute to the significance of site architecture.

The long term management plan for Anderson Lodge is to put it to adaptive use as a wilderness guard station and to maintain its historic character. A stabilization plan is presently being developed for the lodge. A field trip is planned for the summer of 1987 to evaluate stabilization needs (primarily related to structure settling on the hillside), and to prepare measured illustrations (using terrestrial photogrammetry) as a baseline for stabilization measures.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 2

Abraham Archibald Anderson was born to a wealthy family in New Jersey in 1847; he died in 1940. His family wealth allowed him the freedom to develop his interests and talents. Having chosen a career as an artist, he studied and worked in Paris. In about 1883, during a summer sojourn in the States, Anderson traveled to the Greybull River and mountain area to hunt and explore. Fascinated by the country he saw, and embroiled in a test of wills with a rancher in the valley, he decided to establish a residence at the head of the valley, adjacent to the mountains; this became Palette Ranch, No. 1. He later established two additional ranches, Palette #2 and Palette #3, at lower elevations. On the Palette Ranch, Anderson ran a herd of about 1,000 head of cattle, utilizing Palette #1 primarily for summer range. Anderson's early ranching activities contributed to establishing Wyoming's open range, specifically cattle, livestock industry. He used the Palette #1 Ranch as headquarters, and as a personal retreat and a place to paint, making frequent and lengthy trips there, usually during summers. He also maintained residences in New York and Paris (Ibid.).

In 1890, Anderson constructed a special ranch outbuilding and artist's studio--the Anderson Lodge (48PA250)--up one of the side canyons of the Greybull River, about six miles west of his main ranch headquarters. During one summer's vacation from study and work in Paris, Anderson brought along two female models, for nude portraiture, to this mountain retreat. Local cowhands named an adjoining creek "whorehouse," after the reputed activities at the studio; today Warehouse Creek and Warehouse Trail (which accesses Anderson Lodge) serve as reminders of these colorful sidelights (Ibid.).

From his ranch and trips into the adjacent mountains, Anderson could see devastation wrought by unsupervised grazing, particularly from sheep. Forage was destroyed, and timber stands were deliberately burned to create new forage and easier herding, thereby destroying watersheds. During the winter of 1901-1902, Anderson joined the campaign in Washington for conservation of the resources already supposedly reserved. He discussed his concerns with President Theodore Roosevelt, and presented a map for a new boundary for the Yellowstone Timberland Reserve. Soon thereafter, Roosevelt enlarged and renamed the Yellowstone Forest Reserve, and appointed Anderson Special Superintendent. Anderson immediately set about surveying the 13,000 mile reserve boundary; this he accomplished with a small crew in three month's time. He then set about redistricting the reserve, appointing new supervisors, tackling the grazing problems, and, in general, managing his new domain. Operating out of the Palette Ranch, and its outbuildings (such as Anderson Lodge), as headquarters, he closely supervised this developing forestry program, until shortly after its transfer to the Department of Agriculture (Ibid.).

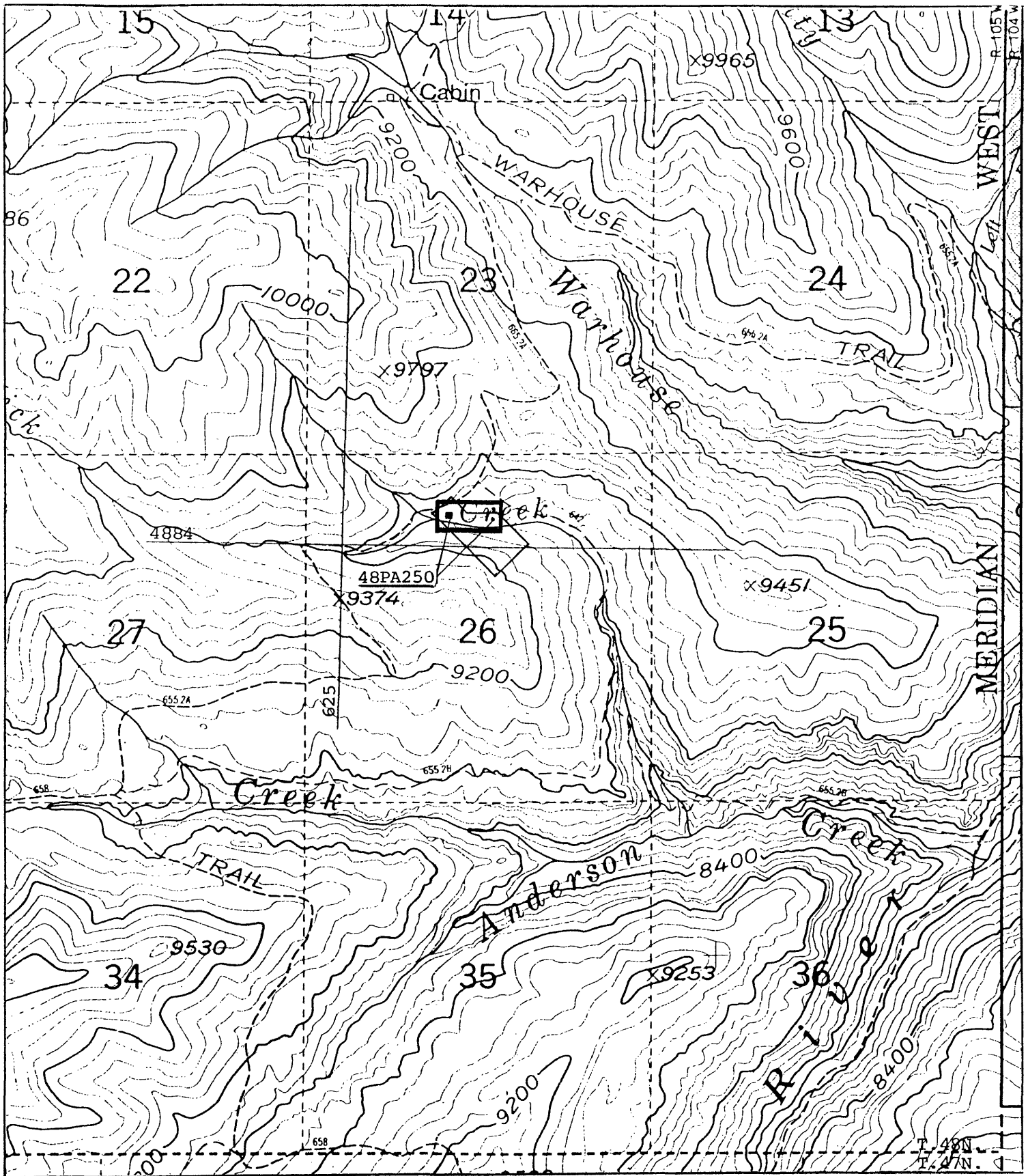


FIGURE 1A: Location of Anderson Lodge Site (48PA250)
 From: Irish Rock SW, WY; USGS 7.5' Quadrangle, intermediate edition
 Map not yet available from USGS; sections photogrammetrically overlaid
 48PA250: Anderson Lodge = small square; cabin = dot
 Site boundary = heavy rectangular border around cabins

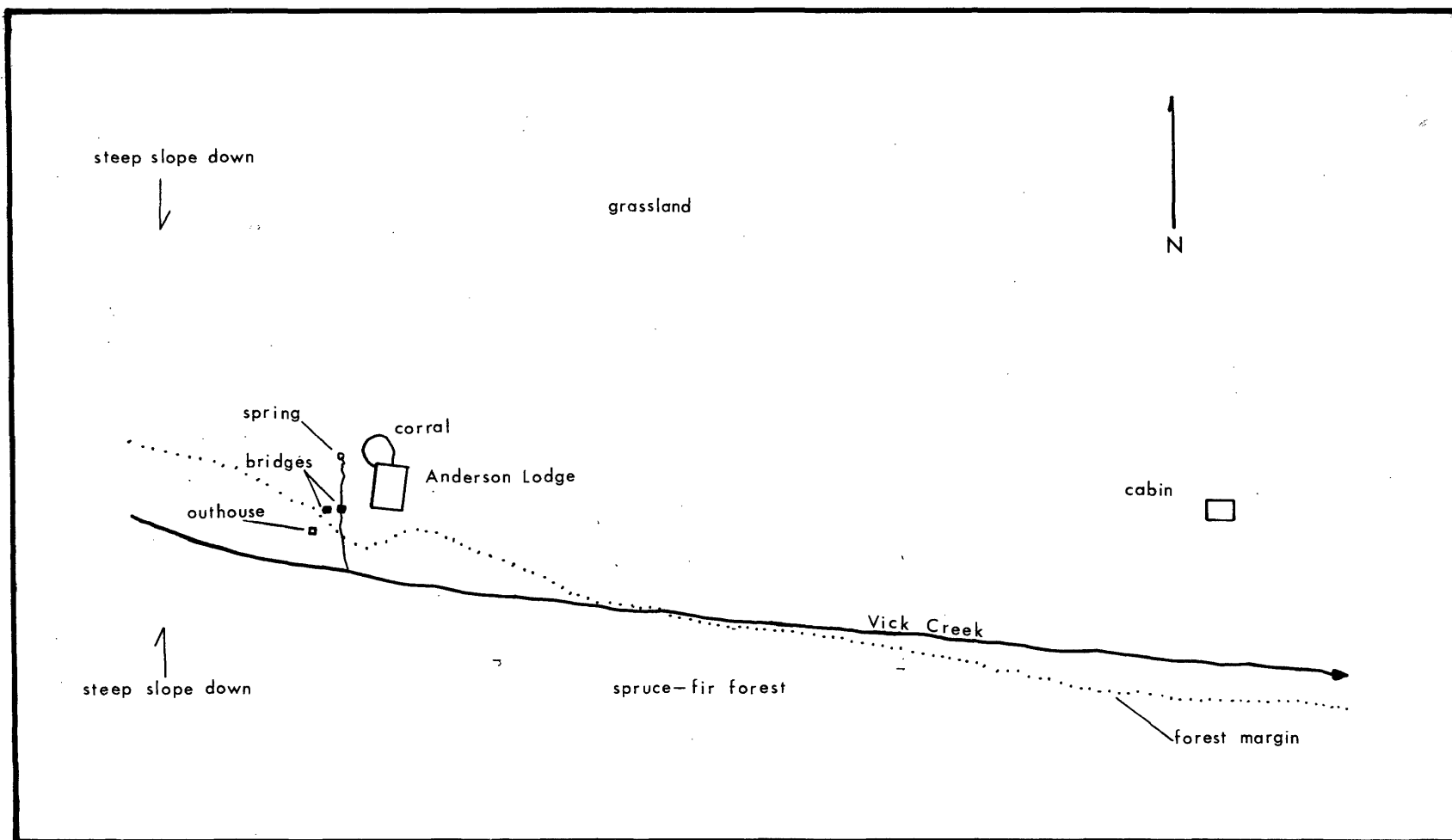


FIGURE 2: Sketch Map of Anderson Lodge Site (48PA250)

