		n 10-300 UNITED STATES . 1968) NAT	STATE: Wyomin County:	g								
		NATIONAL REG INVENTOR	Fremon	t PS USE ONLY								
		(Type all entries	ENTRY NU 10. 2.49. 10									
	1.	NAME 0704 /										
		South Pass City AND/OR HISTORIC:					······					
	2. 1	LOCATION			<u> </u>		. <u>N</u>					
		Street AND NUMBER: _Section 20, R. 100 W., T. 29 N., 6th P.M.										
		CITY OR TOWN:										
		South Pass City STATE		CODE	COUNTY:		CODI					
	3. (<u>Wyoming</u> CLASSIFICATION		Fremon		013	2	θ				
S	<u></u>	CATEGORY (Check One)	OWN	ERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLI	c /	Ø			
2 0 -		District 🔀 Building 🗍 Site 🗍 Structure 🗍 Object 🗍	Private 🗌	lic Acquisit In Process Being Cons		Occupied K Unoccupied Preservation work	Restricted					
н 0						in progress 🔀	No:					
STRU		PRESENT USE (Check One or M Agricultural Governm Commercial Industria Educational Military Entertainment Museum	ent 🗌 Park		x Othe	nsportation						
z	4. (WHER OF PROPERTY										
ш	- OWNERS NAME: There are three owners: see Continuation Sheet State of Wyoming, administered by the Wyoming Recreation Commission											
ш		STREET AND NUMBER: 604 East 25th Stre	et				o					
S		CITY OR TOWN:		STATE:	Wyoming 49							
	5.	L Chevenne Vyoming 49 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:										
		Wyoming Recreation STREET AND NUMBER:										
		604 East 25th Stre	et		STATE		CODE	co				
		Cheyenne	NOMINATED PROPERTY	: 64	Wyomi	ng	49	COUNTY:				
	6.	REPRESENTATION IN EXIST						•				
		Wyoming Recreation	Commission, Su	ederal			kers & Mon.	m				
		DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RE	CORDS:					NTRY	۲ O			
		Wyoming Recreation STREET AND NUMBER:	Commission						RNPS			
		604 East 25th Stre	et		STATE:		CODE		USE			
		Cheyenne	<u></u>		Wyomi	.ng	49	DATE	ONLY			

,

FOR NPS USE ONLY

CONDITION		(Check One)							
	Excellent 🗌	Good		Fair	X	Deteriorat	red 🗌	Ruins 🗌	Unexposed 📃
INTEGRITY		(Ch	eck Or	ne)				(0	Check One)
	Altered	x		Unaltere	d 🗌		N	loved 📋	Original Site 🕅

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Only a few major original buildings remain at the South Pass City site on land administered by the State of Wyoming. Presently, these include a store, a museum, a combination bar and hotel, the old Wells Fargo office, a dugout structure called "the Cave", and a log house occupied by the site attendant. Numerous other structures, from various time periods, surround this nucleus. Important is a shcool, a jail, the Esther Morris hat shop, a saloon, a dance hall and several cabins and residences. The majority of the structures that remain standing are constructed of logs. Most of the roofs and false fronts are of cut lumber with the exception of the museum (Sherlock's store) which has a dirt and pole roof and "the Cave" which has a metal roof. All buildings at South Pass City are suffering from age and deterioration and are badly in need of restoration. Important structures that once stood at South Pass City and are no longer in existence include the Masonic Lodge and the home and office of Esther Hobart Morris. Markers have been erected at the sites of both buildings. An additional marker at South Pass City commemorates the acquisition of the site by Wyoming's 75th Anniversary Commission.



EE INSTRUCTION

S

S

Pre-Columbian	wore as .	Appropriate) 16th Centu		104h C		
15th Century		17th Centu	• •	18th Centur 19th Centur	• •] 20th Century 🛄
·			· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		У	3
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If A	pplicabl	le and Known)	<u>1613</u>	·		
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANC	E (Che	ck One or More a	s Appropria	ate)		
Abor iginal		Education		Political	X	/ Urban Planning
Prehistoric		Engineering		Religion/Phi-		Other (Specify)
Historic		Industry	X	losophy		
Agriculture		Invention		Science		
Art		Landscape		Sculpture		<u>6. 7.</u>
Commerce	x	Architecture	• 📋	Social/Human-		
Communications	X	Literature		itarian		$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{i!} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{i!} \sum_{i=1}$
Conservation		Military		Theater		
		Music		Transportation	X	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

South Pass City was the most important town established during the shortlived period of discovery and development in Wyoming's Sweetwater gold mining district. Laid out in 1867 the City reached its pinnacle about 1870 after which it steadily declined in stature and importance. The town derives its name from the famous landmark of South Pass, located just ten miles to the southwest. Thousands of people traveled through the South Pass region during the era of overland migration; however, this phase of American history is only indirectly related to that of South Pass City. More important to South Pass City is its association with the "woman suffrage" movement in the United States and its relationship to the early development of the State of Wyoming.

Reportedly, gold was first discovered in the Sweetwater region around 1842 by a trapper of the American Fur Company. Again in 1855 and 1860 the presence of gold in the vicinity occasioned limited activity but nothing developed as a result of these early attempts to extract the precious metals. The limited nature of the discoveries and the attraction of the more lucrative mining fields of California, Colorado, Idaho and Montana prevented all but the most adventurous from frequenting the Sweetwater diggings. Only as activity in other areas subsided did the Sweetwater mines receive any degree of attention.

On November 11, 1865 the first mining district was organized in the Sweetwater area along the gulch where South Pass City would shortly come into being. Within this district the Carissa lode was discovered in 1867 and the richness of the claim precipitated the first genuine "gold rush" to the area. Miners began to flock in during the winter of 1867-68 and South Pass City sprang up along the banks of Willow Creek. The following summer a main street a half-mile in length had been constructed with five hotels, three meat markets, two bakeries, four law firms, thirteen saloons and sundry other businesses. The town's population swelled to an estimated 2,000 (a figure that may have been exaggerated by promoters). The first Masonic Lodge in Wyoming was established at South Pass City in 1869. Publication of a five-column newspaper called the "South Pass News" began the same year and Iliff and Company opened a bank which engaged in the purchase and shipment of gold dust. A gun shop did a good business supplying the residents with side arms for protection while freight and stage line operations provided a necessary link with the outer world. Many residents came in from the Virginia City, Montana region and when the Union Pacific

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES											
 Homsher, Lola M. (ed.), South Pass 1868, (Lincoln, Nebraska, University of Nebraska Press, 1960.) Coutant, C. G. <u>History of Wyoming</u>, (Laramie, Wyoming, Chaplin, Spafford and Mathison, 1899.) Homsher, Lola M. and Pence, Mary Lou, <u>Ghost Towns of Wyoming</u>, (New York, Hastings House, 1956.) , Old South Pass City Historical Preserve, Preliminary Development Plan, January 8, 1968. 								1 - C.C MW 12/C - 5			
	CORNER LATITUDE LONGITUDE						0 R	OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE			1 1 2 1 2 1 4 1 2 4 1 2 4 1 1 2 4 1 1 2 4 1 1 1 1
	NW NE SE SW	Degrees Minut 42 ° 28 42 ° 28 42 ° 27 42 ° 27	3 42 .	Degrees N 108° 108° 108° 108°	48' 47' 47' 47' 48	56" 56" 47" 47" 56		Degrees Minutes Seconds o , ,	Degrees Minutes o '	Seconds "	5 NE 12/6 51 - 12/6 12 - 12/6
L	IST ALL	STATES AND	COUNTIES	FOR PRO	PERTIE	ES OVER	LA	PPING STATE OR COUNTY BO	m		
S	TATE:					CODE	-	COUNTY		CODE	m
	TATE:					CODE	1	COUNTY:		CODE	 Z
s	TATE:					CODE	- '	COUNTY:		CODE	S
s	TATE:	a				CODE		COUNTY:		CODE	
		PREPARED	BY								C
И		ID TITLE:							• •		0
-		Barnhart	t, Assis	stant H	istor	ian			DATE		-
ľ	Wyoming Recreation Commission							Dec. 19, 1	969	-	
s		AND NUMBER							1000. 19, 1		0
	604	East 25th	n Street	5			-				z
c	ITY OR						s	TATE	CODE	S	
		enne						Wyoming		49	
<u>12.</u>	SIAIE	LIAISON OI	-FICER CI	ERITFICA	TION		1	NATIONAL REGIST	ER VERIFICATION		
As the designated State Liaison Officer for the Na- tional Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is: National State I Local						ic Law lusion been		I hereby certify that this p National Register.	coperty is included	in the	
	forth t level (by the Nation of significance	al Park Ser	vice. The	recom is:	mended		Chief, Office of Archeolog FEB 2 Date		erfation	
	forth t level o N Name Title	by the Nation of significance	al Park Ser ce of this n State	vice. The comination Esle fficer	recom is:	mended		FEB 2	6 1970 Munstagh	ervation	

ł

-

Form 10-300a (Dec. 1968)	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	INTERIOR	STATE
,/	NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTOR		Wyoming County
	INVENTORY - NOMINATIO		Fremont
	INVENIORT - NOMINATION	NFURM	FOR NPS USE ONLY
South Pass	City (Continuation Sheet)		ENTRY NUMBER DATE
(Number all entries			00711
	c of Property - page - 2		
4. Owner	of flopercy - page - 2		
) State Off	fice Bureau of Land Management		
	nt of Interior		
P. O. Box	k 1828 , Wyoming (49)		
oncychile,	, wyoming (47)		
Mr C P	. Colemere, President		
	Carissa Gold Mine, Inc.		
1380 Ramo	ona Avenue		
Salt Lake	e City, Utah (43)		
			7.4
•			
			3

Form 10-300a (Dec. 1968)	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	STATE				
	NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES	Wyoming COUNTY				
	INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM	Fremont				
	INVENTORI - NUMINATION FORM	FOR NPS USE ONLY				
	(Continuation Sheet)	ENTRY NUMBER	DATE			
South Pass	City	10.2.49000	26/10			
(Number all entrie	s)	0004				
8. Stater	nent of Significance - page - 2	l. a l				

Railroad completed its tracks in 1868 to Point-of-Rocks, stages and wagons began carrying passengers and supplies up from the south. Another route to the region was developed from Bryan Station on the Union Pacific and in later years Rawlins became the major rail supply point. In connection with the stage operations Wells Fargo and Company maintained an office at South Pass City for a period of time.

Several mining districts were established in the Sweetwater region during its heyday and other towns that came into being included Atlantic City, Miner's Delight and Lewiston. The large numbers of miners spread out through the claims provided a tempting target for hostile Indians and between 1867 and 1869 twenty-six whites are said to have met their death at the hands of the Red Men. The citizens' demands for protection resulted in the establishment of Camp Stambaugh near Atlantic City in 1870. For eight years soldiers from Stambaugh protected residents of the South Pass area until the Camp was abandoned in 1878.

Through the years no other Wyoming Law has received more attention than the woman's suffrage act passed by the 1869 Territorial Legislature. According to tradition, Mrs. Esther M. Morris encouraged South Pass City legislator William H. Bright to introduce a bill that would give women the right to vote and hold office. Regardless of what led up to the bill's introduction and passage, the fact remains that it made Wyoming the first territory in the United States to grant the franchise to women. (Wyoming subsequently became the first state in the Union to have woman suffrage when admitted in 1890.) A year following passage of the woman's suffrage act Wyoming Territory attained the additional distinction of having the first woman ever appointed as a Justice of the Peace. At South Pass City Mrs. Morris succeeded incumbent Justice James Stillman. Starting February 14, 1870 Esther Morris presided over thirty-four cases at South Pass City before turning over the office to a new Justice on November 14, 1870. Although her tenure as Justice of the Peace was short, Esther Morris was a credit to her office and made noteworthy contribution to the "equal rights for women" cause.

South Pass City's prosperity of 1868-69 led it to be considered for the territorial capitol of Wyoming but it quickly lost out to Cheyenne. In 1869 the City was designated the county seat of Sweetwater County, one of five original counties formed in the new territory. This status lasted until 1874 when, through legislative action, the county seat was changed from South Pass City to Green River. Residents of South Pass City balked at the change and refused to turn over the county records. A court order was required to effect the move but not all the records found their way to Green River. The records were still outstanding by 1884. With this final drama South Pass City's political prominence had disappeared. Also, the mineral deposits had by this time been substantially depleted and the

Form 10-300a (Dec. 1968)	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	state Wyoming		
	NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES	COUNTY Fremont		
	INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM			
		FOR NPS USE ONLY		
	(Continuation Sheet)	ENTRY NUMBER DATE		
South Pass	<u>City</u>	10.2.49,000 226 70		
(Number all entri	les)	0004		
8. State	ement of Significance - page - 3	,		

entire area was suffering from over-speculation. A state of decline and decay settled over the region.

As the mining activity declined South Pass City's population, along with that of the surrounding communities, dwindled rapidly. A few people stayed on as residents and in succeeding years various groups attempted to revive the mining industry but South Pass City never came close to regaining its old vigor. In all, an estimated seven million dollars worth of precious metal was produced from the mines in the region.

A century has passed since South Pass City was at its zenith but it has never been without a few residents. In 1950, Fred Stratton, who then owned the townsite, began making plans to restore the city to its original character. Five years later the major structures of the town's Main Street became the property of Mr. and Mrs. John Woodring who maintained the town for over a decade until it was purchased by the Wyoming 75th Anniversary Commission in 1967. The Commission donated the site to the State of Wyoming and the 39th State Legislature in turn created the Old South Pass Historical Preserve Commission to administer the site. Presently, through the action of the 1969 State Legislature, South Pass City is administered by the Wyoming Recreation Commission.

South Pass City, a product of an exciting era in American history, now stands on the threshold of serving yet another generation of Americans as the nucleus of a unique historical and recreational development.

