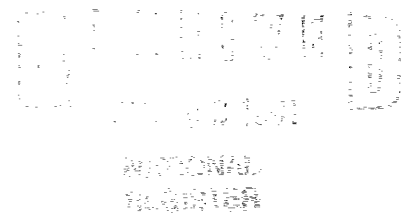


999

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

=====

1. Name of Property

=====

historic name: Torrey Lake Club/Ranch Historic District

other name/site number: 48FR2799, Boardman/Murdock Ranch

2. Location

=====

street & number: N 1/2, SE 1/4, Sec. 34, Township 41 N, Range 106 W.

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Dubois, Wyoming

vicinity: X

state: WY county: Fremont code: 013 zip code: 82513

3. Classification

=====

Ownership of Property: Private

Category of Property: District

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>12</u>	<u>3</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>13</u>	<u>4</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

=====
4. State/Federal Agency Certification
=====

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. _____ See continuation sheet.

Thomas E Marceau 6/27/91

Signature of certifying official Date

Wyoming State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. _____ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

=====
5. National Park Service Certification
=====

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register Autawicott of Lee 8/12/91
_____ See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the _____
National Register
- See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the _____
National Register
- removed from the National Register _____
- other (explain): _____

for Signature of Keeper Date
of Action

=====

6. Function or Use

=====

Historic: RECREATION AND CULTURE Sub: outdoor recreation
DOMESTIC single dwellings
Current : RECREATION AND CULTURE Sub: outdoor recreation
DOMESTIC single dwellings

=====

7. Description

=====

Architectural Classification:

OTHER: Log Construction

Other Description: N/A

Materials: foundation STONE roof ASPHALT
walls WOOD/log other CONCRETE chinking

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

See Continuation Sheet

=====

8. Statement of Significance

=====

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

Applicable National Register Criteria: A

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : N/A

Areas of Significance: ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Period(s) of Significance: 1921 1938

Significant Dates: N/A _____

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: John R. Boardman
Elmer Underwood
Mr. Clark

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

See continuation sheet.

=====
9. Major Bibliographical References
=====

See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

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: _____

=====
10. Geographical Data
=====

Acreage of Property: 603 Acres

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A	<u>13</u>	<u>615240</u>	<u>4814380</u>	B	<u>13</u>	<u>617860</u>	<u>4814100</u>
C	<u>13</u>	<u>616540</u>	<u>4813680</u>	D	<u>13</u>	<u>616420</u>	<u>4813560</u>
E	<u>13</u>	<u>618000</u>	<u>4811620</u>	F	<u>13</u>	<u>617000</u>	<u>4811620</u>
G	<u>13</u>	<u>617000</u>	<u>4812000</u>	H	<u>13</u>	<u>616180</u>	<u>4812260</u>
I	<u>13</u>	<u>616360</u>	<u>4812200</u>	J	<u>13</u>	<u>616360</u>	<u>4812480</u>
K	<u>13</u>	<u>614220</u>	<u>4814360</u>				

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: See continuation sheet.

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

Name/Title: Rheba Massey, Survey and Registration Historian
Mike Johnson, Historic Architectural Specialist

Organization: Wyoming SHPO Date: _____

Street & Number: 1825 Carey Ave. Telephone: (307) 777-7498

City or Town: Cheyenne State: WY ZIP: 82002

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Torrey Lake Historic District Page 1

Surrounded on all sides by vast timbered areas and towering snow-capped mountain peaks, Dubois, long known as the resort town of Fremont County, lies at the center of a territory embracing countless numbers of scenic points of interest. Among the many lakes surrounding Dubois, the Torrey Lakes have an unusual attraction to the visitor because of their natural beauty and superb fishing. The lakes are located eight miles southeast of Dubois, and are reachable via U.S. Highway 287/26 and gravel roads. Of the four in number-Trail, Ring, Torrey, and Julia-Torrey Lake, with a surface area of approximately 225 acres, is the largest.

Torrey Lake Club/Ranch Historic District, built as a pleasure resort at the mouth of Torrey Lake in the 1920s, is comprised of grazing land and small groups of cabins, corrals, and bunk houses. The district consists of approximately 603 acres which includes thirteen contributing resources, including nine cabins, a footbridge, two privies, and a meat house. Four additional buildings are considered non-contributing resources because they are less than 50 years old or do not retain physical integrity. The terrain surrounding the cabins is a moderately dry foothills region with scattered pines, young aspens and native grasses. The site's elevation is slightly more than 7,400 feet above sea level, so heavy winter snows, and spring time rains are typical.

The nine contributing cabins were built by members of the Torrey Lake Club during the 1920s, and were placed to minimize alteration of terrain and intrusion into the natural character of the site. They are sited with their long sides parallel to the contours of the gentle slopes of the Absaroka range in the background. Pathways wind along contours through the informal clusters of cabins. The site retains the historic integrity of setting, location, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association.

Generally, the cabins are all one-story log buildings of a simple rectangular plan with gable roofs, and they rest on stone foundations. Dave Williamson, a stone mason from Scotland and an early settler in the Wind River Valley, built the fireplaces and did the stonework. The cabins are in excellent condition; the design, materials, and workmanship of these early 20th century recreational buildings have not been compromised by contemporary use. Each cabin is distinctive, however, so individual descriptions are provided.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Torrey Lake Historic District Page 2

=====
Contributing

BUILDINGS

#1 Bunkhouse Contributing-1922

The bunkhouse was constructed in 1922 for the cowboys and ranch hands who helped build the other ranch structures. The small rectangular cabin features corner post log construction with cement chinking. The windows are simple wood frame sash, divided into two narrow tall divided lites. Both the windows and the wood plank door have a plain milled lumber surround. The medium pitched gable roof is supported by exposed purlins, and covered by rolled asphalt roofing. A large deck with railing connects this cabin to the bathhouse (non-contributing) and the footbridge over Torrey Creek.

#2 Columbine Cabin Contributing-1925

The Columbine cabin was built in 1925 by a Club member, Mr. Clark of Oklahoma City. It is a small rectangular log cabin with a large covered porch. The saddle notched log walls rest upon a stacked stone foundation. The large covered porch is fully integrated into the structure, and does not appear to be a later addition. This cabin is one of the few structures at this location that is all saddle notched log construction. The rough hewn porch railing and roof supports coupled with a uniform style of log construction makes this cabin one of the more harmonious designs. The low pitched roof is covered with rolled asphalt roofing material.

#3 Elk Cabin Contributing-1922

Elk Cabin was designed by John R. Boardman in 1922 for his sister and husband, Elmer and Jane Underwood of New York. The one-story log structure is L-shaped with a left front gable end. The exterior walls are of rough hewn logs with saddle log notching and concrete chinking. The foundation is stone veneer over concrete. The north front facade has three bays with 2-4x4 sliding wood windows with plain surround and 1 single four paneled wood door with plain surround. There is a wooden screen door divided by wood mullions into four sections. The projecting gable end has the same door and screen as on its west facade. The low-pitched gable roof with intersecting side gable roof has red rolled asphalt roofing material. There is a gablet roof supported by two corner log posts over the front entry.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Torrey Lake Historic District Page 3

#4 Homestead Cabin

Contributing-1903

This is the oldest cabin in the complex, and reported to have been built by "Old Man" Henton, a "nester" in the area who moved out when the first wagon came over the hill. It was first seen by John R. Boardman in 1903. The corner post log construction rests upon a low stone and mortar foundation. Concrete chinking and simple wood trim surrounds on window and door openings is similar to most of the other structures in this complex. The low-pitched shed-type roof encompasses a rough-wood enclosed porch addition, and is covered with red rolled roofing material. Exposed purlins and several wood trellises add to the rustic appearance of this cabin.

#5 Moose Cabin

Contributing-1924

This cabin was built in 1924 for another club member, Jack Campbell of Oklahoma City. The rectangular structure incorporates a large covered screen porch at the rear. The log walls are a combination of saddle notch and corner post log construction, with a small half log bathroom addition on the front. Windows are a simple sliding barn sash with four panes per sash, usually two sash panels per window opening. 1x6 plain milled lumber trim surrounds each door and window, a few windows have a wood frame exterior screen. The solid panel main entry and the single lite bathroom panel door are the only doors on the front, a rear screen porch door provides rear access. The large screened-in porch on the rear of the structure is a half log knee wall with screen panels above. The roof is a combination of low-pitched gable and shed roof types. Exposed log purlins and rafter ends support a roof of rolled asphalt roofing covering a wood plank roof.

#6 Papoose Cabin

Contributing-1922

This irregularly shaped cabin was constructed in 1922 by Elmer Underwood in the corner post technique; the log walls rest upon a stone and concrete foundation. A large covered porch with heavy timber construction is on the front facing Torrey lake. There are several window styles on this cabin. There are a couple of large fixed picture windows on the front facing the lake. Smaller four-pane-per-frame barn sash windows, in solo or in pairs, make up the window configuration on the sides and rear. The exterior doors are a simple wooden slab, both doors and some of the windows have simple wood screens. All doors and windows have a simple wood trim surround of milled lumber. The medium-pitched roof with a intersecting cross gable is covered in red rolled asphalt roofing material.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Torrey Lake Historic District Page 4

#7 Ramshorn Cabin

Contributing-1924

A large and substantial cabin, the Ramshorn Cabin is located high above the lake and stream and enjoys spectacular views to the north. John R. Boardman designed the cabin in 1924 for his personal use and built it over a period of several years. The corner post log walls rest upon a concrete foundation. The large covered porch and wide bands of chinking add to the distinctive look and feel of this cabin. The four panel barn sash window style prevalent in the other structures is also used in this structure in a variety of fixed and sliding configurations. The wood vertical slab doors as well as the windows have a simple milled wood trim surround. The low pitched gable roof has exposed log purlins and is covered with rolled asphalt roofing. A large stone chimney straddles the main ridge of the cabin.

#8 Santungan Cabin

Contributing-1921

Santungan was John A. Boardman's original cabin built in 1921. It was named by Father John Roberts, an early Episcopal missionary to the Native Americans at Fort Washakie. The name means "peaceful vacation land". A stone and concrete foundation supports a combination of saddle notch and corner post log construction types. The barn sash windows and wood plank doors are similar to the other cabins in the area. The low pitched gable roof with exposed purlins is covered with red asphalt shingles. A large ashlar fireplace is located on a gable end.

#9 Whiskey Cabin

Contributing-1923

Whiskey Cabin was built in 1923 for Jerry Voorhis, the son of Charles Voorhis. Jerry Voorhis later ran in a California Congressional election against Richard Nixon in 1946. This cabin has a large L-shaped porch that is supported by large round timbers that gives the cabin a distinctive "T" shape. The log walls are a combination of corner post and saddle notch log construction techniques. The log walls rest upon a stone and concrete foundation. The windows are a sliding barn sash with four panes per sash, they are trimmed with a plain 1x6 milled lumber surround. All windows have wood frame exterior screens, the doors are vertical wood slab with an exterior wood screen door. The low pitch multiple gable roof changes to a shed extension over the covered porch. Exposed purlins support a rolled asphalt roof, a stone chimney protrudes at the rear of the cabin.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Torrey Lake Historic District Page 5

#10 Women's Privy

Contributing-1920s

The Women's Privy was built in the 1920s and was a four-hole privy. The Privy is a 9x18 rectangular 1-story log building. The logs are rough hewn with corner post notching, and the chinking is concrete. There is no foundation. There are two wood single vertical slab doors with plain molding surrounds on the facade of the privy. A log lattice work privacy screen surrounds the facade. The medium pitched gable roof has exposed purlins and ridge pole; the roof material is rolled paper. The privy is in fair condition.

#11 Privy

Contributing-1920

This 1 hole log privy is no longer used. The log building sets on a rock foundation and has a medium pitched gable roof with exposed purlins and ridge pole. The roof material is rolled paper. The privy has corner post notching and concrete chinking. The door is on the facade and is a single wood vertical slab with plain molding surrounds.

#17 Meat House

Contributing-1920s

The Meat House was built in the 1920s and is located next to the Wash House. The facade has a single milled wood vertical slab door. There is a carved wood sign on the facade attached to the roof which says "Meat House". The medium pitched gable roof has overhanging eaves and the roof material is rolled paper. The three sides of the building's exterior are metal screens with milled wood corner posts.

STRUCTURES

#18 Footbridge

Contributing-1921

Originally built in 1921, the footbridge has been rebuilt in 1949 and 1981. Although it has been rebuilt, it retains its integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, and association and historic integrity by virtue of its wooden planks and rough hewn log railings. The bridge is 105 feet long and is supported by vertical piles at eight foot intervals. At mid-span is a built-in bench with back support that cantilevers over the water. At the west side, eighteen steps lead down the embankment to the bridge from the Ramshorn cabin. On the east side, the terminus of the bridge is at grade and connects with a wooden walk and decks that connect the bunkhouse (contributing) and two-story cabin (non-contributing).

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Torrey Lake Historic District Page 6

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Non-Contributing

BUILDINGS

#13 Workshop/foundry

Non-Contributing-1982.

#14 Two-story cabin

Non-Contributing-Presently being built from the logs of the old wash house in the same style as the other cabins.

#15 Pumphouse

Non-Contributing-1953

These non-contributing buildings reflect a rustic log or rough hewn wood construction and add to the site's rustic quality.

STRUCTURES

#12 Shed/Barn and Corral Complex

Non-Contributing-1960s

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Section number 8 Torrey Lake Historic District Page 1

Torrey Lake Club/Ranch is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A representing the historic themes of Entertainment/Recreation and of Exploration/Settlement in the Depression Period: 1920-1938. Torrey Lake represents an unusual category within the state historic context-- Homesteading: Non-Agricultural; it is the only known "Club" established with a homestead patent as a recreational resort, and formed by and for the benefit of a close association of friends. Also due to the abandonment and deterioration of agricultural homesteads in the west, non-agricultural related structures are the most intact architectural remains of the Homesteading: Non-Agricultural-- Depression era. The ranch's lodge, cabins, corrals, and barns were built to portray the rustic architecture of the Old West; and the physical integrity of the complex itself makes it an excellent representative example of the Depression Era's Homesteading: Non-Agricultural Context in Wyoming.

Through the Homestead Act of 1862, American citizens, twenty-one or older, could obtain up to 160 acres of public land. To acquire title the law required that the settler reside on and cultivate the land for five continuous years. Then the individual making the entry had only to file final proof papers and pay a fifteen dollar fee to own 160 acres free and clear.

Land patented for homesteading was mainly used for agricultural purposes. However, at the same time that homesteaders were struggling to farm in the arid west, people were also filing preemption notices on lands that clearly were ill-suited for agriculture. To comply with the law, these claimants made minimal improvements to prove up their land; however, their main purpose was to engage in other enterprising endeavors. Many claimants took up homesteads to establish dude ranches, tourist facilities, residences, outfitting camps, or quite simply to engage in real estate speculation.

There were also a small number of claimants who had made fortunes in other fields. They were often called "gentlemen ranchers" for their livelihood did not depend upon cattle ranching/farming. These "gentlemen ranchers" continued the social traditions of the 19th century cattle barons by inviting their friends for hunting parties and other recreation. Since they did not have paying guests, these "gentlemen ranchers" were not classified as dude ranchers; however, many of the recreational activities provided were the same. When the automobile entered upon the recreational travel scene in the 1920s and 1930s, these resort/ranches cared for a number of visitors each year and served to perpetuate the glamour and romance of the Old West. They

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Torrey Lake Historic District

Page 2

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were not pretentious places, but rustic and unique. They were established as permanent lodges, meeting the demand of their owners and friends who sought something new and a different place in which to rest and play. Torrey Lake Club/Ranch Historic District is representative of this type of settlement and recreation.

Torrey Lake Club/Ranch Historic District lies near the continental Divide and the source of the swift flowing Wind river. On its way to further regions, the Wind River passes through scenic vistas where game, buffalo, deer, elk, antelope, moose, mountain sheep, and bear roamed in the nineteenth century. These resources drew the first settlers and hunters to the area in the late 1800s just as they had attracted the legendary Indian tribes and trappers who had lived off this wilderness. Some of these settlers became outfitters, who provided guided trips for hunting and fishing. They needed another source of income and depended upon their rich natural resources to attract "outsiders" to the area. As a result, a Wind River Valley recreation/resort industry was soon created in northwestern Wyoming with the small town of Dubois as the center.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries transportation into the valley was limited. A visitor to the area had to take the train to Rawlins and then the wagon or stage to Dubois, 210 miles to the north. This could take 1 1/2 weeks. However, for those who thrived on wilderness experiences, this was just further incentive to go to the Wind River Valley. In the summer of 1901 two outfitters, Harry L. and Will Angelo, met such a party of 14 men, women, and children in Rawlins. The group was organized by Mr. John R. Boardman from Ottawa, Kansas. The manager of the western division of Underwood and Underwood Inc. Photographers, he undertook the trip partly for the purpose of recording western scenery and life to be published in the form of stereoscopic views. The group included Mrs. John R. Boardman (the former Julia Angelo, a sister of the outfitters), three women friends, the two young Boardman boys, and several friends of Mr. Boardman from the Ottawa area. They travelled up the Wind River in wagons, photographing ranches south and north of Dubois. They were the first wagons to go to Brooks Lake in the Wind River Mountains, where they spent the whole month of September hunting elk and bear, and photographing and exploring the surrounding wild country.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Torrey Lake Historic District

Page 3

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This 1901 trip was the first time Boardman saw Torrey Lake, and he knew this was the place where he wanted to come. He returned in 1908 and then in 1915 bought some property near Torrey Lake which consisted of a log house built in 1910 and a log cabin built about 1900. Boardman, who had become a prominent businessman in Oklahoma, and his family started spending summers there in 1918, camping out and building other log cabins and outbuildings. In 1921 he and his family homesteaded 640 acres on Torrey Lake after getting the land open for patenting. 160 acres was soon added by a filing a "desert claim". He and two other men then formed a corporation in 1921 called "Torrey Lake Club" to "park, boulevard, construct buildings, sub-divide into lots and tracts, and otherwise improve real estate for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a pleasure resort." This Club provided lots for friends to build cabins; however, there were never "paying guests".

A few years later (1926), Torrey Lake Club was dissolved and the property incorporated as Torrey Lake Ranch, with John Boardman and his friend Charles Brown Voorhis as the owners. The incorporation included three thousand acres of land; the ranch ran 250 head of cows plus bulls and calves and 60 head of horses. Although it was a cattle operation, the Ranch remained a retreat where family and friends could experience what it was like to live comfortably but simply without many of the "advantages" of modern society.

During the Depression the ranch proved to be a luxury which people could not afford. Boardman and Voorhis bought the cabins from the builders, and the ranch was divided between the two men in 1938. Voorhis retained the name Torrey Lake Ranch for his portion of the property; and the clubhouse, his cabin, ice house, breaking pen, shed, and two other cabins were on his part of the original ranch. The Voorhis interests were sold in 1944 to Max Miller of Omaha, Nebraska. Therefore the period of significance for the Torrey Lake Club/Ranch is from 1921 (when the Torrey Lake Club was incorporated) to 1938 (when the Torrey Lake Club/Ranch) was divided. Visual evaluation of the Miller buildings and structures would indicate that they retain integrity and should be eligible; however, the SHPO could not obtain permission to survey and evaluate the Miller portion of the original Torrey Lake Ranch. Hopefully, the buildings can later be added to the historic district. The Boardman share of the ranch is retained jointly by his heirs, the John Edwin Boardman family and Jean Boardman Murdock. The original buildings have been maintained, and today the Boardman/Murdock ranch continues to be a residence and summer retreat for the Boardman family and friends.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Torrey Lake Historic District

Page 1

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"Rawlins to Brooks Lake, September 1901", Riverton Ranger, August 12, 1976, page 4A.

"Dubois is Fast Becoming the Dude and Recreational Center of State", Lander Evening Post, June 30, 1931.

"History of the Dubois and Upper Country District Gleaned from Some of the Very Early Settlers", The Dubois Frontier, June 26, 1931, page 3.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Torrey Lake Historic District

Page 1

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Verbal Boundary Description: The Fremont County Assessor's Office identifies the legal boundaries for Torrey Lake Ranch as:

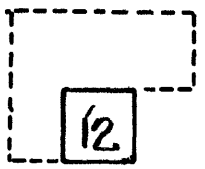
T40 R106: S2-Lot 3 and Frontage Lot 4; S3-Lots 1 and 4 and Frontage of Lots 2 and 3, SESW, SWSE; S10-Frontage N/2NE, SENE; S11-SWNW; S11-Lots 3, 4, and 5.

T41 R106: S33-SENE and Frontage of SWNE, NESE, SESE; S34-Lot 2, N/2SW, SWNW and Frontage of SENW, NWSE, S/2SW.

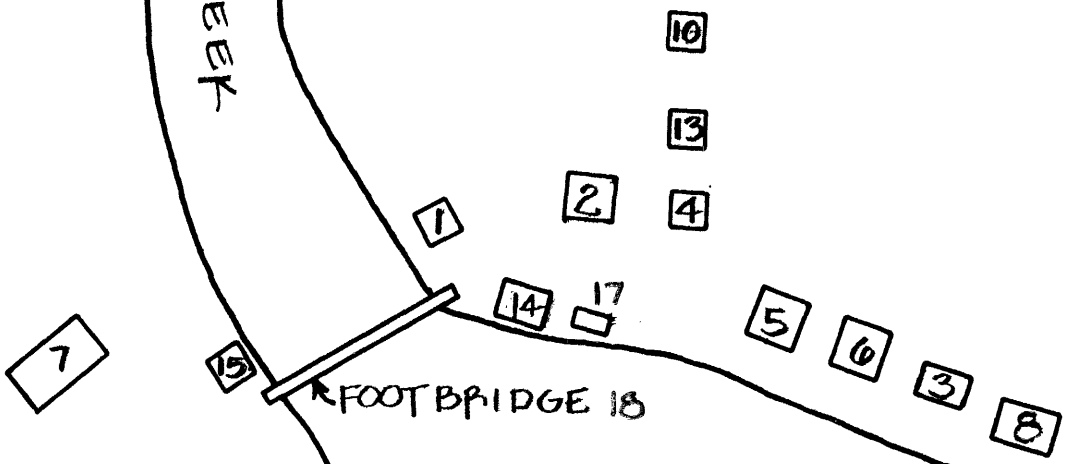
This arbitrary boundary includes the 6 acres where the cabins and other ranch structures were built and the 597 acres of historic grazing property presently owned by the Boardmans and Murdocks. The boundaries of this legal location are delineated on the USGS Quad map: Torrey Lake.

Verbal Boundary Justification:

This arbitrary boundary was chosen as it represents the Boardman's and Murdock's present portion of the original historic property acquired by the Torrey Lake Club in 1921-1924. The remaining acreage of the original Torrey Lake Club is owned by Max Miller, of Omaha Nebraska, who is not presently interested in the inclusion of his property in the National Register Historic District. Mr. Miller retains the clubhouse, Voorhis' cabin, ice house, breaking pen, shed, and two other cabins on his part of the original ranch. The SHPO could not obtain permission to survey and evaluate the Miller portion of the original Torrey Lake Club.



TORREY CREEK



FOOT BRIDGE 18

TORREY LAKE

SITE MAP

TORREY LAKE CLUB

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 91000999 Date Listed: 8/12/91

<u>Torrey Lake Club/Ranch Historic District</u>	<u>Fremont</u>	<u>WY</u>
Property Name	County	State

N/A
Multiple Name

 This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

<u><i>Antoinette Lee</i></u>	<u>8/19/91</u>
Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Statement of Significance: The Period(s) of Significance is amended to read 1903-1938.

This information was confirmed with Rheba Massey of the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office.

=====
DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)