

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Goff Creek Lodge other names/site number: 48PA325

2. Location

street & number: 995 E. Yellowstone Highway not for publication N/A city or town: Cody x vicinity state: Wyoming code: WY county: Park code: 29 zip code: 82414

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this \underline{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 \underline{x} meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant x nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Liestnon Siptember 8, 2003 ing official/Title Date Preservation Officer Rocky Mou forest

State or Federal agency

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Date Preservation Junan Signature of certifying official/Title bric

State or Federal agency and bureau

Goff Creek Lodge Park County, WY Dude Ranches Along the Yellowstone Highway (U.S. 14-16-20) in the Shoshone National Forest

4. National Park Service Certification
I, hereby certify that this property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
5. Classification
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply) <u>x</u> private public-local public-State <u>x</u> public-Federal(privately leased)
Category of Property (Check only one box) building(s) district site structure object
Name of related multiple property listing (Enter N/A if property is not part of multiple property listing.) Dude Ranches Along the Yellowstone Highway (U.S. Hwy. 14-16-20) in the Shoshone National Forest
Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.) Contributing Noncontributing 10 4 buildings sites sites objects

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: $N\!/\!A$

Total

10

5

Goff Creek Lodge Park County, WY Dude Ranches Along the Yellowstone Highway (U.S. 14-16-20) in the Shoshone National Forest

6. Function or Use

DOMESTIC: Camp RECREATION: Outdoor Recreation

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Camp RECREATION: Outdoor Recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions) Early 20th Century Other: grand lodge and dude ranch rustic

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions) Foundation: STONE; CONCRETE Roof: ASPHALT SHINGLE & SHEETING Walls: WOOD: LOGS; Other: STONE; METAL

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- <u>x</u> A Property is associated with events that have made a significant
- contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ____ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ____ F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE RECREATION SOCIAL HISTORY TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance: 1910 TO 1950

Significant Dates: 1929

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Tex Kennedy

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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
- <u>x</u> Federal agency
- <u>x</u> Local government
- ____ University
- Other

Name of repository: Shoshone National Forest (Wapiti Ranger District) Park County Historical Archives

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 3.7 acres UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

> Zone Easting Northing A 12 592560 4922885

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jeannie Cook, Curator, and Joanita Monteith

organization: Park County Historical Archives	date: July 15, 2002
street & number: 1002 Sheridan Ave.	telephone: (307) 527-8530
city or town: Cody state: WY	zip code: 82414

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name: Goff Creek Lodge (owns buildings and structures; land is owned by the Shoshone National Forest)

street & number: 995 E. Yellowstone Highway telephone: (307) 587-3753

city or town: Cody state: WY zip code: 82414

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Goff Creek Lodge Park County, WY Dude Ranches Along the Yellowstone Highway (U.S. 14-16-20) in the Shoshone National Forest

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Description:

Summary Description

The Goff Creek Lodge is an historic dude ranch occupying 3.7 acres leased from the Shoshone National Forest along U.S. Highway 14-16-20 in Park County, Wyoming. The setting is heavily forested and mountainous, located about 11 miles east of the east entrance into Yellowstone National Park. Goff Creek runs through the site with all buildings and structures on the west side, with the exception of the barn and corral, and tiny building #13, a staff cabin on the east bank. The 15 buildings and structures (10 buildings of which are contributing) are laid out in typical rustic dude ranch style: a grand lodge surrounded by 13 guest cabins and support buildings, as well as a cave structure. The barn is at the southeast corner of the site. Construction materials are primarily wood, (log or board and batten,) with stone and cement foundations. The buildings and structures evolved over a period of years from 1910 through 1965, with some remodeling, as recently as 1999. The contributing buildings have historic integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association with early Western dude ranching.

Detailed Description

The beautiful Shoshone National Forest, dedicated in 1891 as the first national forest in the United States, provides the backdrop for Goff Creek Lodge. Aspen and cottonwood trees line the stream courses, while lodge-pole pine, Douglas fir and Engleman spruce predominate in the woods. Eocene volcanic rock peaks of the Absaroka Mountains form dramatic outcroppings along U.S. Highway 14-16-20, which crosses the Shoshone National Forest from its east to west boundaries. Interestingly, this section of federal roadway between Cody and Yellowstone was part of the original Yellowstone Highway (the route from Denver to Cody to the east entrance of Yellowstone) and was also called the Cody Road in the early days of automobile travel. In this region, the highway follows the course of the North Fork of the Shoshone River, as it flows east from Yellowstone to Cody, at the western edge of the Big Horn Basin.

In typical dude ranch style, the buildings and structures of Goff Creek Lodge are laid out in a pattern dictated by the lay of the land and the location of creeks and rivers. Goff Creek Lodge is in its original historic location in a setting that looks much like it did when it was built. The contributing buildings have historic integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Their simple designs and construction materials are rustic and evocative of the natural beauty of their setting. The grand lodge is contributing, since it is an example of prototype dude ranch rustic grand lodges for the locale in terms of its general look, feel, massing and scale. Nine of the guest cabins and support buildings are contributing, all dude ranch rustic, with appropriate type, style, method of construction, size and significant features. All the buildings on the site are currently in use and are in good condition. There are four non-contributing guest cabins, support buildings and a cave, because they were built after 1950. However, they are not visually intrusive for dude ranch rustic in terms of type, style, method of construction, size or significant features, and have mitigating features that do not distract from the overall integrity of the historic site.

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Contributing Buildings and Structures

Building #1 & #2 (date 1924 with remodel 1964) is a duplex guest cabin; one-story wood frame rectangular building. It is set on a low stone and concrete foundation, with the exception of the bathroom additions on the back side of the building, where it is concrete block. It is clad with commercially milled tongue-in-groove log siding from the Star Sawmill at Shoshone Lodge, nearby. Corners meet where the ends of the siding are mitred. The building is symmetrical with two bays. The two single-leaf wood front doors are homemade of tongue-in-groove log siding. The roof is a low-pitched gable, with a shed roof over the four foot wide addition all across the back side of the building. The roof has green asphalt shingles and exposed rafter ends. There is a covered porch all along the east side, comprised of a wood deck and a roof supported by peeled log poles. There is a metal wall vent for a stove, low on the north wall. The building is in good condition with moderate alterations including the bathrooms on the back Overall dimensions are 24' 10" x 23' 7".

Building #3 & #4 (date 1930) is a combination of two small cabins with two bathrooms built between them. It is a rectangular one-story wood frame building with a low stone foundation. It is clad with commercially milled tongue-in-groove log siding with boxed corners. The symmetrical building has three bays. The front doors are a commercial style made of wood with two panels each. The roof is a steeply-pitched gable with green asphalt shingles and exposed rafter ends. A covered porch extends all along the front of the building. It is comprised of a wood deck and a roof supported by peeled log poles. The building is in good condition with no recent alterations. Overall dimensions are 31' 6'' x 20'7''.

Building #8 (date 1938) is a rectangular, one-story log building, with a foundation of stone, poured concrete and concrete block. The logs are square hewn with square corners and cement chinking. The asymmetrical building has three bays. The single-leaf wood front door is homemade with horizontal boards. There is also a homemade screen door. The roof is a medium-pitched gable with an intersecting side gable, which forms a small roof over the front door. The roof has green asphalt shingles with exposed purlins and exposed ridge poles. The front side has a tiny concrete deck, which is partially covered. The building is in good condition with no major alterations. Overall dimensions are 21' x 13'.

Building #9, #10, & #11 (date 1924) is an irregularly shaped triplex set of guest cabins, one-story, with "D" log construction. It has a low foundation of stone and concrete blocks. The commercially milled "D" logs are rounded on one side and flat on the other. addition, The corners are square. There is cement chinking. The asymmetrical building has three bays. The single-leaf, wood front door is homemade with a homemade screen door. The roof is a medium-pitched gable with green asphalt shingles, exposed roof boards, and two exposed purlins. There is a porch along most of the southwest side. In addition, there is a tiny shed roof on the north over an exit-entrance door, and an intersecting gable roof over a porch on the southeast. The building is in good condition with no recent major alterations. including the water-heater addition. Overall dimensions are 27' x 23'.

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Building #12, #14, & #19 (date 1938 with recent remodeling) is a triplex set of guest cabins in an irregular "T" pattern. It is onestory, with one guest unit, #19, in the basement. It is of wood construction with a low foundation of cast stone and concrete blocks. The building is clad with commercially milled tongue-in-groove log siding. Some corners are boxed. The asymmetrical building has two facades. The front door is wood with three panels and one lite. (Each unit has its own front door.) The roof is a medium-pitched gable with a shed roof to the east. In addition there is a tiny shed roof on the north which serves part of the basement unit. The roof has green asphalt shingles with exposed rafter ends (porches have false purlins.) There are covered porches on the north and south, (each with medium-pitched intersecting gable roofs,) and the bathrooms on the southeast side appear to be add-ons. The building is in good condition with remodeling that is common at local dude ranches of this type. Overall dimensions are 23' x 33'.

Building #13 (date 1930) is an old fishing cabin that is now staff quarters. It is a rectangular one-story wood frame building, with a foundation made of stone and concrete blocks. The siding is comprised of half-logs of various widths. Corners are mitred. The symmetrical building has one bay. The single-leaf, homemade style front door is made of wood with one small lite. The roof is a medium-pitched gable has asphalt sheeting and exposed roof boards. The building is in good condition with no recent alterations with the exception of lining the interior with "chipboard" which could easily be removed and should not disqualify it as contributing. Overall dimensions are 9'10" x 9'5".

Building #20 (date ca.1945) is a guest cabin that is a one-story rectangular wood frame building, with a low foundation of rock and poured concrete. The building is clad with commercially milled tongue-in-groove log siding with square boxed corners. The roof is a medium-pitched gable with asphalt sheathing with exposed roof boards and exposed rafters on the sides. It has one side-slope metal chimney. It has two asymmetrical bays. The front door is homemade of plywood with one lite. The building is in good condition with no major alterations with the exception of lining the interior with "chipboard" which could easily be removed and should not disqualify it as contributing. Overall dimensions are 14' n-s and 12'6" e-w.

Building #21 (date 1924) is a tack shed. The rectangular one-story wood frame building has a low foundation of stone and concrete blocks. It is clad with commercially milled log siding with mitred corners. It is symmetrical with three bays. The roof is a medium-pitched gable with a shed roof over a porch extending along the southwest side. The roof has asphalt sheathing and exposed rafter ends. The front doors are double-leaf, made of half-logs and boards with one lite on each door. The building is in good condition with minor alterations. Overall dimensions are 21' n-s and 25' e-w

Building #22 (date 1910 with remodel-maintenance 1999) is the barn. It is a rectangular one-story building of log construction with a low foundation of stone. The walls are round hewn logs with square corners, with the exception of the southwest corner, where the logs simply butt up against a vertical log. The building has two asymmetrical bays. There are three large barn doors made of vertical boards. The salt-box roof has green metal sheeting with exposed rafter ends and exposed purlins. It is in good condition with minor alterations, including maintenance of the doors, the sheet metal roof and the side-gable ends, reworked in 1999. Overall dimensions 32' x 16'.

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Building #23 (1936 with remodel in 1964-1965) is the grand lodge at Goff Creek Lodge. It is a two-story wood frame (on the west) and log (on the east) building with a medium-height foundation of stone and concrete blocks. There is a half basement on the west with a crawl space on the east. The facade on the south side of the building, which is viewed first when driving into the site, was remodeled in 1969. There is a tiny new addition with a metal door (which is not contributing) on the north end, built in 1990, with commercially milled tongue-in-groove log siding. The east side also has commercially milled, grooved "D" shaped logs with square corner notching. The west side is peeled, whole round logs. The building has two asymmetrical bays. The single-leaf front door is wood in a cross-buck style with one lite. The medium-pitched gable roof has green asphalt shingles with exposed rafter ends and two chimneys, one straddling the roof and one on a side-slope. One is brick and the other is stone. There is a fireplace of commercially cut, tan sandstone. There is a covered concrete porch on the front. The interior has 8' x 4' sheets of wood paneling, but most of the interior is made up of horizontal knotty pine boards. There are exposed purlins and ridge poles in the interior dining room. Overall dimensions 75' n-s and 41' e-w.

Non-Contributing Buildings and Structures

Building #5 (date 1954) is "L" shaped with "D" shaped log walls. It is one-story with a medium-height foundation of rock and concrete. It has a medium-pitched gable roof with an intersecting side gable. There is a covered porch supported by peeled log poles, with a concrete deck. It is in good condition. Its style and detailing are appropriate for the dude ranch rustic look of the compound.

Building #6 & #7 (date 1965) is a rectangular, one-story building with "D" shaped log walls and a low, concrete foundation. It is a duplex guest cabin with a medium-pitched gable roof with a shed roof over the porch, all along the front side. The porch has a concrete deck and is supported by peeled log poles. Its style and detailing are appropriate for the dude ranch rustic look of the compound. It is in good condition.

Building #15, #16 & #17 (date 1953) is a rectangular, duplex guest cabin, one-story, with a medium-pitched gable roof with a lower medium-pitched gable on the south end which extends over the wood deck. It has a medium-height foundation of poured concrete. There is a basement. There is a shed roof on the north. The roof is covered with green sheet metal. The building is clad with commercially milled log siding, and log-slab siding. There are two single-leaf front doors. It is in good condition. With the exception of the sheet metal roof, its detailing is appropriate for the dude ranch rustic look of the compound.

Building #18 (date 1924 with later remodel) was originally a workshop in the middle section with a men's bathroom on one end and a women's bathroom on the other end. It is a rectangular, one-story building with a low stone foundation. It has a mediumpitched gable roof. There is a wood deck all along the south side and at the southeast corner. The deck is a little too large to be in proportion to the building for dude ranch rustic style. There are metal windows clad with white vinyl. The cladding is tongue-ingroove, commercially milled log siding. It has been patched on the east and north to close in single doors. There is a modern, hollow-core, front door. While the scale and cladding of the building are appropriate for dude ranch rustic style, the detailing listed above makes it non-contributing. However, in general, the detailing is not significantly detracting to the dude ranch rustic feel of the compound.

Structure: (date 1980's) a small cave.

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Statement of Significance

The Goff Creek Lodge is historically significant in that it is an operational, nearly intact representation of Western dude ranching as it arose and evolved in Wyoming in the first half of the twentieth century. Its rich history epitomizes the entrepreneurial resourcefulness of the early twentieth century settlers of the Cody, Wyoming, region, as they recognized their unique chance to provide recreational opportunities in previously inaccessible areas. Yellowstone became this country's first national park in 1872; but it was decades later, within the social context of an emerging middle class, the rise of the automobile, and the 'good roads' movement, that the "Cody Road" into Yellowstone precipitated the emergence of dude ranches: places to provide shelter for and recreational opportunities to an increasingly mobile and affluent public, eager to explore this nation's natural wonders.

Historical Background and Significance

In general, the buildings that remain today at Goff Creek Lodge were erected at the site as follows. About 7% in the 1910's, 36% in the 1920's, 29% in the 1930's, 7% in the 1940's, 14% in the 1950's, and 7% in the 1960's. Six of the above have had substantial remodeling in the 1990's, with either large additions or fairly large wood decks.

Goff Creek Lodge was probably built about 1910 by Tex Kennedy. The earliest permit in the records of the Shoshone National Forest, Wapiti Ranger District in Cody, Wyoming, is for 1929, issued to I. E. (probably Tex) Kennedy. Ray and Irene Prante obtained ownership by 1936, probably by exchanging a saloon and some cash in the deal. They owned the property until 1945. Some of the bathrooms were probably added to guest cabins as tiny jut-out structures in the 1930's, during the Prante years.

Lucille and Don Marquis, and Claude and Maude Clark owned Goff Creek Lodge from 1945 to 1956, although Wapiti Ranger District records indicate that Clarks may have sold out by 1948. They added more bathrooms to the guest cabins from 1945 to 1956 by rearranging interior walls, rather than adding on small jut-out structures on the back-sides of the buildings.

Fannie O. Weaver and Walter Travis owned Goff Creek Lodge from about 1957 to 1960. (Fannie was found dead in the snow at the ranch.)

From 1961 to 1963, Bill and Edith Wehnekamp owned the dude ranch. They sold out to Paul and Gloria Schmitt, who owned the place from 1964 to 1992. Paul Schmitt was an outfitter and guide at the site for 15 years. He specialized in hunting sheep and moose, sometimes setting up wilderness camps for that purpose. He also organized a winter sports program for the ranch. In 1992 it was sold to Gary Walrath and his wife, Joanne, who later divorced. The current owners, as of 2000, are Seven and Sarah Mazzone. Goff Creek Lodge is currently open from May to October and specializes in horseback riding, fishing, hiking, pack trips, badminton, river rafting, cookouts, campfire singing, camp outs, and mountaineering. Throughout its long history, Goff Creek Lodge's activities have been typical of dude ranches for the state. Additionally, the contributing buildings have retained their dude ranch rustic appearance and the setting remains remote and ruggedly beautiful.

NPS Form 10-900-a (8-86)

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The evolution of Goff Creek Lodge and the other historic dude ranches on the old "Cody Road" portion of the Yellowstone Highway coincides with growing American affluence and the availability of automobiles. Prior to this, Yellowstone was only accessible to the very rich who hired camping companies to escort them on lengthy park excursions. The "Cody Road" stretching between Cody, Wyoming and the east gate of Yellowstone accommodated increasing numbers of travelers eager to see the wonders of our nation's first national park. The "good roads" movement of the early 1900's was a loose confederation of civic organizations and private individuals dedicated to the development of a well-maintained network of roads between population centers and the growing number of national parks in the West. Its motivation was to draw "auto-tourists" to previously inaccessible areas. As such, the movement represents an early twentieth century version of community and economic development.

The Cody Road has been heavily traveled since it first opened in 1904 and, as of 2002, accommodates approximately 250,000 tourists during the summer season. These dude ranches were also aided in the first half of the century by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which brought "dudes" to "the Buffalo Bill Country" at Cody, a jumping off spot for dude ranches within a 50 mile radius of the depot.

Both the tourism industry and one of its components, Western dude ranching, began in Wyoming shortly after the turn of the century. Dude ranching's period of significance in Wyoming lasted from 1904 through 1950. By 1937 there were about 100 dude ranches in Wyoming; the same number exists today. While the total number of beds at dude ranches in Wyoming is small, the Dude Ranching Associations of both Wyoming and Colorado emphasize that dude ranching is very "big on image, and the rest of tourism rides on its coat-tails."

There were three general periods when dude ranching was not especially profitable: from 1917 to 1919 during World War I, from October 1929 until the mid-1930's because of the Great Depression, and from about 1940 to 1945, because of World War II. However, despite these setbacks, dude ranching has been important to the state's economy. One of the reasons is that many of the guests are from a higher socio-economic class than the average tourist. For example, even though economic times were not exactly robust in 1937, one Wyoming newspaper reported that, "According to a recent issue of the Wall Street Journal, 97 dude ranches in Wyoming did a business in 1937 of approximately \$2,000,000. Guests of these ranches [are] of the wealthy class for the most part, [and] are said to spend an average of close to \$500 each during the last season. Most years it takes several 'beef critters' to clear that much for a rancher." The article goes on to say that dude ranching appeared to have so much potential in the growth of Wyoming's economy, that the University of Wyoming, in 1935, started a course in recreational ranching, including "institutional management, cuisine, animal production, zoology, geology, Western lore, veterinary science and agronomy." In 1937 rates at Wyoming dude ranches ranged from \$20 to \$77 per week, averaging around \$40.

Throughout its long history, Goff Creek Lodge's activities have been typical of dude ranches for the state. Additionally, the contributing buildings have retained their dude ranch rustic appearance, and the setting remains remote and ruggedly beautiful. It remains as one of the significant, historic dude ranches along the Yellowstone Highway (U.S. Highway 14-16-20) within the Shoshone National Forest. During its period of significance, between 1929 and 1950, it reflected the growing mobility and affluence of the American public, in its quest for new recreational opportunities and experiences.

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Personal communication from Jamie Parsons (co-owner of Bill Cody Ranch) to Jeannie Cook and Joanita Monteith, October 1999 and Bill Cody Ranch office files "The Place That Couldn't Make It: A Small History" [of Bill Cody Ranch], no author, no date.

Personal communication from Betty Dahlem Woodruff (co-owner of Shoshone Lodge) to Jeannie Cook, telephone, 2 P. M., October 15, 1999.

Personal communication from Gloria Schmitt (former owner of Goff Creek Lodge) to Joanita Monteith, telephone 2 P.M., October 13, 1999.

Personal communication from Ellis Smith (former owner of UXU Ranch) to Jeannie Cook and Joanita Monteith, interview at Park County Court House, Cody, WY, October 1, 1999.

Personal communication from Phil Lamb (co-owner of Elephant Head Lodge) to Jeannie Cook and Joanita Monteith about Elephant Head Lodge, October 1999.

Ranch Life in Buffalo Bill Country, Brochure of Union Pacific Railroad, c. 1930. (catalogue number LC96-45.11 Park County Historical Archives, Park County Court House, Cody, WY.)

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Reber, Wally, and Paul Fees. Interior West: The Craft and Style of Thomas Molesworth. Cody, WY: Buffalo Bill Historical Center, 1989.

Roundy, Charles G. "The Origins and Early Development of Dude Ranching in Wyoming." University of Wyoming, undated.

Runte, Alfred. Public Lands, Public Heritage: The National Forest Idea. Niwot, Colorado: Roberts Rinehart Publisher, 1991.

Shawver, Mary. Sincerely, Mary S., Casper, WY: Prairie Publishing Co., no date.

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Smith, Lawrence B. (Lon Smith). Dude Ranches and Ponies. New York: Coward-McCann, 1936.

Spring, Agnes Wright. "Wyoming Dude Ranch Business is Important Asset." newspaper clipping, 1937, Park County Historical Archives, Park County Court House.

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Wapiti Ranger District office lease files, Shoshone National Forest, Yellowstone Highway, Cody, WY concerning Absaroka Mountain Lodge; Bill Cody Ranch; Elephant Head Lodge; Goff Creek Lodge; Pahaska Company; Shoshone Lodge; and UXU, LLC.

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 03001108 Property Name: Goff Creek Lodge

County: Park State: Wyoming

Multiple Name: Dude Ranches along the Yellowstone Highway in the Shoshone National Forest MPS

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.

October 30, 2003 Date of Action ignature of

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 3: State/Federal Agency Certification

The recommended level of significance is hereby changed to "statewide" to reflect the level supported by the narrative statement of significance.

The U.S. Forest Service Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION: National Register property file Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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Whiteley, Lee. The Yellowstone Highway: Denver to the Park, Past and Present. Boulder, CO.: Johnson Printing, 2001.

"26 Cars Each Hour on Highway No. 20." The Cody Enterprise, 22 August 1934, p. 1.

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is delineated on the attached map by the point whose vertice is marked by the following UTM reference points: A 12 592560 49222885

Public Land Survey System (Township and Range) Township 52 North Range 108 West NW1/4 NE1/4 NE1/4 NE1/4 Section 27

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically leased by the Shoshone National Forest to the Goff Creek Lodge and its successors

