

**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: 97000227

Property Name: Ranch A

County: Crook State: Wyoming

none
Multiple Name

This property is determined eligible for listing 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.

Sandra McClelland
Signature of the Keeper

March 17, 1997
Date of Action

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Amended Items in Nomination:

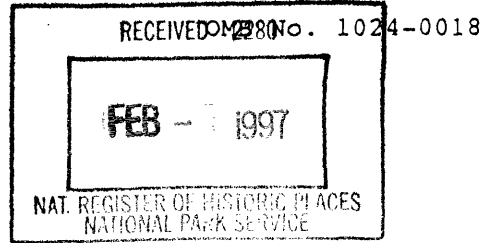
Section 8. Significance: The period of significance is, hereby, amended to read "1932 to 1935" to coincide with the significant period of the property's physical development.

Sheila Bricker-Wade, National Register coordinator, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment on March 17, 1997.

DISTRIBUTION:

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

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 Ranch A

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number _____ not for publication ___
city or town Beulah vicinity X
state Wyoming code WY county Crook code 011
zip code 82712

3. 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] _____ Date 1/31/97
Signature of certifying official

Federal Preservation Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

John J. Keck SHPO _____ Date 1/18/97
Signature of commenting or other official

State or Federal agency and bureau

=====

4. National Park Service Certification

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I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register Linda M. Clelland 3/17/97
 ___ 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): _____

 Signature of Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

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Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

___ private
 ___ public-local
 ___ public-State
X public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

___ building(s)
X district
 ___ site
 ___ structure
 ___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>	buildings
		sites
<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>3</u>		objects
<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

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6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Camp

Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Education Sub: Education related
Research facility

=====

7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Other/Rustic

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
roof Asphalt, asbestos, tar and gravel
walls Logs
Stucco
other

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

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8. Statement of Significance

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

- 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)
Architecture
Entertainment/Recreation

Period of Significance 1932-1945

Significant Dates _____

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation N/A
Architect/Builder Ray Ewing, Architect
Juso Brothers, Builders

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(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
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Name of repository: D.C. Booth Fish Hatchery, Spearfish, South Dakota

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property 410

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	—	_____	_____	3	—	_____
2	—	_____	_____	4	—	_____
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	See continuation sheet.				

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.)

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11. Form Prepared By

=====

name/title Eileen Starr and Phyllis Guenin

organization Wyoming SHPO and Ranch A Restoration Foundation date May 1995

street & number Rt. 2 Box 404 A telephone 307-777-7697

city or town Spearfish state SD zip code 57783

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Additional Documentation

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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)

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Property Owner

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

name United States Fish and Wildlife Service, USDI, (D.C. Booth Historic Fish Hatchery)

street & number 423 Hatchery Circle telephone 605-642-7730

city or town Spearfish state S.D. zip code 57783

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 6

Ranch A
Name of property
Crook Co., WY
County and State

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Ranch A, Moses Annenberg's vacation home, is located along Sand Creek, south of Beulah in Crook County, Wyoming. Sand Creek is a small spring-fed stream located between two massive, sandstone and limestone bluffs; the scenery at Ranch A is dramatic with a variety of native vegetation including burr oak and Ponderosa pine on the canyon floor with other trees and shrubs that include: box-elder, green ash, wild plum, choke cherry, cottonwood, and aspen. The wildlife are abundant at Ranch A and the whitetail deer leisurely graze within the historic district boundaries seemingly unbothered by human activity. Other birds and animals are also visible and include: antelope, magpies, crows, hawks, owls, porcupines, rattlesnakes, ducks, and brown and rainbow trout. The area along Sand Creek is an excellent location for raising fish because of the consistent water temperature of the stream. Portions of Sand Creek have been dammed to enhance fish habitat. Guided nature trails can be taken through the bluffs around Ranch A. Although part of the Annenberg estate around the lodge and cabins has been planted in blue grass, most of the area has retained its native vegetation. A landscape architect from South Dakota, J.R. McKay, designed extensive vegetation plans for the area around the Lodge. Some of McKay's plans were implemented and a lily pond and canal are still evident today in front of the lodge. McKay's influence may also be evident in the curved driveway, flagpole and other landscape features such as the placement of the buildings. The original Annenberg buildings as well as buildings constructed as part of governmental fish operations are located in between the bluffs along a road that extends 1.15 miles between two stone arches. Buildings within the district reflect two distinct operations: a 1930s vacation retreat and governmental fish operations. Annenberg hired a South Dakota architect to design substantial rustic log buildings, Finnish craftsmen actually worked with the logs and implemented the designs. Most of the Annenberg period buildings, designed by Ray Ewing, remain relatively unchanged with the exception of the original guest cabins that have been substantially altered. The buildings constructed by government agencies for fish research purposes were built during the 1960s and were generally built with artistic concrete block. The fishery operations created settling ponds, diversion channels and other features that assisted their efforts; many of these elements are difficult to date but they are generally found around the main fish buildings, Research and Development Buildings 1 and 2. The architectural and historic resources within Ranch A are varied and diverse. For the purposes of this nomination written in 1995, only those buildings, objects, and structures that were constructed during the 1930s are considered as contributing to the district; the fishery buildings and dams constructed generally in the 1960s are considered non-contributing. In terms of land mass and acreage, the district is large with vast open areas so the newer fishery buildings do not detract from the overall setting of Ranch A.

The log buildings of Ranch A are some of the finest architect-designed buildings in Wyoming. Ray Ewing of South Dakota was hired to execute the designs. The lodge, a massive structure that abuts a north slope of the canyon wall, is a noteworthy rustic style log building. In addition to the lodge, Annenberg had a garage/apartment constructed in the same style, both log buildings were built

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 7

Ranch A
Name of property
Crook Co., WY
County and State

against the same north slope. A barn, hydroelectric plant, and a pump house were also built to service Annenberg and the architect used a half timber motif on these utility buildings. To mark the entrance to this lavish retreat, two large stone arches with the words "Ranch A" cast in bronze were placed at either end of the road that runs through Ranch A. Annenberg's interest in the area focused on fishing and hunting so he had the streams stocked with trout, and exotic animals were brought into the Sand Creek Valley, a large game fence was built to keep the animals inside. Vast vegetation plans were designed but never completely implemented.

The interior of Ranch A originally housed some of the finest rustic western furniture and accoutrements that were manufactured in the West during the 1930s. Noted furniture designer Thomas Molesworth crafted the furniture that Annenberg purchased to furnish the lodge. Even the light fixtures were distinctive Molesworth creations. Many of the original furnishings have been moved to a controlled environment storage facility for their protection but historic photographs indicate Molesworth employed a lavish "western" motif at Ranch A.

Lodge. Contributing, 1932

The two story lodge is basically square and measures 74' by 75'. The lodge is log with a concrete foundation. The logs themselves are peeled round logs that are approximately twelve inches in diameter. Oakum was used instead of chinking. The Juso Brothers used a traditional method of log construction and ensured that each log would fit together by making the bottom of each log concave which would fit into the next log. The logs were obtained locally. Massive logs were used in a post and beam system that supports some of the interior log partitions and the mezzanine.

Flagstone steps lead to the veranda of the lodge. The construction of the flagstone steps with stone entrance piers are similar to the design of the entry arches. The facade is dominated by a large veranda that spans the front and east side of the building. Battered rubble stone piers topped with paired columns provide some support for the veranda's roof. The windows are multipane casement windows and the entry consists of a knotty pine, vertical plank double door with side lites. Three large strap hinges, emulating colonial style hinges, were used on each door. Storm windows and doors have been added to the building. Originally the screens for the lodge were rolled retractable devices but many of these screens no longer function. Wood strip flooring was used for both the porch floor and ceiling. Burl light fixtures, probably designed by Thomas Molesworth, hang from the porch roof. The Juso Brother's noteworthy craftsmanship can be seen on the first floor at the corners of the veranda where there is full dovetail notching. Saddle notching was used on the upper floor. Exposed log ends are evident on the first and second story.

The manner in which the roof was constructed is an important feature in the architectural design and overall appearance of the lodge. The main roof is a side gable roof with a large dormer-like structure with a shed roof intersecting the gable on both the front and back of the building; this dormer structure spans the entire upper story. The gable roof extends over the building on the front and back and has exposed, shaped log ends. On either side of the building, log

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 8

Ranch A
Name of property
Crook Co., WY
County and State

=====
brackets accent the roof line. A central block projects out from the facade on the upper story and is topped by a cross gable. The sides of the projection are saddle notched. Asphalt shingles now cover the roof although the original shingles were rigid asbestos shingles.

A substantial two story rubble stone chimney rises from the first story and extends several feet above the roof on the west side of the building. An addition constructed of vertical lumber covers the concrete steps with a shed roof; the addition provides access to the basement on the same side.

On the rear or north part of the building a walkway extends from the second story to the adjacent hillside. The same materials used on the facade were used on the rear. Another substantial masonry chimney is located outside the kitchen on the rear of the building.

The interior of the lodge has a dramatic atrium where the original living room was located. When one enters the lodge, the height of the ceiling and overall design guide your eyes upward. The roof is supported by modified queen post log trusses. The gable roof's ceiling is covered in knotty pine paneling; fluorescent lights were added to the facility when it was used by a governmental agency. Around all four sides of the living room's atrium on the second floor is a log balustrade. Originally ornate Navajo rugs were hung from this balustrade. Mounted animal heads still adorn the mezzanine area. The mezzanine itself is supported by substantial log columns. Molesworth created an unusual light fixture for the living room; a large round light fixture with mica panels with western motifs created in metal hangs from the ceiling. Smaller Molesworth light fixtures with the same mica panels employ various western motifs and are found throughout the lodge.

The living room, billiards room, dining room, kitchen and pantry were all located on the first floor. There are eight bedrooms located on the upper story. The massive stone chimney/fireplace is located on the west wall and there are fireplaces on both the first and second stories. The fireplace was constructed with coursed ashlar stone. Molesworth created unusual animal head light fixtures that flank the fireplace on the upper story. Access to the second story is through two spiral staircases located in opposing corners of the first story.

The plank flooring on the first floor is oak with walnut pegs. Many of the doors are vertical plank doors with strap hinges identical to the front doors. A large vault with a safe door constructed by Herring Hall Marvin Safe Company of Hamilton, Ohio still covers the vault's entrance in the basement. The basement also contained a large walk-in cooler.

Architect Ray Ewing created memorable interior features for this vacation home. The bedroom closets are lined with cedar. White vitrolite tile with green grout was used in the five bathrooms upstairs; the sink, toilet, and bathtub match the grout. This rustic style cabin had all the modern amenities of the 1930s.

Garage/Apartment, Contributing, 1932

The exterior design of the garage is nearly identical to the lodge. The garage

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 9

Ranch A
Name of property
Crook Co., WY
County and State

=====
is smaller than the lodge but is also square measuring 44' by 44'. The foundation is concrete and rock piers were used to face the bottom part of the facade. Actually the lodge was built of the same logs found at the lodge and is also a full log building. The front of the garage of the first story has three major openings; two are for vehicles and one has been converted to a regular doorway. The same roof technique using both a gable and intersecting dormer roof was used on the garage. The same type architectural device used to focus attention on the facade, a cross gable, was placed on the center of the front also was used in the garage. The second floor contains a very attractive apartment that contains three bedrooms, a living room, kitchen and storage room. A deck was added to the back of the garage during the late 1970s.

Barn. Contributing, ca. 1935

The barn also abuts the north slope of the canyon walls. It is a rectangular building and measures 63' by 43' and has is two stories high. The foundation is concrete and the log walls consist of round peeled log walls. The corners are saddle notched with the length of each log increasing as the logs descend. Puddled stucco with imitation half timbering was used above the logs on either side of the barn. The roof is gambrel with the original rigid asbestos shingles. Ventilators on the roof are topped by weather vanes. The eaves are flared. The south wall has three shed roof dormers. A large garage door is located on both the east and west sides of the building. The interior of the barn consists of box stalls and horse stalls on the first floor. A hay loft along with storage rooms is located on the upper floor. The walls on the west side of the barn are showing noticeable deterioration.

Pumphouse, Contributing, 1932

The pumphouse, also called the "fire pump" on the architectural drawings, is a functional building with a puddled stucco and an imitation half timbered exterior. The building is 9' wide and 11' long. This architect designed building has a distinctive rolled edge on the roof similar to thatched cottages in England. The roof has a substantial overhang of 1'4". Actually the roof is covered with brown roll roofing. The foundation, which is partially submerged in a fish pond, was constructed from stone and concrete. The single entry into the building is through a vertical panel door with large strap hinges. The Ewing plans specify that the walls are to be constructed of paneled insulite board.

Pumphouse Dam, contributing, 1932

A substantial fish pond was formed when Annenberg had a dam constructed behind the guest cabins. This concrete feature spans the pond and has a concrete spillway. The concrete is beginning to fail.

Hydroelectric Plant, Contributing, 1933

The design for the hydroelectric plant building is very similar to the pumphouse. The hydroelectric plant has the same puddled stucco exterior with a half timbered exterior. The roof also has the distinctive rolled edges. Adjacent to the building is a round tower covered with wood shingles; the building and tower are connected by a large diameter pipe. The hydroelectric plant no longer functions. The building is 10'6" by 9'6".

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 10

Ranch A
Name of property
Crook Co., WY
County and State

=====
Hydroelectric Plant Dam and spillway, Contributing, 1933
The dam and spillway constructed for the hydroelectric system are made of concrete. It is difficult to measure the height or size of the dam because of the water in the pond adjacent to the feature.

Root Cellar, contributing, ca. 1933
The root cellar was constructed into the north facing slope of the canyon behind the garage. The door to the stairs is typical of the other log buildings with vertical panels and strap hinges. The structure is 8' high. Concrete retaining walls measuring 3'6" flank the door.

Stone retaining walls (2), Contributing, ca. 1930s
The stone walls were constructed to accommodate Annenberg's fishing needs and were probably constructed as retaining walls for fish ponds. The ponds themselves have been filled in but the walls remain. A flood in 1965 changed the topography of this area. The walls are stone, laid in rough courses and there is a substantial concrete cap on each wall. One of the walls has a metal gate identifying the Denver, Colorado manufacturer; it has a fish screen while the other does not. The wall with the gate measures 2'10" tall, 2'2" wide and 52'3' long with additional flares at each end of the wall that measure 7'6" long. The other wall is 54' long with the similar flared retaining walls although this retaining wall is higher and measures 4' tall.

Stone Arches (2), Contributing, ca. 1930s
The stone arches are distinctive architect-designed features of Ranch A. The architectural drawings for the arches included installing cattle guards beneath each arch. The arches are constructed of a concrete core with stone facing. The piers on each arch are battered to enhance the decorative effect of each arch and the piers end with a flat concrete cap. The 5' piers are faced with large coursed native stone. The stone in the upper arch, the object located close to Research and Development Building #1, was faced with coursed rubble while the lower arch consists solely of large coursed native stone. A cast bronze sign on each arch says "Ranch A". The arches are approximately 24' across. Modern vehicular traffic does not necessarily fit through the arches so they now sit beside the access road.

Lily Pond and canal, Contributing, ca. 1930s
The kidney shaped lily pond, now referred to as the trout pond, is 30' long at its longest point. The pond is about 3' deep and concrete was used to form the structure. A fountain made from real and imitation rock material is located in the middle. The pond is surrounded by upright sandstone rocks. Three large blue spruces enclose the area. Slate walkways also surround the pool and lead to other parts of the lawn in front of the lodge. This pond was noted on McKay's plans.

Research and Development Building #2, Non-contributing, 1967
Artistic concrete block was used in the construction of this utilitarian building. Banner and Associates designed this L-shaped building with a flat roof. The building is approximately 109' by 109'. Entry to the structure is on the west side and the double doors are covered by a canopy.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 11

Ranch A
Name of property
Crook Co., WY
County and State

=====

Garage behind R & D #2, Non-Contributing, ca. 1980s
The garage behind R & D#2 is constructed of plywood and corrugated metal roofing. Brown furring strips were added to highlight the building which measures 32'3" by 16'3".

Outhouse, Non-contributing, ca. 1980s.
The concrete block outhouse has a gable roof and measures 12'8" by 8'9".

Generator Shed, Non-Contributing, ca. 1970s
This small building is constructed of plywood and corrugated green roofing on a gable roof. Double doors provide access to the emergency generator that powers the R & D #2 in case of an emergency. The building's measurements are 8'2" by 8' and it is about 10' tall.

Guest Cabins/Government Housing, Non-contributing, ca. 1935, 1964.
Originally Annenberg had four small log cabins constructed to house guests outside the lodge. These originally consisted of a living room with a substantial fireplace, two bedrooms and a bath. In the 1960s these cabins were radically altered when government-financed additions to the front of the cabins and in essence created one large housing unit. The original log cabins can be viewed from the rear of the structure. Artistic concrete block was used to construct the addition. A new side gable roof was installed over the addition. The original cabins were designed by Ewing of South Dakota while the addition was designed by Laramie architect J. T. Banner and Associates. The building is now 45'3" wide and 235' long.

Garage/Shed, Non-contributing, ca. 1970s
The shed located across from the barn measures 77'6" by 36'4". It is constructed of painted plywood and corrugated metal roofing on the shed roof. The north side is open to accommodate the six stalls while the other sides are enclosed.

Smokehouse, Non-contributing, ca. 1960s
The brick smokehouse measures 4'10" by 5'5". The structure is approximately 7' tall and its galvanized metal roof has been smashed by a falling tree. The red brick has been laid in a common bond.

Small Fish Storage Building, Non-contributing, ca. 1960s
This gable roof structure was probably constructed during the governmental fish operations at Ranch A during the 1960s. The building measures approximately 18' by 14'. The building is covered with white asbestos siding and the only windows, which are double hung, are on the north side of the building. A door is located on the west side.

Concrete Block Pumphouse, Non-contributing, ca. 1960s
The building is sometimes referred to as a collection gallery. The building measures approximately 17'6" by 15'. It is constructed of concrete block that has been painted white. It has a flat roof and a single entry.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 12

Ranch A
Name of property
Crook Co., WY
County and State

=====

Research and Development #1, Non-Contributing, ca. 1964

A distinctive feature of this large building is its sawtooth roofline that kept the sun off the fish inside. The east facing part of the roof permitted sunlight to enter the building while the other part of the roof was covered with corrugated metal. The building was constructed with reddish artistic concrete block and is utilitarian in appearance. The building actually consists of thirteen distinct bays that relate to the sawtooth roof. There are three picture windows on the front. Metal garage doors and other entries are found on different sides. The interior is generally without partitions with the exception of a few offices near the front of the building. The building sits on a concrete slab and its overall measurements are 73' wide and 157' long. The building was referred to as the wet laboratory.

Trap/Skeet shelter, Non-contributing, ca. 1950s

The trap/skeet recreation area consists of a partially submerged structure covered with dirt, similar to some dugouts. A small hill is located behind the rough cut rock walls that extend for 6' and that were laid without mortar. The opening across the front is approximately 5' while the structure itself is approximately 3' high. For safety purposes, this area is enclosed by a fence because the structure is collapsing. The workmanship on this structure is unlike the Annenberg period buildings.

Concrete Raceways, Non-contributing, ca. 1960s

Two concrete raceways constructed for fishery operations are located down by the stream. The raceways are approximately 12' long and two feet high and are beginning to deteriorate. Other raceways in the immediate area have already been destroyed.

Fish Water Control System, Non-contributing, ca. 1960s

Behind R& D 1 there is a series of short concrete retaining walls designed for fish control.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 13

Ranch A
Name of property
Crook Co., WY
County and State

=====

Ranch A is architecturally significant because of its architectural design and exemplary log craftsmanship. Moses Annenberg, a wealthy newspaper publisher, hired South Dakota architect Ray Ewing to design a lavish vacation retreat; in the midst of the 1930s depression Ewing designed substantial rustic style log buildings. Even the utilitarian log buildings at Ranch A have a distinctive half-timber motif. The rustic log buildings are some of the finest "rustic style" architect-designed buildings in the state of Wyoming. The Juso Brothers, who crafted the logs, were masters at log craftsmanship. Therefore, it is the combination of design and craftsmanship that make Ranch A a significant historic district.

In the late nineteenth century architects began creating what is called a "rustic" style for vacation homes in the Adirondack Mountains of northern New York. Actually the inspiration for these rustic designs came from the simple vernacular or folk log cabins that were some of the first houses constructed in frontier areas. Architects combined the use of native materials, such as logs, timber and stone, with the log cabin idea. Further, they expanded the design to include the late nineteenth century use of space and ornamentation and created a style referred to as rustic. The National Park Service and architects who designed buildings for the parks, such as Robert Reamer, popularized the style. Reamer created highly imaginative structures such as Old Faithful Inn at Yellowstone, built in 1904, that is a substantial log building with rustic characteristics. Eventually the Park Service mandated the use of construction materials that were native to the surrounding environment. Park Service publications of the 1930s illustrated appropriate examples of rustic buildings.

Ray Ewing was aware of the popularity of the rustic style of architecture. Ewing very successfully created large log buildings that were well constructed and successful architecturally. The combination of the gable roof with the intersecting dormers is a significant feature of the lodge and garage and gives both buildings a distinctive appearance. Ewing designed a memorable interior space for the living room by employing an atrium surrounded by a mezzanine supported by log beams.

Ewing was a native of Nebraska, who was born in 1889, and received his education from several schools including: La Salle University of Chicago, the Nevada School of Mines and the South Dakota School of Mines and Technology. In 1920, he became a partner in the firm of Albion and Ewing located in Deadwood, South Dakota. He became the sole owner of the firm in 1932. Ewing's firm specialized in log construction and he frequently worked with the Juso Brothers Construction on many buildings in the Black Hills area. Among Ewing's commissions were: the Adams Museum and a log grandstand at the rodeo grounds in Deadwood. Ewing was civic minded and served as mayor of Deadwood on three different occasions and was also President of the Deadwood Chamber of Commerce. Ewing had a keen interest in history and served on the board of directors of the Adams Museum and even found the time to write a history on Deadwood.

Ewing relied heavily on the skills of log craftsmen, the Juso brothers. The father of the Juso brothers was actually born in Finland and he taught his sons techniques of log craftsmanship. The elder Juso became blind but felt it

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 14

Ranch A
Name of property
Crook Co., WY
County and State

=====

was very important to train his sons. The Juso Brothers themselves were born in South Dakota in the Black Hills area. William, Albert, George, Nick and a younger brother Tom all worked at Ranch A. With axes and 6 foot crosscut saws, the Jusos felled the logs themselves and then peeled the bark from the trees. The logs were left for about 6 months after being cut to dry out. Using traditional techniques, the Jusos, carved the underside of each log so it would easily rest on the of the next log. Instead of using chinking, the Jusos used oakum to seal the space between the logs. The Jusos shaped the ends of the logs at the corners as well as around openings such as doors and windows. The full dovetail notching at the corners of the first floor clearly illustrates their noteworthy skill.

Family members share stories that indicate the dedication of the craftsmen. Supposedly the Juso Brothers endured substantial hardships such as severe cold weather when they were working on Ranch A. The brothers collaborated with Ewing on other projects such as the log grandstand at Deadwood.

To complete the "western" appearance of his vacation retreat Annenberg commissioned noted furniture designer Thomas Molesworth to furnish Ranch A. Molesworth was a native of Kansas and attended the Art Institute of Chicago. While in school he became familiar with innovative types of furniture. His schooling emphasized a principle of unity of design where the architecture and furnishings all complement each other and work together. He combined the Adirondack rustic style with regional elements of the West to create a distinctive motif for the lodge. Although most of the Molesworth furniture is no longer kept in the lodge, his light fixtures illustrate his style.

Moses Annenberg hired some of the most skilled designers and craftsmen of the region to construct Ranch A. As a result Ranch A has numerous amenities in spite of the fact that this property was constructed during the height of the American depression. Annenberg had a hydroelectric plant built for power. He had a pumphouse beside his own fish pond. The lodge had eight bedrooms but four additional cabins were built for guests. Even his servant's quarters located above the garage were spacious and attractive. While the federal government was sponsoring publicly funded work programs during the 1930s, in the private sector Annenberg employed numerous people to build and maintain Ranch A. According to an oral history, Annenberg was insulted when Crook County did not charge him enough in taxes for his luxurious Ranch A (Matthew).

Annenberg was born in Prussia and immigrated to the United States and lived in Chicago. His family was poor and Annenberg started selling newspapers at an early age. A very ambitious man, Annenberg ingratiated himself to William Randolph Hearst, the newspaper magnate. Quickly Annenberg rose in the Hearst organization and Hearst moved Annenberg to Milwaukee. There Annenberg astutely invested in real estate and started his own businesses. By the 1920s, he specialized in supplying information about horse racing to various interested parties; this information included publications such as the "Racing Form" as well as information distributed by wire on the day of the race. Annenberg bought other publications including: "Screen Guide", "Radio Guide", "Official Detective Stories", and New York's Morning Telegraph", "Miami Tribune" and they too

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 15

Ranch A
Name of property
Crook Co., WY
County and State

=====
prospered. In 1936 Annenberg purchased the prestigious newspaper, the Philadelphia Inquirer. Partisan battles occurred in news print and the Inquirer reflected the Republican viewpoint. That same year, Annenberg let the Democratic Governor of South Dakota use Ranch A for visiting dignitaries. By the late 1930s, Moses Annenberg was one of the richest men in America. Annenberg's business practices were scrutinized by the federal government and in 1940 he was convicted of income tax evasion and sent to prison in Lewisville, Pennsylvania. Annenberg died in 1941 and his heirs sold Ranch A the following year.

Governor Nels Smith with two partners bought Ranch A in 1942. For the next twenty years a variety of people owned Ranch A and used the property as a dude ranch. Ranch A was featured in "National Geographic" in 1956 as a western resort. Ranch A was not profitable as a dude ranch and in 1963 the federal government purchased the property for fish operations.

The Fish and Wildlife Service constructed a fish genetics laboratory at Ranch A to study salmonid genetics. Research and Development Building #1 was part of the fish genetics operation. The fish genetics laboratory was phased out beginning in 1979 and was replaced by the fish diet development center. During various periods, the lodge was used for offices and a laboratory was constructed in the basement. The Wyoming Game and Fish Department established a hatchery at Ranch A but is abandoning the site in 1995.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 16

Ranch A
Name of property
Crook Co., WY
County and State

=====

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10

Page 17

Ranch A

Name of property

Crook Co, WY

County and State

UTM references/ Tinton, WY-S.DAK. & Red Canyon Creek, WY 7.5' USGS
Quad maps.

	Easting	Northing
A.	570570E	4927280N
B.	570980E	4927160N
C.	571020E	4926890N
D.	570350E	4925900N
E.	569580E	4926100N

Verbal Boundary Description

The Ranch A Historic District is located in Sand Creek Valley, approximately four miles SSW of Beulah, Wyoming. The District includes portions of Sections 18 and 19, Township 52 North, Range 60 West; and Sections 13 and 24, Township 52 North, Range 61 West in Crook County, Wyoming.

The boundary for this historic district is defined by the natural contours of the landscape which surround the property. The boundary encompasses all historically significant structures associated with the ranch complex.

UTM Reference Point A is situated at an arbitrary point along the 4200' contour line on the western margin of Sand Creek valley. This point is approximately 950' (290 meters) WNW of Sand Creek.

UTM Reference Point B is located at a bridge crossing Sand Creek. This point is about 1445' (440 meters) ESE of Point A.

UTM Reference Point C is approximately 885' south of Point B at the intersection of the 4000' contour line and a NW-SE running fenceline east of Sand Creek.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10

Page 18

Ranch A
Name of property
Crook Co., WY
County and State

From UTM Reference Point C, the District boundary extends approximately 1.6 miles (2.6 kilometers) along the 4000' contour line to Point D. This contour line marks the eastern boundary of the District.

UTM Reference Point D is located where the 4000' contour line meets a small ridge spur overlooking Sand Creek valley to the west. This point is about 790' (240 meters) east of Sand Creek.

From Reference Point D, the boundary extends about 1/2 mile WNW to UTM Reference Point E. Point E is located at the 4200' contour line near the crest of a locally prominent ridge spur that overlooks Sand Creek valley to the east.

From UTM Reference Point E, the District boundary follows the 4200' contour line in a generally northeast direction for about two miles (3.3 kilometers). This contour line marks the western boundary of the District.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The Ranch A Historic District is located on Sand Creek, in a canyon setting. The steep cliffs on either side of the complex contribute significantly to the dramatic visual impact of the district and its integrity of setting, location, feeling and association. When visiting the site it is easy to imagine a wealthy businessman constructing this elaborate facility as a secret hideaway in Wyoming. This is a well protected, out of the way place. The rim rock of the canyon walls define the viewshed from every part of the facility and provide a logical district boundary along natural contour lines. To avoid inclusion of extensive extraneous acreage the stone arches, which historically defined the property and contribute to the sense of time and place, were used as end boundaries to mark the northern and southern extent of the Historic District.