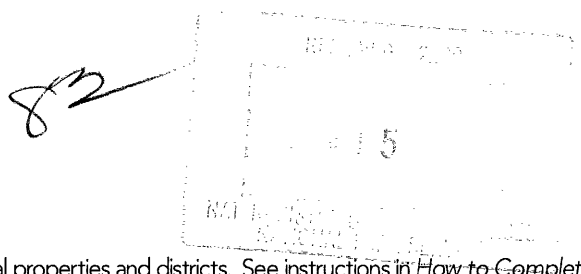


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 an 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 Jackson Park Town Site Addition Brick Row
other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number 615, 635 and 677 South Third Street not for publication n/a
city or town Lander vicinity n/a
state Wyoming code WY county Fremont code 013 zip code 82520

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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] Signature of certifying official 1/13/03 date

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

State or Federal agency or bureau

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

 Signature of commenting or other official date

State or Federal agency or bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
 entered in the National Register 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] Signature of Keeper 2/27/03 date of action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

private x building(s) x
public - local _____ district _____
public - state _____ site _____
public - federal _____ structure _____
object _____

	Contributing	Noncontributing
buildings	<u> 5 </u>	<u> 0 </u>
sites	<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>
structures	<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>
objects	<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>
Total	<u> 5 </u>	<u> 0 </u>

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
 n/a

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
615 South Third: DOMESTIC: single dwelling
635 South Third: DOMESTIC: single dwelling
677 South Third: DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
615 South Third: DOMESTIC: single dwelling
635 South Third: DOMESTIC: single dwelling
677 South Third: DOMESTIC: hotel

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
Bungalow / Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation concrete
walls brick
roof asphalt/wood shingle
other _____

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)

- 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

Period of Significance

1917 - 1952

Significant Dates

1917 (construction of 615 South Third)

1919 (construction of 635 and 677 South Third)

Significant Person

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect / Builder

615 and 677 South Third: unknown

635 South Third: Dan Packard

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
- Federal agency
- local government
- university
- other _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 12 685320 4743960 (615 South Third)
zone easting northing2 12 685300 4743940 (635 South Third)
zone easting northing3 12 685320 4743900 (677 South Third)
zone easting northing**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ms. Susan Schoenorganization n/a date 15 May 2002street & number 615 South Third Street telephone 307-332-8126city or town Lander state Wyoming zip code 82520

Additional Documentation

submit the following items with the completed form

Continuation Sheets**Maps**A **USGS map** (7½ or 15 minute series) indicating the property's locationA **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

see continuation sheet

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

section number 7 page 1

JACKSON PARK TOWN SITE ADDITION BRICK ROW Fremont County, Wyoming

Constructed in 1917 and 1919, the Jackson Park Town Site Addition Brick Row is comprised of three 1½-story, brick houses and two detached frame garages located six blocks south of historic downtown Lander and one block west of the Middle Fork of the Popo Agie river. The five buildings are located at 615, 635 and 677 South Third Street, Lander, Wyoming, in a primarily residential setting. Presently, #615 and #635 are single-family dwellings and #677 operates as a bed and breakfast and single-family dwelling. Following are descriptions of the three properties:

615 South Third Street (1917)

Summary characteristics: This building was constructed for Alexander (Scotty) Johnston, well-known pioneer sheep rancher and founder of the successful Johnston Sheep Company. The structure is a 1½-story, brick dwelling with an asymmetrical façade and rectangular plan. The steep front-gabled roof, with two large projecting sidewall dormers, is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The dormer gable ends are finished in wood shingles. The façade features a full-width front porch with hipped roof, boxed columns, corner entry and a large bay window with lug sills of rough-cut sandstone. Sandstone lug sills are used on all windows throughout the house with the exception of two newly added windows on the enclosed back porch. The interior reflects the Arts and Crafts style including oak woodwork and built-in cabinetry. The house faces east on the northwest corner of Cliff and South Third Streets on three lots lined entirely with mature cottonwood trees. A detached garage that reflects the house's style is set slightly behind the house off its southwest corner and is accessible from Cliff Street. The property is in excellent condition and has undergone very few alterations since its construction.

Façade: The façade walls, porch and remaining sides are constructed of red brick laid in running bond. The partial foundation, of poured concrete, is visible by less than two feet on the front and sides. All sides feature a water table—located about two feet above grade—constructed of brown brick. A hipped roof supported by boxed wood columns covers the full-width front porch. Rough-cut sandstone slabs cap the enclosed porch and stoop railings. Concrete steps, to the side, lead to a corner entry featuring a paneled oak door with eight beveled lights and one sidelight, also of beveled glass. A white aluminum storm door was added in 2001. A large bay window with decorative brickwork and continuous lug sill flanks the front entry. Triple-ganged, one-over-one double-hung windows with a continuous lug sill are located directly above the porch roof. Gable trim includes wood shingles and horizontal banding. The cornice is boxed with overhanging eaves, crown molding and return. Asphalt shingles sheath the roof, which was originally covered with wood shingles.

North elevation: A substantial bay window with decorative brickwork featuring three nine-over-one double-hung windows highlights the first-floor level. A low-pitched hipped roof with boxed cornice covers this bay. A tall brick sidewall chimney is located off-center on the front slope. A single double-hung window, one light over one, with plain lintel and lug sill, is at the back corner of the first level. Directly above the bay roof is a triple gang of one-over-one double-hung windows with continuous lug sill. The gabled dormer is finished in wood shingles.

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JACKSON PARK TOWN SITE ADDITION BRICK ROW Fremont County, Wyoming

Rear elevation: Wood steps with a railing lead to the back entrance of the building through an enclosed porch. The back steps, and steps leading to the south entrance of the enclosed porch, were reconstructed in-kind in 1999 and do not compromise the overall integrity of the building. A single double-hung window, one light over one, with plain lintel and lug sill is the only window on the first level of the rear elevation. On the second-floor level, centered in the gable end, is a pair of one-over-one double-hung windows with continuous lug sill. A single one-over-one double-hung window is located next to the paired window. Gable trim includes wood shingles and horizontal banding.

South elevation: Midway on the first level is a pair of one-over-one double-hung windows with plain lintel and continuous sill. Near the front slope is a doorway that leads to the basement. It features a one-light, three-panel wood door. Positioned at the back slope is an enclosed porch. This was originally screened, but in 1999 was winterized with the addition of two nine-light casement windows. Wood steps lead to the porch entry through a wood-framed screen door and a five-panel wood door. A small double-hung window, one light over one, sides the porch. On the second-floor level, directly above the paired double-hung windows is a triple gang of one-over-one double-hung windows, flanked by a small double-hung window, one light over one, both with plain lintels and lug sills. The gabled dormer is finished in wood shingles.

Interior: The interior showcases oak woodwork, wood floors, built-in cabinetry, and two colonnaded bookcases that separate the parlor from the living room and the living room from the dining room. Highlighting the dining room is a large craftsman-style oak china cabinet with leaded glass. The kitchen, family room and small bath are located at the rear of the house. A bracketed staircase constructed of oak is located at the front entry and accesses the second level, where there are four bedrooms and a full bath with original cast iron tub and pedestal sink.

635 South Third Street (1919)

Summary characteristics: Lander carpenter Dan Packard constructed this building for Leslie Read, grandson of pioneer Lander merchant and banker, Major Noyes Baldwin. The building is a 1½-story-brick dwelling in the Arts and Crafts bungalow style, with asymmetrical façade and rectangular plan. The side-gabled roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles, with gable ends finished in wood shingles. The façade features a cut-away front porch and gabled dormer. The interior is in the Arts and Crafts style, featuring oak floors and pine woodwork. Flanked by #615 to the north and #677 to the south, the house fronts east on South Third Street on three tree-lined residential lots. A detached two-car garage sided with tongue-in-grove boards is located off the rear of the building and is accessible from the alley south of the lots. The property is in excellent condition, with only minor additions to its original appearance.

Façade: The concrete basement walls are visible by approximately two feet on the façade and sides, and is covered with red stucco. The front elevation and sides are constructed of blonde brick laid in running bond. Brown brick is used for the stoop and porch railings as well as flat arches and sills on all first-floor

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Continuation Sheet

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JACKSON PARK TOWN SITE ADDITION BRICK ROW Fremont County, Wyoming

windows, with the exception of the rear kitchen window. The façade features a gang of three one-over-one double-hung windows and a cutaway front porch. Covered by the main roof, this porch has a battered brick pedestal at the corner. At the back of the porch are a pair of one-over-one double-hung windows. The side-gabled roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles and features exposed rafter tails and knee braces. The dormer walls are finished in lapped siding and the gable is finished in wood shingles. There is a pair of double-hung windows, one light over one, centered on the dormer; they are flanked by single double-hung windows, one light over one, that extend slightly beyond the paired windows.

North elevation: This elevation features entry to the building off the porch through a doorway featuring a craftsman-style paneled door with stained glass. Flanking this doorway is a one-over-one double-hung window. Also on the first-floor level is a pair of one-over-one double-hung windows centered in the elevation. A double-hung window, one light over one, is located near the rear of the house. Centered in the gable on the second-floor level are triple-ganged, one-over-one double-hung windows, with slip sill and decorative wood molding. The gable end is finished in wood shingles.

Rear elevation: On the first level, near the northwest corner, is a single double-hung window, one light over one. Next to this is a small window that originally contained double-hung sash but was changed to glass block to add privacy for the bathroom. Also on the first-floor level is a 15-foot-by-8-foot kitchen extension, built in 1989. The addition was constructed on a concrete block foundation with the walls finished in wood shingles and features a large picture window and gabled roof. Located on the upper level is a gable dormer that was also added in 1989. The dormer showcases triple-ganged double-hung windows; one light over one, and is finished in wood shingles. The design and materials used for the kitchen and dormer additions are sympathetic to the house's original Arts and Crafts styling and do not compromise the overall integrity of the building.

South elevation: A large, shed-roofed bay window with triple-ganged, one-over-one double-hung windows is centered on the first-floor level and highlights this elevation. At the front slope is an end wall chimney that is flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows. Near the rear slope are concrete steps that lead to the back entry through a newly added glass door. Next to this entry are paired double-hung windows, one light over one. Access to the basement is provided on this elevation through a one-light, five-panel door, with a six-light wood storm. Centered on the gable on the second-floor level are triple-ganged double-hung windows, one light over one, with slip sill and decorative wood molding. The gable end is finished in wood shingles.

Interior: The interior reflects modest Arts and Crafts styling, with oak flooring and pine woodwork in its original finish. The first level includes an upgraded kitchen, dining room, living room, bedroom, bath and den. The upper level consists of three large bedrooms and one bathroom that was built as part of the 1989 dormer addition.

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JACKSON PARK TOWN SITE ADDITION BRICK ROW Fremont County, Wyoming

677 South Third Street (1919)

Summary characteristics: Successful flockmaster and owner of Brower Lumber Company, Frank S. Brower had this grand home constructed in 1919. The building is a 1½-story brick Arts and Crafts bungalow with rectangular plan and symmetrical façade. The center clipped gabled roof with large side dormers is sheathed with wood shingles. The façade features a partially enclosed square wraparound porch with a center entry flanked by large stained glass cottage windows. The interior reflects Arts and Crafts styling, including oak woodwork, wainscoting and built-in buffet. The building fronts east on the southwest corner of South Third and Cascade Streets on three lots containing several mature blue spruce trees and manicured perennial gardens. An attached garage sets off the rear of the building and is accessible from Cascade Street. The house is in excellent condition and appears much as it did when first constructed.

Façade: The façade walls, porch and remaining sides are constructed of brown brick laid in running bond. The concrete basement walls are visible by less than one foot on the front and sides. A low-pitched hipped roof with overhanging eaves covers the square wraparound porch and is supported by six battered brick pedestals with decorative arches. Concrete and brick steps lead to the center entry that is flanked by large cottage windows with stained glass decorative headers. The entry is through a craftsman-style paneled door with stained glass insert. One-third of the porch was enclosed around 1935 using eight-light casement windows. Due to special attention to detail and fine craftsmanship, this alteration does not compromise the overall integrity or character of the building. Centered in the gable end are paired windows with eight-over-one double-hung sash, capped with decorative molding. These are flanked by two small triangular specialty windows trimmed with decorative wood molding. The gable end is finished in stucco and the gable clipped to form a jerkinhead. The cornice is boxed and the roof covered with wood shingles.

North elevation: Dominating the north elevation is a substantial bay that contains a large, ten-over-one double-hung window ganged with two smaller windows of similar design. A large end-wall brick chimney is located at the front slope toward the front of the house. This is flanked by three double-hung windows, four lights over four. Located at the back slope are two one-over-one double-hung windows; next to these is the side entry, which features a paneled wood door with wood storm. Centered in the gable on the second-floor level is a pair of eight-over-one double-hung windows capped with decorative wood molding. Flanking these are two small triangular specialty windows mirroring the design of the pair on the façade.

Rear elevation: A brick attached two-car garage similar in design to the home is located off the rear corner of the building. There is also a large enclosed porch, with hipped roof and six double-hung windows, four lights over four. Centered in the gable on the second-floor level is a newly added picture window, flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows with decorative molding. The gable end is finished in stucco. The picture window replaces French doors that had opened to an upper-level back porch that was removed for structural reasons.

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 JACKSON PARK TOWN SITE ADDITION BRICK ROW Fremont County, Wyoming

South elevation: This elevation features a bay window similar in design and location to the bay window on the north elevation. Near the rear slope are triple-ganged double-hung windows, one light over one, and siding these are two single double-hung windows, six lights over one. The gabled dormer also matches the dormer on the north elevation.

Interior: The first floor is comprised of a large living room, formal dining room with built-in buffet, a sitting room, kitchen, bedroom, bath, and oak center hall staircase. Details include oak flooring, oak wainscoting, pocket doors and ten-foot-high ceilings with elaborate crown molding. The upper level features three bedrooms off a large reading area and three bathrooms.

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JACKSON PARK TOWN SITE ADDITION BRICK ROW Fremont County, Wyoming

The Jackson Park Town Site Addition Brick Row consists of three locally prominent brick houses (with out-buildings) constructed in 1917 and 1919. Built during a period of robust community growth for Lander, they derive significance from their architectural accomplishment and noteworthy state of preservation. These houses are the direct result of Lander's growth period of 1906-1920 and serve as an exceptional example of early community development and prosperity. Contextually, construction of the Row relates to events associated with the arrival of the Chicago & North Western Railroad in 1906, passage of the new Homestead Act of 1909, and emergence of economic stimuli related to World War I. The buildings making up the Row were constructed for, and occupied by, successful Lander businessmen Alexander (Scotty) Johnston, Leslie W. Read and Frank S. Brower—all of whom profited directly from these history-making events and built modern brick homes that reflected their elevated social standing.

These were not the first ostentatious residences built in Lander. Beginning with the Fred Noble House in 1893, other large houses had previously been built further north on Third Street, distinguishing the street as Lander's premier residential neighborhood. The Noble House and roughly a half dozen similar residential dwellings are most closely associated with 19th century frontier settlement in Lander. Their late Victorian design reflects the prevailing architectural aesthetic in Wyoming and America. In contrast, the Arts and Crafts design and detailing displayed by the three houses in the Jackson Park Row reflects a more modernistic architectural idiom, in keeping with evolving tastes of the early 20th century. The qualities that contribute to the Row's significance—and set it apart architecturally from other houses built during the period in Lander—are their design and craftsmanship, brick construction, integrity, row arrangement, and their size. The majority of other homes built in Lander during the same period are modest stucco-over-brick residences or wood-frame homes finished in clapboard or tongue-in-groove siding. Construction of large dignified brick homes, such as those in the Row, that highlighted outstanding craftsmanship and emphasized traits of the Arts and Crafts movement, established a new standard of architectural expression not seen in Lander before 1917. The three houses on this Row maintain exceptional interior and exterior integrity. And as a group their architectural coherence is unparalleled in this small town. They are thus eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for their embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of the Arts and Crafts Movement in Lander.

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JACKSON PARK TOWN SITE ADDITION BRICK ROW Fremont County, Wyoming

Located in remote central Wyoming along the picturesque Wind River Mountains, Lander has a present-day population of roughly 7,500. "In the very early days the Lander Valley was explored by a variety of trappers and mountain men in 1820, 1830 and 1838. The first settlers arrived in 1867 and 1868 with Major Noyes Baldwin building a trading post."⁽¹⁾ There was a problem with these new settlers, as the land they laid claim to was actually on the Wind River Indian Reservation. Thus they were forced to move out. Later, in 1872, Camp Brown, the post overseeing the reservation, was moved 15 miles north to the site of present-day Fort Washakie. During this same year Chief Washakie agreed to sell all of the land south of the North Fork of the Popo Agie River, opening up the Lander Valley to Anglo settlement. In 1875 the U.S. Government opened a post office, and the town was renamed from Pushroot to Lander after engineer Fredrick W. Lander who laid out and oversaw the construction of the Lander Cut-off of the Oregon Trail. The town experienced slow but steady expansion throughout the rest of the 1870s, 1880s and 1890s. In September 1906 considerable impetus was given the city with the arrival of the Chicago & North Western Railroad, which brought with it added population and aided materially with the development of the community. The town underwent additional population expansion with the new Homestead Act of 1909 that increased allowable land for homesteaders to 320 acres. Between 1905 and 1915 the population nearly doubled from 956 to 1,726. Further economic stimulus began in 1915 when local sheep ranchers began supplying wool in great quantities to east coast distributors to be used for World War I.

Monetarily benefiting from these important early 20th century economic catalysts, Johnston, Read and Brower constructed a row of stately new homes on South Third Street, establishing the best-known residential development in Lander of the period. The first house in the row—615 South Third— was built in 1917 for Alexander (Scotty) Johnston. A native of Argyllshire, Scotland, Johnston had moved to Lander in 1901 and immediately engaged himself in the sheep business. By 1903 he acquired his main ranch on Twin Creek outside Lander and subsequently established the Johnston Sheep Company. During this period, "many cattlemen were opposed to the introduction of sheep to public land and several sheepherders were murdered during conflicts over grass and thousands of sheep slaughtered."⁽²⁾ It goes without saying that Johnston's sheep ranching endeavor took a great bit of courage. However, through his bravery he persevered during the early years, and around 1906 he formed a partnership with his brother Donald Johnston, creating the Johnston Brothers Sheep Company. The arrival of the Chicago & North Western Railroad in 1906 provided considerable momentum to their operation by providing the ability to ship wool to a larger market.

This new and rising operation received its most significant financial advance with the advent of World War I. Beginning in July 1915, local flockmasters started shipping a carload of wool per day to the east coast, earning on average 25 cents a clip (the product of a single shearing of sheep), 8 cents more per clip than the previous year. In 1916, with things heating up in the war, Fremont County sheep ranchers received for their wool roughly 30 cents a clip, the record for that year or any other year to date. The record for a clip of wool was again broken in June 1917 when it reached 55¼ cents a clip, a threefold increase since the start of the war. Headlines in the *Wyoming State Journal* on June 15, 1917, read "Fremont County Wool Sold For Record-Breaking Prices." The Johnston Brothers received a company high of 55½ cents a clip. Some loads being shipped out weighed as much as 42,000 pounds. With fresh proceeds from the wartime windfall,

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JACKSON PARK TOWN SITE ADDITION BRICK ROW Fremont County, Wyoming

Alexander Johnston began construction in November 1917 of an elegant new house on South Third Street. For a town with a population of roughly 2,000, his large brick residence was a notable structure. Having a home in Lander allowed Johnston's family to winter in town and his children to attend Lander public schools. While living here, Johnston was an active member of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, board member of the Lander Vocational High School, and an upstanding citizen of Lander until his death in 1929 from Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

For the Leslie Read Family, well-known Lander carpenter and craftsman Dan Packard constructed the second house in the Row—635 South Third—in 1919. Read was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, and his family resided there until he was eight, moving to Lander in 1891 after the death of his father. Read's grandfather was pioneer merchant and banker Major Noyes Baldwin; it was in the Baldwin store in downtown Lander that Read was first introduced to the retail business. After learning the ropes in the family store, Read broke out on his own in 1906. He joined with Walter Oswald to establish the Oswald and Read men's furnishing store, located at the corner of South Third and Main Streets. Supplying men's clothing, saddles and ropes, this business flourished as a result of the new influx of people brought by the railroad's 1906 arrival and the new homesteaders streaming in after the new Homestead Act of 1909. As a result of his success, Read built a new house on South Third Street immediately south of the Johnston house. The October 3, 1919, edition of the *Wyoming State Journal* described the new Read residence as a "fine new home." Mr. Read was a Lander City Council member for many years and served as director of Lander Pioneer Days; it is unclear as to the exact dates of his service in both positions. Mr. Read and his family resided in the home until around 1924.

The Brower House at 677 South Third, also completed in 1919, was the third and final home built in the Jackson Park Town Site Addition Brick Row. In 1888, Frank S. Brower moved to Lander from his boyhood home of Emporia, Kansas, when the town was still in "frontier clothes." Working everything from "skinning mules" to "tending bars", he eventually settled into herding sheep in 1891. Brower faced the same initial obstacles from cattle ranchers that Alexander Johnston had, but he too remained on the job until he had built up one of the largest sheep operations in Fremont County.⁽³⁾ Like the Johnston Brothers Sheep Company, Brower's well-established operation received unprecedented monetary gains with the sale of wool for textile use related to World War I. Brower profited greatly from the major rises in wool prices of 1915, 1916 and 1917. Further successful business interest of Brower includes ownership of the Brower Lumber Company, which he purchased in 1906. Located near the railroad yards at North 1st and Washakie Streets, this popular business was situated in the ideal position to prosper when homesteaders started arriving by train. In order to devote full-time to his lumber interest, Brower disposed of his livestock operation in 1918 for a reported \$100,000. Using proceeds from his flourishing lumber company and profits from the sale of his livestock interest, he built a luxurious house on South Third Street as a tribute to his wife. While living in the home, Mr. Brower was a member of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association and president of the Lander Commercial Club. He was serving as the mayor of Lander at the time of his death in 1927.

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JACKSON PARK TOWN SITE ADDITION BRICK ROW Fremont County, Wyoming

After the completion of the Brower House in 1919, few other grand brick homes were built in the Lander community. Factors associated with the change can be attributed to ensuing economic slowdown connected with the end of World War I, the Wyoming national bank failures of 1924 and the Great Depression. While the town benefited from oil and mining interests during the boom period as well, the community depended for the most part on the agriculture and livestock industries. Unfortunately, by the end of 1920 "the peak in prosperity had passed with western agriculture and the economy began reeling from the severe contraction as overproduced agriculture commodities competed for a seemingly bottomless floor."⁽⁴⁾ By 1924 the Wyoming national banks began to fail, followed by state and private banks, and suddenly in the same year Wyoming was overtaken by the worst drought on record. The effects of these events, followed by the Great Depression, brought an end to the affluent times of the early 20th century in the Lander community and Wyoming. Consequently, the closing stages of the era brought the end to the construction of additional finely crafted brick family homes. Today, the Row serves as one of the finest reflections of affluent Lander residential growth that developed at the height of the first boom and bust period of early 20th century Lander.

Footnotes:

- 1) Guenther, *Wind River Mountaineer*, pp.17.
- 2) Lander, *Wyoming History Guide*, pp. 2.
- 3) *Midwest Review*, pp.76.
- 4) Huntoon, *Annals of Wyoming*, pp 36, 38, & 41.

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JACKSON PARK TOWN SITE ADDITION BRICK ROW Fremont County, Wyoming

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JACKSON PARK TOWN SITE ADDITION BRICK ROW Fremont County, Wyoming

Verbal Boundary Description:

615 South Third Street is located within the SE Quarter of Section 18, Township 33N, Range 99W, on the north 100' of Lots 1, 2 and 3, Block 46 of the Jackson Park Town Site Addition, City of Lander, Fremont County, Wyoming.

635 South Third Street is located within the SE Quarter of Section 18, Township 33N, Range 99W, on the south 50' of Lots 1, 2 and 3, Block 46 of the Jackson Park Town Site Addition, City of Lander, Fremont County, Wyoming.

677 South Third Street is located within the SE Quarter of Section 18, Township 33N, Range 99W, on Lots 18, 19 and 20, Block 46 of the Jackson Park Town Site Addition, City of Lander, Fremont County, Wyoming.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries for the nominated area coincide with the legal and historical boundaries for the three properties.

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JACKSON PARK TOWN SITE ADDITION BRICK ROW Fremont County, Wyoming

Property Owners:

name/title Donald and Susan Schoen
street & number 615 South Third Street telephone 307-332-8126
city or town Lander state Wyoming zip code 82520

name/title Diane Springford
street & number 635 South Third Street telephone 307-332-2905
city or town Lander state Wyoming zip code 82520

name/title Marvin and Joanne Brown
street & number 677 South Third Street telephone 307-332-8253
city or town Lander state Wyoming zip code 82520