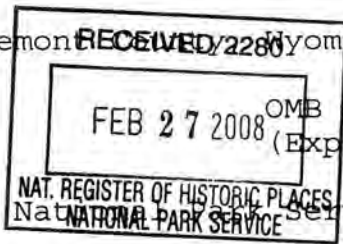


USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form

T Cross Ranch Rural Historic District, Fremont Wyoming



NPS Form 10-900 (Rev. Aug. 2002)

OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 1-31-2009)

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

Resub.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name T Cross Ranch

other names/site number Hermitage

2. Location

street & number not for publication

city or town Dubois vicinity X

state Wyoming code WY county Fremont code 013

zip code 82513

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 X statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mary M Hopkins Signature of certifying official

2/21/2008 Date

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form

T Cross Ranch Rural Historic District, Fremont County, Wyoming

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

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this 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

James Y. Clifton 4-11-08

___ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

T Cross Ranch Rural Historic District, Fremont County, Wyoming

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. Aug. 2002)

OMB No. 1024-0018
(Expires 1-31-2009)

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name T Cross Ranch

other names/site number Hermitage

2. Location

street & number _____ not for
publication _____

city or town Dubois vicinity X
state Wyoming code _____ county Fremont code _____
zip code 82513

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.)

Mary M. Hopkins
Signature of certifying official

August 9, 2007
Date

Kevin L. Huston
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

September 24, 2007

T Cross Ranch Rural Historic District, Fremont County, Wyoming

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

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

Jeri Lieberman, Heritage Program Ldr, Rocky Mtn Region, USDA, FS
State or Federal agency and Bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this 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 of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form

T Cross Ranch Rural Historic District, Fremont County, Wyoming

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
16	5	buildings
2	—	sites
10	—	structures
<u>12</u>	—	objects
40	5	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

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

T Cross Ranch Rural Historic District, Fremont County, Wyoming

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Single dwelling</u>
	<u>Secondary structure</u>
<u>Recreation and Culture</u>	<u>Outdoor recreation</u>
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Animal facility</u>
	<u>Agricultural outbuilding</u>
	<u>Agricultural field</u>
	<u>Irrigation facility</u>
	<u>Fishing site</u>
<u>Transportation</u>	<u>Road related</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Recreation and Culture</u>	Sub: <u>Outdoor recreation</u>
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Animal facility</u>
	<u>Agricultural outbuilding</u>
	<u>Agricultural field</u>
	<u>Irrigation facility</u>
	<u>Fishing site</u>
<u>Transportation</u>	<u>Road related</u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Other: log cabin
 Other: board and batten

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: stone: sandstone/limestone; concrete
 Roof: wood; log; asphalt
 Walls: wood; log
 Other: _____

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

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form

T Cross Ranch Rural Historic District, Fremont County, Wyoming

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: 1918-1957

Significant Dates

1918: Patent Application Filed by Henry M. Seipt

1926: Grant of Homestead Patent to Henry M. Seipt

1929: Sale to Robert S. Cox

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder Seipt, Henry M.
Cox, Robert S.

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

T Cross Ranch Rural Historic District, Fremont County, Wyoming

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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.) See 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: T Cross Research and Education Corporation, P.O. Box 863, Crowheart, Wyoming 82512

Primary Location of Photographs:

Collier photograph negatives are housed at the State Historic Preservation Office, 2301 Central Avenue, Cheyenne, WY 82002.

Seipt photograph prints are in the possession of Robert Seipt, 414 E Pine St, Riverton, WY 82501-2630 and in digital form at T Cross Research and Education Corporation, P.O. Box 863, Crowheart, Wyoming 82512

Willey photographs are in digital form with the Dubois Museum and T Cross Research and Education Corporation, P.O. Box 863, Crowheart, Wyoming 82512

Ewers, Berman, Chapman, and Goodall photographs are in digital form with T Cross Research and Education Corporation, P.O. Box 863, Crowheart, Wyoming 82512

Cox journals, newsletters, and additional reference materials are house with T Cross Research and Education Corporation, P.O. Box 863, Crowheart, Wyoming 82512

T Cross Ranch Rural Historic District, Fremont County, Wyoming

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10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property 260 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)
See continuation sheets.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) See continuation sheets.

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

=====

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form

T Cross Ranch Rural Historic District, Fremont County, Wyoming

11. Form Prepared By

=====

name/title Susan J. Berman; Richard C. McGinity
organization T Cross Research and Education Corporation date July 2007

street & number 8526 US Highway 26 telephone 307 486 2210
city or town Crowheart state WY zip code 82512

=====

Additional Documentation

=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

Map 1: T Cross Rural Historic District: District Boundaries and Contributing Elements

Map 2: T Cross Rural Historic District: Central Buildings and Structures

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the buildings and structures in the District, along with a key to their location on Maps 1 and 2, are referenced throughout the nomination. The sources of negatives or digital files are indicated in Section 9.

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

Guide to photographs of contributing and non-contributing elements and photographs of historical interest

Maps 3-8: Evolution of road and trail network in vicinity of T Cross Ranch Rural Historic District from 1920 to 2006

1914 Survey of tract No 2-3001; H.E.S. 245

Samples of Hermitage promotional material produced by Henry Seipt @1923

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form

T Cross Ranch Rural Historic District, Fremont County, Wyoming

=====
Property Owner
=====

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

name T Cross Ranch, LLC

street & number P.O. Box 863 telephone 307 455 2206

city or town Dubois state Wyoming zip code 82513

name USDA Forest Service

street & number 1400 Independence Avenue SW telephone 202 205 8333

city or town Washington state DC zip code 20250-0003

name The Nature Conservancy

street & number 4245 North Fairfax Drive, Suite 100 telephone 703 841 5300

city or town Arlington state Virginia zip code 22203-1606

=====
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.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to range from approximately 18 hours to 36 hours depending on several factors including, but not limited to, how much documentation may already exist on the type of property being nominated and whether the property is being nominated as part of a Multiple Property Documentation Form. In most cases, it is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form to meet minimum National Register documentation requirements. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

T Cross Ranch Historic District, Fremont County, Wyoming

Narrative Description: Summary

The T Cross Ranch Rural Historic District (the District) is situated in a subalpine valley at 7800 feet within the Horse Creek watershed of the Absaroka Mountains. Horse Creek bisects the 160-acre homestead, which lies within the Shoshone National Forest at the edge of the largest roadless area in the lower 48 states. The District, as shown on the USGS map accompanying the nomination, is 15 miles north of the town of Dubois and 2 miles south of the Washakie Wilderness area, which partly surrounds Yellowstone National Park. The contributing and noncontributing buildings, structures, sites, and objects listed below and their locations are shown on Maps 1 and 2 which appear later in this nomination.

- Sixteen 1919 to mid-1946 western Rocky Mountain style log buildings built for current owners and guests for the continuous operation of T Cross as a dude ranch since 1919 — 16 contributing buildings.
- Five Rocky Mountain style log buildings built post 1955 — five noncontributing buildings. Original settler's homestead cabin on a rise overlooking Horse Creek, built around 1900 by Ernest A. Hadden — contributing site.
- Corrals, gates, and fences enclosing pens, pastures, and hayfields on the 160-acre homestead — four contributing structures.
- A 1920s and 1930s system of irrigation ditches that draws water from Horse Creek and distributes it across the ranch's fields and pastures — contributing structure.
- A 1930s pipeline system with cistern and holding ponds that draws water from spring-fed Hiller Creek for domestic uses and irrigation — contributing structure.
- An unimproved one-lane 1.5 mile road used as a driveway into the ranch, which is a portion of a 5-mile access road cleared by hand in 1919-1925 by homesteader Henry M. Seipt — contributing structure.
- Bridge across Hiller Creek from the 1930s — contributing structure.
- Footbridge across Horse Creek built in 1942 — contributing structure.
- Gold mine dug by Henry M. Seipt in early 1920s — contributing structure.
- Fences and 102-acre grazing allotment on the Shoshone National Forest, land permitted for dude ranch operations since the 1930s — contributing site.
- Twelve original stone survey boundary markers from the 1926 homestead survey. — contributing objects.

The contributing log buildings are in excellent condition. Their materials and workmanship represent authentic standards of vernacular craftsmanship of the time. Over time craftsmen with similar skills have been available to maintain the physical integrity of the structures so that non-historic additions, repairs, and new construction are compatible in design and materials.

A key to the photographs of contributing and non-contributing elements and of other scenes of historical interest appears later in this nomination.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2

T Cross Ranch Historic District, Fremont County, Wyoming

T Cross Ranch Rural Historic District — Overview of Contributing Site

The contributing buildings, structures, sites, and objects date from 1919 to 1946, with the exception of a simple cabin built by the first but unsuccessful homesteader, Ernest O. Hadden. He built a sod-roof cabin around 1900 east of Horse Creek, about a mile southeast of the ranch buildings.

T Cross Ranch buildings are concentrated in the northwest quadrant of the District, placed on a north/south axis facing east toward two large pastures straddling Horse Creek. The Lodge and cabins are concentrated to the north end of this axis and the barns and corrals to the south end. Staff quarters are interspersed among other buildings from the Lodge to the Long Shed [Photos 1 through 5: Overview; Collier 2003. Map 2].

Homesteader Henry Seipt built his first log buildings in 1919 from lodge pole pines that grew thickly in the District. Logs were felled on and around the homestead and hauled into place by teams of horses [Photo 6: Building cabins 1924; Seipt]. According to Robert Seipt, son of the homesteader, Swedes named Ernest Johnson and Bill Linbeck were hired to help build other early buildings, as was a cowboy known as Wild Horse Brown [Seipt interview. April 14, 2004]. These include the 'Dining Room' now the living room of Mary's Cabin, the original section of Elbow, the dining room/pantry/kitchen rectangle of the Lodge, and the Cox cabin.

The next owner, Robert S. Cox, built additional contributing buildings between 1930 and 1946. In line with the common evolution of log buildings through periodic additions, Cox added the living room rectangle to the Lodge and made other additions to some of the Seipt-built structures in the 1940s. From the 1960s through the 1990s, subsequent owners made further additions to some of the contributing buildings and erected the non-contributing buildings.

General Architectural Features

Most of the log buildings are representative of the Rocky Mountain cabin style [Preservation Briefs No. 26. p. 4]. This is a regional adaptation of traditional log buildings suited to the heavy snowfalls of the mountains. Doorways are recessed under the eaves of extended gabled roofs and open onto wide porches, which in some cases are walled on the ends. Thus doorways, any flanking windows, and occupants are protected from falling and drifting snow and from ice sliding off the roofs. The ubiquitous use of purlins for the porch roofs reflects Scandinavian construction, perhaps due to the ethnicity of the two Swedish hands hired by Seipt. With the exception of the Lodge and Ranch Office, all cabins face east and their rear elevations are to the west — the direction from which most storms come. The east-facing porches capture the warming rays of the morning sun as it climbs above the 10,000-foot Elkhorn Ridge.

The dates and appearance of the original buildings are documented by 1919 to 1930 photographs in the possession of Robert Seipt, dated from 1919 to 1930. Another collection of photographs from 1937 documents the continued existence and historic use of these buildings. These were reproduced from the collection of Dorthea Brown Minard Willey, a 1937 guest, and were made available to Dubois Museum personnel during a March 2004 interview with Willey. A 1939 guest, Dottie Ewers, provided the photograph of Bar B C. Context for these photos is provided by the personal journals recorded by Cox from 1932 to 1964. Contemporary photographs taken in the summer of 2003 by Richard Collier of the Wyoming Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources division illustrate the current state of the buildings, corrals, and gates. Contemporary photographs taken the summer of 2004 by Susan Berman (one of the preparers of

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 3

T Cross Ranch Historic District, Fremont County, Wyoming

this nomination) and by Fred Chapman and Harrison Goodall, during the stabilization project and archeological field studies of the summer of 2005, provide additional documentation.

The low foundations are mostly stone randomly set into mortar; some sill logs sit flush with the ground. All buildings are one-story, except for the two-story barn.

Elevations are formed with whole round logs laid horizontally and running the full length of the walls. Corners are mostly saddle-notched or square notched. On many buildings the corner logs extend, or crown. In a few cases, log ends are secured with tenons onto vertical corner posts. The logs show an assortment of shaving and peeling techniques. As would be expected, exterior and some interior chinking and daubing have been redone over the years with modern chinking compounds given the effects of temperature extremes, rain, snow, and settling. For the most part, original wood strip chinking has been left intact.

Doorways have flat surrounds made from wood planks – exceptions are noted. Most doors, interior and exterior, are single, made with vertical wood planks – exceptions are noted. In most cases, wood-frame screen doors are mounted on the doorway exteriors. Some door handles are antler [Photo 7: Door handle 2003; Collier] and door latch mechanisms are constructed with leather pulls and wooden parts.

Most windows of the contributing buildings are of original construction. All windows are wood framed and double-hung, casement, or sliding, with a variety of lite patterns. Surrounds are wood plank or split, rough-hewn logs; sills when present are wood plank. Muntins are wood and square cut. Exterior removable wooden framed screens fit into the windows and remain in place except for cleaning and maintenance.

The roofing style is generally a low-pitched gable with rolled asphalt resting on rough-cut planks attached to exposed hewn log purlins. The 1919 to early 1920s log buildings originally had earthen roofs [Photo 8: Dining Room with Earthen Roof 1923; Seipt], later replaced by wood slab, shingles, or asphalt rolls. Fireplaces and chimneys are random stone and mortar and of original construction. Most interior heat is provided by woodstoves, with fireplaces for supplemental heating. Flooring is sanded and stained wood plank except for the kitchen and some of the cabin bathrooms where linoleum overlays the wood flooring. Ceilings are cathedral style with exposed hewn log purlins.

Exceptions to the above construction features will be noted in the specific descriptions that follow. Building dimensions are given to the nearest foot.

North Cabins

Cox had completed four secluded guest cabins by 1937. His journals contain detailed sketch plans for these buildings. They are located slightly east and north of the Lodge in a grove of lodge pole pine [Photo 9: North Cabins; Collier 2003]. Each is named after an historic Jackson Hole dude ranch no longer in operation. These cabins have in common supporting sill logs on low foundations of random stone and mortar with variations according to the ground slopes. Elevations are all of saddle-notched log construction with extended crowns [Photo 10: North cabin corner; Berman 2004]. The roofs are a low-pitched gable with rolled asphalt resting on rough-cut planks attached to exposed log purlins. The interior floors are wood plank and the walls are chinked log. Ceilings are cathedral style with exposed log purlins.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 4

T Cross Ranch Historic District, Fremont County, Wyoming

Trail Creek — Contributing Building

Trail Creek is a rectangular 18' x 35' cabin [Photo 11: Trail Creek; Collier 2003]. In the east elevation, two doorways open onto a 7'-6" wide, full-length porch. The porch has horizontal wood pole railings and four split-log steps leading up to it from the south. The porch is supported by full-height corner post logs and cross cut logs placed as needed. Window surrounds are flat, made with split rough-hewn logs. To the left and right of each doorway is a sliding window with two 6-lite panels. A stone fireplace and chimney are centered in the south elevation with a 4-lite fixed window on each side. The north elevation has a sliding window with two 6-lite panels off center to the east. The west elevation has 2 windows: on the north end is a sliding window with two 2-lite panels, roughly 18 feet deep, set just under the roof line; on the south end is a sliding window with two 6-lite panels. The low gabled roof extends fully over the porch at a slightly flatter pitch. The interior is divided into two bedrooms and one bath, which is in the northwest corner.

Bear Paw and White Grass — Contributing Buildings

Bear Paw [Photo 12: Bear Paw; Collier 2003] and White Grass [Photo 13: White Grass; Collier 2003] are rectangular (18' x 35') identical cabins. In the east elevation, two doorways open onto a 7'6" wide, full-length porch. Both porches have horizontal wood pole railings. Stone fireplaces and chimneys are in the west elevations of the south bedrooms. Bear Paw has 4 split-log steps up to the porch, which is supported by its full-height corner posts and two additional full-length posts positioned toward the center of the porch roof. Crosscut logs are spaced beneath the porch edge for additional support. White Grass's porch, reached by 2 split-log steps on the south end, is supported by its full-height corner posts and two additional full length posts positioned toward the center of the porch roof that reach to the ground. Window surrounds are flat, made with split rough-hewn logs. To the right of each doorway is one sliding window with two 6-lite panels. Centered on the west elevations are two sliding windows with two 6-lite panels each. The south elevation has two sliding windows with two 6-lite panels on each side of the chimneys. The low gabled roofs extend fully over the porches at a slightly flatter pitch. The interiors are divided into two bedrooms connected by a short hallway providing access to a full bath and closet space.

Bar B C — Contributing Building

The fourth guest cabin in this group, Bar B C [Photo 14: Bar B C; Collier 2003. Photo 15: Bar B C 1939; Dorothy Evers], is L-shaped (the arms of the L measure 29' x 32'). Doorways with doors of wood plank construction and 6-lite windows open to the east and north onto a porch of recent construction. This porch was constructed of materials and workmanship to harmonize with the original building and so retain its architectural character. A stone fireplace with chimney is set into the north elevation. Window surrounds are flat and made with wood planks. Sliding windows with two 6-lite panels are centered in the north and east elevations. In the west elevation is one centered sliding window with two 6-lite panels, and in the south elevation is a sliding window with two 2-lite panels, about 18 feet deep, set just under the roof line. The interior contains two bedrooms connected at the elbow by an interior hallway and full bath.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 5

T Cross Ranch Historic District, Fremont County, Wyoming

Lodge Cluster

The Lodge Cluster consists of seven buildings: Lodge, Ranch Office, Laundry, Tool and Equipment Shed, Well House, Milk House, and Manager's House (named Highlands). The latter six buildings are arrayed slightly to the north and west of the Lodge.

The Lodge – Contributing Building

The Lodge is in the shape of a capital T-plan, oriented east/west with the base of the T to the east. The original Lodge, the dining room rectangle, was constructed in 1928, under the direction of Seipt. An addition (perhaps done in two stages in the 1960s) was built to lengthen the north elevation of the 1928 structure. The addition was done with similar materials and workmanship to blend with and retain the architectural character of the original portion of the buildings. The addition expanded the kitchen's work and storage capacity and provided space to install both a walk-in freezer and refrigerator. Cox added the living room rectangle in 1941. The foundation is random large stone and mortar upon which the sill logs rest. The Lodge elevations are constructed with whole round logs laid horizontally, many of which run the full length of the elevations.

Corners are mostly square-notched with the exception of the saddle-notched corners on the north elevation additions. All windows are wood frame with flat surrounds. The intersecting gabled roof is composed of rolled asphalt resting on rough-cut planks supported by exposed hewn log purlins. The floor is wood plank, generally 8" to 10." Ceilings are cathedral style with exposed log purlins.

Crossing the T of the Lodge to the west is the 28' x 76' rectangle containing the guest dining room, kitchen, pantry, and staff dining area. Double-hung windows with 6 over 6-lites are set in pairs into the south and west elevations of the dining room. A large stone fireplace is built into the eastern elevation and a wood stove sits in the center of the room. A doorway is centered in the south elevation and opens on to a large covered porch (11' x 23'). The gabled roof extends over the porch, supported by vertical log posts set on to the porch floor. The porch has its own horizontal log and random stone and mortar foundation. Leading up to the porch, a 10' wide stairway of recent construction has replaced the deteriorated original. Railings have been added and 8 split-log steps used in place of the original wood plank design [Photo 16: Lodge; Seipt 1929. Photo 17: Lodge steps; Seipt c1930. Photo 18: Lodge; Collier 2003]. The porch itself demonstrates the traditional Rocky Mountain style with the purlins extending out from the gable end to support the porch's vaulted ceiling.

The 29' x 28' dining room seats 25 to 30 guests. The dining room interior walls were smoothed with a broad axe, likely in the hands of one of the Swedish tie hacks. The dining room is connected to the living room by a short stairway joining two interior doorways. Beside the stairs is an alcove used for storing firewood.

In the north end of the dining room rectangle the staff dining room and pantry are adjacent, between the kitchen area and the guest dining room. Both have doors to the guest dining room and kitchen. A door between these two rooms is presently unused [Photo 19: Kitchen; Collier 2003]. The west elevation has two exterior doorways that lead from the kitchen onto a covered porch and 2 sets of sliding 4-lite windows. A third exterior doorway with a wood plank door in the west elevation leads from the staff dining area onto a narrow wooden two-step stoop. Three double-hung windows with 6 over 6-lites are set to the south of this doorway. In the east elevation of the kitchen, from north to south, are one sliding window with 4 lites

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 6

T Cross Ranch Historic District, Fremont County, Wyoming

in each panel, three sliding windows with 2 lites in each panel, and one double-hung window with 4 over 4 lites.

The living room (21' x 40') is the base of the T with windows on the north, east, and south elevations. One exterior doorway is centered on the south elevation accessed by three split-log steps. To the right of the doorway are two casement windows with 8 lites on either side of 16-lite fixed windows. To the left of the doorway are two casement windows with 8 lites each. In the north elevation are two casement windows with 8 lites on either side of 16-lite fixed windows. In the east elevation are 3 sets of casement windows with 8 lites on either side of 8-lite fixed windows. The windows in the east elevation frame the view of Elkhorn Ridge about 2 miles away.

A large stone fireplace occupies much of the north elevation; a woodstove is placed near the south elevation. The interior has a cathedral ceiling with exposed log purlins [Photo 20: Lodge Living Room Interior; Collier 2003].

The only underground structure is a storage cellar behind the kitchen area of the Lodge dating from the mid 1930s. A 1920 cellar behind what is now called Mary's Cabin was filled in, most likely also in the mid 1930s.

Ranch Office – Contributing Building

Immediately northwest of the Lodge is a 17' x 24' two-room cabin built in the mid 1930s that serves as the Ranch Office [Photo 21: Ranch Office; Collier 2003]. The cabin corners are square notched and all elevations have sliding windows with 4 lites in each panel. Entry is from the south across a 7'-wide porch reached by two split-log steps. A wood-frame screen door hangs inside the wood plank exterior door. The porch is protected on two sides by unchinked extensions of the elevation logs set by tenons into vertical support logs and from above by the extended gabled roof. The interior walls are finished with a broad axe as are the walls in the Lodge's dining room.

Laundry – Non-Contributing Building

To the northwest of the Ranch Office is a 19' x 15' board and batten building built after 1970. It is currently used as the laundry and linen storage room [Photo 22: Laundry; Tool and Equipment Shed; Collier 2003].

Tool and Equipment Shed – Non-Contributing Buildings

Immediately north of the Lodge is the Tool and Equipment shed, likely of 1970s construction, which houses farm implements and power tools used by the working ranch. It is of board and batten construction and is 21' square including overhangs. The roof overhang to the east covers the ranch's supply of firewood. A lean-to style enclosure on the south elevation contains storage for ranch waste [Photo 22: Laundry; Tool and Equipment Shed; Collier 2003].

Well House – Non-Contributing Building

Further to the northwest is the 8' x 10' Well House, likely of 1970s construction, built above the ranch's well. It has a 5' deep porch with solid sides. Built of board and batten construction, the Well House is attached to a fenced area with wooden flooring.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 7

T Cross Ranch Historic District, Fremont County, Wyoming

Milk House – Contributing Building

Southwest of the Ranch Office near the course of Hiller Creek is a small 6' x 5' vertical wood plank structure built in 1932. The Milk House's tin shed roof slopes to the south. A wood plank door is set in the east elevation. One wood slat window is set in the west elevation for ventilation. The floor is a raised cement slab with a trough along its south side into which Hiller Creek was diverted to flow through the Milk House. Until electricity came to the ranch in 1953, milk from the ranch's cows could be submerged in the cold waters of the creek or kept cool in the enclosure. The course of the creek now skirts the building, which currently serves as the garden shed.

Manager's House – Non-Contributing Building

Last among the Lodge complex and to the west of the Lodge is the Manager's House [Photo 23: Manager's House. Photo 24: Cox and Manager's House; Collier 2003]. This 53' x 33' log shed-roofed building was built in 1968 in a style consistent with the architectural character of the District's contributing structures. Its foundation is low, mortar covered, cement block. Unique among the ranch's buildings, its logs are spaced close together so appear "Swedish coped," that is, the bottom of each log is longitudinally notched to match the log it rests on and chinking is not needed. A recessed, south-facing 8' deep and 23' porch provides shelter from the weather and a view of the Lodge complex and all of the ranch buildings to the south. A 9' square balcony extends east off the living room. The house contains a large living/family room with a kitchen and pantry to one side, two bedrooms with walk-in closets, and two bathrooms.

South Cabins

The six south cabins extend from the Manager's House to the Corral Complex. They are, from north to south, Cox, Ramshorn, Mary's Cabin, Hermitage, Elbow, and Diamond G. All of these cabins are of the chinked log construction described earlier. Here the similarity among them ends, however, as each has a different size, floor plan, and capacity.

Cox – Contributing Building

Seipt completed the original 24' x 29'-portion of this cabin in 1925 for use as guest sleeping quarters [Photo 24: Cox and Manager's House. Photo 25: Cox; Collier 2003]. By 1940 Cox had built a 22' x 30' addition on the west elevation of the original rectangle to expand the living space. Bob and Helen Cox wintered in this cabin for many years and it is named in their honor.

The cabin's foundation is minimal, with the sill logs resting on widely spaced stones without mortar. Corners are square-notched as is typical of the original buildings. Elevation, window, door, floor, porch and roof construction design and materials are for the most part consistent with those of the other contributing buildings.

Attached to the original rectangle, a covered porch 29' long and 6' deep faces east. In the east elevation two doorways with wooden 5-panel doors open on to the porch. On the corner side of each door and in the north elevation are sliding windows with 4 lites in each panel. On the south elevation of the older rectangle is one sliding window with 4 lites in each panel. In the addition's east elevation are pairs of sliding windows each with 3 panels and 6 lites in each panel and a doorway to a wood-floored deck of recent construction. On the west elevation on the south end is a pair of 6-lite casement windows and on the north end are three 6-lite casement windows. A log and plank porch of 1990s construction has been added across

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the southwest corner of the cabin. Cox accommodates six or more guests in a large bedroom/living room, two separate bedrooms, and two full bathrooms.

Ramshorn – Contributing Building

To the south is Ramshorn, built in 1923 [Photo 26: Ramshorn; Seipt c1923. Photo 27: Ramshorn; Collier 2003]. This 23' x 14' single-room log cabin has a low foundation, square-notched corners, and a 6' deep covered porch on the east elevation. Elevation, window, door, floor, porch and roof construction design and materials are for the most part consistent with those of the other contributing buildings. The original porch deteriorated over time and has been replaced by a porch similar in design. In the east elevation, a doorway opens on to the porch. One sliding window with 4 lites in each panel is set in the north and south elevations. In the west elevation is one 4-lite recessed casement window. A later addition on the west elevation, likely from the 1940s, houses a full bath. This cabin was and is known as the 'honeymoon' cabin.

Outhouse – Contributing Building

A 9' x 7' 2-hole Outhouse built in the 1920s sits in its original location to the northwest of Ramshorn. The outhouse served the needs of the ranch staff and guests until indoor plumbing was put in place, likely in the 1930s. The walls sit flush with the ground with no foundation. The building corners are constructed with vertical wood planks to which the ends of the horizontal logs are attached. The roof is a shallow gable. The door is wood plank. There are no windows or ventilation openings.

Mary's Cabin – Contributing Building

The original one-room portion of Mary's Cabin was built in 1919 and was the dining room for the Seipt family and guests until the construction of the original rectangle of the Lodge in 1928 [Photo 8: Dining Room with earthen roof; Seipt 1923. Photo 28: Mary's Cabin; Collier 2003]. The original portion of the building was used as a tool house and extra sleeping quarters until plumbing and a bedroom were added to the west elevation in 1993. The log construction of this noncontributing addition was done to blend harmoniously with the 1919 contributing building. The cabin is roughly square, 28' x 29', with a 7' deep covered porch on the east elevation. The cabin's low foundation is stone and mortar. A single doorway opens onto the porch flanked by double-hung windows with 6 over 0-lites. One single and a pair of double-hung windows with 6 over 0-lites are set in the north and south elevations. In the west end of the south elevation is a double-hung window with 4 over 4-lites. Its full-height corner supports the porch and center logs. It has horizontal wood pole railings with vertical supports and 2 split-log steps lead up to it. A door and small stoop are set in the west elevation leading into the 1993 addition. The roof is tin and the corners are grooved log posts. Tenons secure the horizontal elevation logs. The cabin has a kitchen/living area and a bedroom/bathroom/walk-in closet to the rear.

Hermitage – Noncontributing Building

The Hermitage slab shack was recently replaced by a log building of traditional design, consistent with the District's contributing buildings, to provide an acceptable standard of staff housing. The original Hermitage was constructed in 1919 as sleeping quarters. [Photo 29: Hermitage; Seipt 1919; Photo 30: Hermitage; Collier; 2003]. The rebuilt Hermitage incorporates the original front door and moldings from the 1919 slab shack.

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Elbow – Contributing Building

The original portion of Elbow was built by 1925 and an addition of similar materials and workmanship was built onto the south elevation in 1997 to provide more staff accommodations [Photo 31: Elbow; Collier 2003]. The cabin constitutes a 25' x 37' rectangle of square-notched log construction with an 8' x 11' board and batten bathroom on the west elevation, probably added in the 1940s. Elevation, window, door, floor and roof construction design and materials are similar to those of the other contributing buildings. A doorway is set in the east end of the south elevation. There is no porch but the gabled roof extends approximately 6' beyond the south elevation. Three double-hung windows with 4 x 4-lites are spaced evenly in the east elevation. In the north elevation on the east end is a wood plank door with a 4-lite window. On the west elevation is a double-hung window with 4 lites

Diamond G – Contributing Building

Diamond G is an L-shaped, 41' x 32', three-bedroom, two-bath cabin. Cox built the original portion in 1946 as the "boys' bunkhouse" [Cox, Robert S. Personal Journals 1932 through 1964; Photo 32: Diamond G; Collier 2003]. To provide more guest accommodations, a non-contributing addition was added to the north elevation in 1968. Its log construction harmonizes with the appearance of the original contributing cabin. The porch and deck are also of recent construction but made with materials and methods that blend with the original. The cabin's foundation is regular coursed cinder block as opposed to random stone and mortar. The additions consist of construction materials, methods, and design consistent with those of the historic buildings so that Diamond G meshes well with the appearance and feeling of the District.

Corral Complex

The corral complex consists of three buildings and four fenced enclosures, ie, corral and gate structures, contiguous to the buildings and each other [Photos 33 and 34: Corral Complex; Collier 2003]. The buildings are on a portion of the ranch's original homestead; the attached corral and gate structures are on Shoshone National Forest land and permitted to the ranch for grazing use.

The three buildings are consistent in construction materials, methods, and design with the other contributing buildings: high quality and sturdy with saddle-notched or square-notched corners and single whole logs often running the full length of the elevations. Lime-based mortar or a modern substitute is used for chinking. Roofs are of rolled asphalt over rough-hewn planks. From north to south, the buildings are the Saddle House, Barn, and Long Shed.

Saddle House – Contributing Building

The Saddle House is a rectangular, 17' x 42' log building with saddle-notched corners [Photos 35 and 36: Saddle House; Collier 2003] built by Cox in the mid 1930s. Its sill logs sit directly on the ground with occasional loose stones providing support and stabilization. An 8' deep porch runs the length of the south elevation with its roof supported by full-height vertical posts. Set into the porch are four 4'-wide, evenly spaced doorways hung with double wood-plank doors. A shed roof supported by extended roof joists, with wood plank flooring and pole railings, covers the porch. In the interior, the exposed underside of the roof creates a vaulted ceiling. Four wooden panels in the north elevation open inward to provide light and cross ventilation. The Saddle House contains the ranch's inventory of about 70 saddles and associated tack, slickers, and horse medications. Handmade wooden racks ring the interior. Some of the ranch's grain

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inventory is kept here for morning feedings.

Barn – Contributing Building

The Barn is a classic western design, roughly 60' x 60' square, 2-story, with saddle-notched corners and extended crowns [Photo 37: Barn; Corral Complex. Photos 38 and 39: Barn; Collier 2003], built by Cox in the early 1930s. Most of the Barn interior is dirt-floored open space used to store wagons and other ranch equipment. The sill logs are set flush with the ground. Main access is through a slightly off center doorway in the north elevation hung with a horizontally sliding door, wide enough to accommodate teams, wagons, and buggies. The door itself is of recent reconstruction. A single doorway with a wood-plank door at the northeastern corner of the north elevation gives access to an aisle of four three-sided stalls with mangers accessible from the main area of the Barn. A third doorway with a wood plank door is set in the southeast corner of the east elevation and gives access to a storage area in a 15' wide lean-to built onto the south elevation. Three rectangular openings in the east elevation provide light and ventilation to the stall areas.

The Barn's low-pitched gable roof has 12' purlin-supported shed-roofed wings of recent construction extending off the east and west elevations. The east wing provides shelter for horses being held in the wrangle pen. The west wing is enclosed by smooth wire and protects the ranch's inventory of hay from wet weather and browsing ungulates. In the second story of the north elevation is a rectangular opening to the hayloft. In the south elevation, above the shed roof of the lean-to, is one sliding window with 4 lites in each panel.

The lean-to is fully enclosed and its construction is consistent with the Barn's. Its shallow-angled roof attaches under the gabled roof of the Barn. In the south elevation, equidistant from the southeast and southwest corners, are two sets of sliding windows with 4 lites in each panel.

Long Shed – Contributing Building

The Long Shed, immediately south of the Barn, is a 68' x 15' rectangle built by Seipt in the 1920s [Photo 40: Long Shed; Barn. Photo 41: Long Shed; R. Collier 2003]. The foundation is random stone with no mortar. Corners are square-notched. Access is through a wood-framed doorway slightly right of center in the north elevation. A single sliding door is centered in the south elevation, wide enough to accommodate wagons and farm machinery. A pair of sliding windows with 4 lites in each panel is set in the east end of the south elevation. Recently rebuilt windows with single panes and 2 panel sliders and one window with 3 lites are in the west end of the south elevation. Single windows of the same design are set in the east elevation. In the west end of the north elevation is one small window to the bathroom. The roof is at a low angle and gabled.

The Long Shed has been used for a variety of purposes: storage, workshop, animal husbandry, and bunkhouse, to name a few. The interior space was renovated in 2000. The bedrooms are located on each end. The west bedroom has its own bath. Access to both bedrooms is via the large central area. Whereas the bedrooms are wood-floored, the central area's floor is a concrete pad that gives the space flexibility of use. The central area includes a bathroom.

Corrals and Corral Gates – Contributing Structures

Since the 1930s, the Corral Complex has been used for riding, hunting, and packing activities. Individual

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logs in the corrals and gates have been periodically replaced with in kind material. The design and original placements have been retained. A large north/south rectangular corral (40' by 100') is contiguous to the Saddle House, Barn, and Long Shed on the north, east, and south respectively and lined with hitching rails for tethering horses [Photo 42: Corral rectangle; R. Collier 2003]. This corral is connected to a small 40' diameter round corral for breaking colts and a large 60' diameter round corral for training green horses or for holding the entire herd. This latter corral gives access to the Trap, a long and relatively narrow (300' by 60') north/south enclosure through which the herd is driven from its principal grazing areas into the large round corral.

The rectangular corral is bordered on the north by the Saddle House, on the east and west by heavy post and pole fences 6' in height, and at the southwest corner by the gates to the large and small round corrals.

The two round corrals are constructed of large-diameter saddle notched lodge pole pine logs 12' or more in length; the walls of each stand approximately 6' high: enough to discourage horses with thoughts of going elsewhere. The corrals are joined to each other and to the rectangular corral by a three-way gate with overhead post supports that allow the gates to swing freely in two directions. This design is a model of frontier imagination and practicality [Photo 43: Corral Gates; Collier 2003].

The Trap, accessed by a gate from the large round corral and by other gates in its east, south, and west fence lines, is of traditional buck and pole construction. This design is noted for its durability, rustic appearance, ease of construction and repair, and was a favored design in western Wyoming where materials were available and the ground unyielding to posthole diggers.

Other Contributing Elements

Original Settler's Cabin – Contributing Site (historic archeological)

Relevant to 19th century land use, the first permanent dwelling in the District was built by cattle rancher Ernest Hadden in about 1900 [Photo 44: c1900 Original settler's cabin; Berman 2004]. This cabin's remains and those of a corral sit on the first bench above the flood plain in the southeast quadrant of the District. The site was the focus of a stabilization project and archeological field studies through Fred Chapman, American Studies, University of Wyoming, and Harrison Goodall, Conservation Services, LLC, in the summer of 2005. Among the structural findings was that cabin had an earthen shed roof with a shallow slope to the east. Test excavations turned up tin cans with solder dots of circa 1900 manufacture and assorted crockery and tools, as well as an obsidian point dating from the Late Plains Archaic period.

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Irrigation System – Contributing Structure

The irrigation system in the District applies water rights granted by the State of Wyoming to homesteader Seipt in 1921, allowing him to draw water from Horse Creek and transport it about 1 mile to the ranch through Seipt No. 1 Ditch for stock and domestic purposes. This ditch, its head gate on Horse Creek constructed by Cox in 1932 [Photo 45: Head gate; Chapman 2005], a simple plank bridge across the ditch constructed by Cox in the 1930s just north of the property line, and the system of distribution ditches on the T Cross property west of Horse Creek have been in use ever since and are contributing elements of this application.

Seipt was also granted rights to draw water and transport it to irrigate T Cross property on the east side of Horse Creek through “Seipt No.2 Ditch.” This ditch was surveyed and work commenced but was not completed before Seipt sold the property to Cox in 1929. Cox applied for an enlargement of Seipt No. 1 Ditch, an extension of time to complete Seipt No. 2 Ditch, and the right to draw water through the “Cox Pipeline” from Hiller Creek (a small creek named after a late 1800s settler in the District), which flowed into the area of the ranch containing the Lodge and cabins. These rights were granted, but only the Cox Pipeline and Seipt No.1 enlargement were completed. Rights to construct Seipt No. 2 Ditch have expired [Wyoming, State of. March 21, 1921a; Wyoming, State of. March 21, 1921b; Wyoming, State of. March 1, 1934].

Cox Pipeline – Contributing Structure

From 1931 to 1934, Cox constructed the Cox Pipeline and a system of holding ponds, diversion gates, and a cistern feeding into the pipeline [Photo 46: c1933 Cistern; Berman 2004]. Cox installed a 700-foot 2-inch metal pipe that drew water from settling areas upslope [Wyoming, State of. March 21, 1931]. The ground water comes from a spring-fed creek with its source about a mile up the west forested slope from the ranch.

1920s Road Used as Driveway into Ranch – Contributing Structure

A 1.5-mile-long, 6- to 8-foot wide, open-lane unimproved dirt road cleared by Seipt in the early 1920s links the District with Forest Service Road 504 to the south [Photo 47: 1919-25 Driveway; Berman 2004]. This road as built by Seipt has served as the driveway into T Cross for almost 90 years and exists in its original form and alignment. It was superimposed on a preexisting pack trail and its sole historic use has been to provide access to T Cross Ranch.

Included in this nomination is a series of maps (Additional Documentation: Maps 3-8) demonstrating the evolution of the road network surrounding the District by depicting the roads that existed in 1920, 1925, 1935, 1955, 1965, and 2006. This series of maps is drawn on a base map produced in 1920 by the Washakie National Forest, USDA Forest Service, showing two access routes into the District [Washakie National Forest, 1920]. In the series, T Cross Ranch is the homestead to the north and its location on the maps is consistent with present day topographical maps. (NB: The location of the homestead to the south is not consistent with present day topographical maps, which depict it approximately 30 yards to the west.)

The unimproved road used as the T Cross driveway is the surviving remnant of a 5 mile-long wagon/vehicle trail that Seipt cleared over the period from 1919 to 1925 (see the 1920 and 1925 maps) to provide reliable access to his ranch from the end of a county road at the National Forest boundary to the south. This long trail paralleled a 19th century wagon trail on the banks of Horse Creek, which in turn had been

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superimposed on a likely centuries-old trail used by Native Americans. To avoid yearly washouts caused by spring flooding, Seipt located the road into the ranch just above the flood plain of Horse Creek. He used dynamite, a hand plow, and a four-horse team, likely borrowed from Wyoming Tie and Timber Company, and was assisted by his two sons (Seipt interview; April 14, 2004). Cox arduously maintained this 5-mile road (with rare assistance from Fremont County) during the entire period of significance of this nomination, using mostly hand tools, horse-drawn wagons, and a horse-drawn grader pulled by a team he kept for this principal purpose [Cox, Robert S. Personal Journals 1932 through 1964].

To Seipt's original road into the ranch, Cox added a branch (including a small bridge over Hiller Creek) to the west of the cabins and Lodge to support construction of (a) the 1931 Cox Pipeline along Hiller Creek, (b) the 1932 head gate on Horse Creek at the intake for Seipt No.1 Ditch, and (c) the mid-1930s construction of the North Cabins (see 1935 map). Portions of Cox's branch road exist in their original condition today for access to the kitchen at the rear of the Lodge and to two gates on the north boundary of patented land. The alignment of the rarely-used northern stretch of Cox's branch along Seipt Ditch #1 to the head gate is still evident from variation in the vegetation.

In the 1950s the southern 3.5 miles of Seipt's 5-mile road into the ranch were designated a Forest Service Road and improved by the Forest Service in order to support logging planned for the vicinity. The northernmost 1.5 miles of the road continued to be used as the T Cross driveway and were neither improved nor designated a Forest Service Road at that time (see 1955 map).

In 1954 and 1955, the 3.5 miles of Seipt's road improved by the Forest Service was extended several miles further to the northwest of the District in order to support logging. The northernmost 1.5 miles of Seipt's unimproved road into the ranch were bypassed altogether at this time and were neither improved nor designated a Forest Service Road (see 1955 map). Thus, from its first clearing in the early 1920s down to the present day, the original alignment and condition of this 1.5-mile remnant of Seipt's original 5-mile road into the ranch never changed. And, even as other Forest Service Roads were constructed around the District (see 1965 and 2006 maps), the historic and sole purpose of the Seipt-built road providing ingress/egress to T Cross Ranch also never changed.

Bridge Across Hiller Creek — Contributing Structure

In the early 1930's Cox constructed a simple plank bridge across Hiller Creek to the west of the cabins and Lodge when he added a branch to the driveway to support construction of (a) the 1931 Cox Pipeline along Hiller Creek, (b) the 1932 head gate on Horse Creek at the intake for Seipt No.1 Ditch, and (c) the mid-1930s construction of the North Cabins. The bridge exists today in the location and form in which it was originally built.

Footbridge — Contributing Structure

A footbridge over Horse Creek located northeast of the Lodge Cluster was originally constructed in 1942 and has been repaired as needed to keep it safe and functional [Photo 48: Footbridge; Chapman 2005].

Gold Mine — Contributing Structure

A gold mine dug by Seipt is about a half mile north of the ranch on the bank of Horse Creek. Seipt had some experience prospecting in the Wind River Mountains and Absarokas. Per Robert Seipt, his father

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tried to interest the Home Stake Mining Company, Lead, South Dakota, without success. Robert Seipt thought there might have been some shows, but nothing commercial [Seipt interview. April 14, 2004].

Grazing Allotment and Fences – Contributing Site

The 160-acre homestead is fenced, as is the 102-acre grazing allotment surrounding the homestead. Gates on all sides of the ranch and allotment fences, and within the ranch itself, allow rotation of grazing around the ranch and allotment as well as access onto the forest trails for horseback riding, hiking, hunting, and fishing. The west portions of the fences border the unimproved Seipt-built road used as a driveway into the ranch for most of its length. The fences provide a barrier between the road and the pastures as well as Horse Creek, which comes within a few feet of the driveway in some locations.

In the early days of ranching prior to federal government supervision, area ranches turned out their horses in the Horse Creek drainage and Spring Mountain to fend for themselves over the long winter. In spring, the ranches cooperated in a roundup, although Robert Seipt noted that “the ones we kept around the ranch for use all the time, they came home, we didn’t have to go round them up” [Seipt interview. April 14, 2004].

With the establishment of the grazing allotment system on the Shoshone National Forest, the District obtained 102 acres contiguous to the 160-acre homestead for livestock grazing. In the 1930’s the Civilian Conservation Corps likely constructed some portions of the outer fence of the allotment.

The fences are mainly of buck and pole design, with some worm fence sections on the District’s west boundary. Fence sections have been routinely replaced as they deteriorated, and the gates have all been rebuilt, generally at their original locations. Because the newer construction adheres to the style and methods of the original construction, the fences and gates enhance the overall physical integrity of the District. Therefore, these merit inclusion as a contributing site to this nomination.

1926 Survey Markers – Contributing Objects

A 2000 survey of the property recovered the 12 original stones from the 1926 survey originally positioned using survey methods of the time [Photo 49: 1926 Survey marker SE; Berman 2004]. The survey markers were found to be highly accurate according to modern survey and Global Positioning Satellite methods.

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Narrative Statement of Significance: Summary

The T Cross Ranch Rural Historic District's period of significance extends from 1918 to 1957. The District was permanently settled in 1918 when German immigrant and naturalized citizen Henry Seipt claimed it as a homestead, named it The Hermitage, and moved his family there. He began building structures to support recreational activities and operated the property as a hunting and fishing destination (see Henry Seipt; Hermitage promotions c1923). In 1929 Robert and Helen Cox bought the property, renamed it T Cross Ranch, and began dude ranch operations. They built additional structures to support this form of recreation. T Cross was run as a dude ranch through the end of the period of significance, 1957, and continues to be a dude ranch up to the present day.

The District includes 16 western Rocky Mountain style log buildings built between 1919 and 1946 to support dude ranch operations. Other prominent historic structures and sites are a homesteader's cabin built in 1900, several irrigation ditches built in the 1920's, a pipeline system built in the early 1930's, and the unimproved 1.5-mile remnant of a five-mile dirt road cleared by Seipt in the early 1920's for use as a driveway into the ranch.

The District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, specifically under the category of Entertainment/Recreation. The District's historical import stems from its embodiment of a quintessentially American form of recreation — the dude ranch—and the intact physical integrity of the District makes it an excellent example. Factors contributing to the District's current state of preservation include the remoteness of its location, the protection afforded it as an inholding within the Shoshone National Forest, the dedication of its owners to preserving it, and the loyalty of several generations of guests. As a result, the District is also eligible under Criterion C. The District's buildings, structures, sites, and objects are well-preserved examples late 19th century American West ranch architectural styles. The engineering, construction techniques and materials, their placement within the District, and the uniformity of appearance all contribute to the historical context of the District's architecture.

History of T Cross Ranch

During the 19th century and into the 20th, the United States pursued a policy, epitomized in The Homestead Act of 1862 and subsequent Homestead Acts, of giving federally owned land to private individuals and organizations in order to encourage settlement, entrepreneurship, and economic development. Well into the 20th century, public lands not deeded to private parties were generally available for economic exploitation with relatively limited government management or regulation.

The land containing the T Cross Ranch Rural Historic District has been continuously affected by government regulations. During the 19th century, Native Americans, who had for millennia hunted, camped, and traveled through the land now occupied by the District, were forced to relocate to distant reservations. In 1902, a Yellowstone National Timber Reserve expansion incorporated the District. In 1908, the District became part of the newly created Bonneville National Forest, which was later incorporated into the Washakie National Forest that ultimately became the Shoshone National Forest.

Oral history and topographical maps suggest that prior to the property's first documented permanent settler a cattle rancher named Hiller occupied the land. Although historic records provide no details about Hiller, late 19th and

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early 20th century maps and surveys of the area clearly label a stream running through the property as "Hiller Creek." Ernest A. Hadden arrived in the late 1890s and officially settled the land. He built a 12-foot square cabin at the southwest corner of the homestead and grazed over 150 head of cattle in the vicinity. Portions of the cabin's walls, the doorframe, and roof supports remain and were stabilized in 2005. Fremont County records show that Hadden occupied the site at least through 1905, but no documents related to his proving up on the homestead have been found. Entries in the Department of the Interior records list a succession of occupants subsequent to Hadden. William O. Bell claimed the property in 1912, followed by John E. Bell in 1915. However, a 1914 document with a survey attached formally opened the tract for agricultural occupation, and listed the tract to Otto G. Anderson, Jr. (see T Cross Ranch 1914 survey).

Henry M. Seipt, a German immigrant, applied for a patent on the land in 1918 and in the ensuing years met the requirements for ownership. Homestead Patent Number 981344 was awarded to him on June 22, 1926. Seipt named his homestead "The Hermitage" after the very prominent Hermit Butte to the north (now known as Boedeker Butte), and immediately began guest ranch operations. His son, Robert, who currently resides 90 miles east of the District, reported much of what is known about his father.

Henry Seipt was born in Leipzig, Germany, in about 1880. His own father was killed in a mine accident and his mother remarried. Henry's relations with his stepfather were strained, so at about age 12 or 13 Henry was sent to visit his grandmother in Hamburg. Once there he promptly found a job as a cabin boy on an ocean liner operating between Hamburg and New York. Upon reaching New York he left the ship and sought work in the city. His first job in America was as a water boy on a garbage scow in New York harbor. This lasted for 2 to 3 years. He then worked for a Connecticut farmer by the name of Usher. During the Spanish-American War (1898) he enlisted in and served with the U.S. Army. At the end of the war he was released from the Army but chose to re-enlist. Around 1899, at about 20 years of age, he was posted to Fort Washakie, on the then-Shoshone Indian Reservation. Little is known about the details of his time at Fort Washakie, other than that he served as an "artificer" (blacksmith).

Seipt sold The Hermitage to Robert and Helen (Barnard) Cox in 1929 for \$30,000. The Cox's began to run guest operations during the summer of 1929 [Seipt interview, April 14, 2004]. Robert Cox, an MIT engineering graduate, World War I aviator, and former partner with Charlie Moore in the CM Ranch, renamed the ranch "T Cross" and expanded its guest operations. Between 1930 and 1946, Cox designed and built several log buildings and structures and expanded many of those built by Seipt.

In 1965, Emily Faulkner of Brookline, Massachusetts, purchased T Cross. The Faulkner family had been visiting the ranch as guests since 1940. Under Faulkner's ownership, the Manager's House (Highlands) and several additions to contributing buildings were built. T Cross was then purchased in 1992 by a partnership that included Ken and Garey Neal. The Neals had 30 years experience running guest ranch operations in the Jackson Hole area. The new owners made substantial repairs to all the buildings and structures and continued the established 'old time' dude ranch style of operation.

The ownership of T Cross was restructured in 2000 with new members. Ken and Garey Neal continue as co-owners, joined by families whose generations have visited T Cross from the 1930s to the present. The Neals' daughter Gretchen and her husband Mark Cardall now manage the property and are also co-owners.

The District's topography, viewscape, and soundscape are essentially unchanged since Seipt's occupancy in 1919.

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The visual experience afforded by the District is shaped by the surrounding steep cliffs of the Absaroka Mountains, with peaks exceeding 11,500 feet and slopes densely forested with spruce and fir, interspersed with meadows and aspen groves. The valley opens to the south where the high peaks of the Wind River Mountains are visible 25 miles away. The geologic exposures in this glacial valley are extraordinary displays of rock from among the oldest on earth (3.5 billion years) to the youngest (25 million years). The District's physical features express the esthetic and character that one would have experienced a century ago.

The District and region surrounding it are home to an abundance of wildlife, especially game animals. This resource has attracted people for millennia, and in recent times is expressed by promotions of The Hermitage, and then T Cross, as a hunting and fishing destination. The District lies halfway between the Dubois elk herd winter range near the East Fork of the Wind River and on Spring Mountain, and their summer range just north of Ramshorn Peak to the west. The District and its environs are the calving grounds for this herd. Other wildlife include moose, deer, black bear, grizzly, wolf, mountain lion, coyote, beaver, and numerous rodent and bird species, including bald eagles. Horse Creek supports populations of trout and water birds. Big Horn sheep live in the surrounding ridges and peaks.

Consistently, the owners of T Cross Ranch have sought to preserve the District's natural setting. In the early 1950s Cox organized a successful opposition to proposals to log much of the Horse Creek watershed. [Letter from K.C. Wilson, Shoshone National Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, December 6, 1954, and co-incident entries in daily journal of Robert Cox]. In 1976 Faulkner granted a conservation easement on the ranch to The Nature Conservancy. The tradition continues embodied in the preparation and submission of this nomination.

Criterion A — Recreation/Entertainment

As a uniquely American form of recreation, the dude or guest ranch arose late in the 19th century. Ranchers in the Rocky Mountains at that time were badly in need of revenue to offset the financial risks of harsh winter weather and volatile cattle prices. The nearby forests were — at first — an unrecognized opportunity.

In 1900 the recreational use of the Rocky Mountains forests was scarcely a glimmer in the minds of Americans or their government, but the concept became reality quickly and dramatically. Several events greatly influenced American culture and stimulated public interest in "the West": Buffalo Bill Cody's Wild West Shows of the 1890's and early 1900s; the wide availability of Theodore Roosevelt's own Ranch Life and Hunting Trail during his 1901-1908 presidency; publication of Owen Wister's The Virginian in 1902; and the 1903 release of the first western movie, The Great Train Robbery. Together, these factors created a demand for recreational use of forests and established recreation as a legitimate use of federal lands.

Recreation and tourism grew rapidly in northwestern Wyoming in the early 1900s. Many cattle ranchers added outfitting and guiding services to their businesses and made remote national forest lands accessible to a wide population. The Federal Government endorsed recreational use of the national forests early and has continued its support into the present. A recent Forest Service directive on outfitting and guiding states that "Outfitters and guides provide the knowledge, skills, and equipment for recreating on NFS lands to those who might not otherwise have them, as well as information and education to the public about the national forests. Outfitters and guides thus play an important role in meeting the Forest Service's recreational and educational objects" [Forest Service. 2005].

By 1915 the Shoshone National Forest supervisor was reporting that "most of the ranchers on the North Fork route

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[into Yellowstone] and many on the South Fork of the Stinking Water [now the Shoshone River] were taking in at least some summer guests" [Murray. p 208; 1980]. Howard Eaton, the pioneering Sheridan dude rancher and Yellowstone outfitter, noted in early 1917 that his ranch was booked for the season. Road and rail access to Yellowstone and the surrounding national forests was improving. Forest Service acknowledgment of the recreation resource and encouragement of its use is manifest in Forest Service Chief Henry Graves' 1916 article in Northwest Motorist magazine entitled "Developing Roads in National Forests" [Murray. pp 245-247; 1980].

Charles C. Moore (1889-1971) started the first dude ranch in the Dubois area in the early 1900s — the CM Ranch. Robert Cox, future owner of T Cross, was his partner. A reminiscence included in Recollections of the Upper Wind River Valley [Mockler. p 35; 2000] reports that Moore was leading dudes into Yellowstone in 1906, and among the group reportedly was Theodore Roosevelt and young Quentin Roosevelt.

In 1920, T Cross owner Henry Seipt promoted the Hermitage as a "The Sportsman's Paradise," complete with a brochure with photographs. He personally anointed Dubois "the [M]ecca of all disciples of Izaak Walton and big game hunters" and promised "Trout to Please All in Sizes and Numbers" and "Sheep, Deer and Bear Hunting; Best Fishing in the State" (See Henry Seipt; Hermitage promotions c1923). The Hermitage maintained a satellite hunting camp in Five Pockets, 7 miles to the north, and took out pack trips catering to fisherman. Favorite fishing sites were Horse Creek, Wiggins Fork, and Deacon Lake, which at that time had large Mackinaw [Photo 50: Deacon Lake]. Remains of the rowboat depicted in a 1920s photograph can still be seen today on the lakeshore. Guests were largely from the surrounding areas, including Lander, Riverton, and Casper, in contrast to the CM and other dude ranches, whose clientele included many easterners. Ora Seipt had a reputation as an excellent cook and was an enthusiastic outdoorswoman [Photo 51: Ora Seipt].

It was not unusual for those who first came west as dudes to become so enthralled that they permanently moved to the west. Excellent examples are Cox himself and his wife Helen, who bought The Hermitage from Seipt and renamed it T Cross. Cox's dream was to find a way to live in Wyoming, doing the things he loved. In 1921-22, while working with Charlie Moore at the CM Ranch he met Helen Barnard. Barnard grew up in Westchester County (New York) and went to CM Ranch in 1921 after her graduation from Wellesley College. Bernard and Cox were married the next year. The plan was to go to Europe on their honeymoon — Helen's trousseau was all packed — when Cox announced they were going to live in Wyoming. At first, Cox was a partner in the CM but shortly left Wyoming for Montana. In 1929 when the Cox's heard that Henry Seipt had put The Hermitage up for sale, they quickly bought the property. The story is that Helen's trousseau remained packed and stored at T Cross during the couple's 35 years at the ranch [Wilma Bartholomay interview. November 26, 2004]. Cox created the brand for his dude ranch from "T" for the Tau chapter of St. Anthony's Society to which he belonged at MIT and the "+" for St. Anthony's cross, thus "T Cross."

Dude ranching became a well-known and established industry by 1930. Despite the Great Depression, T Cross and most other Dubois ranches survived the hard economic times. Ranch owners like Cox and Moore had eastern contacts that could be tapped to sustain a steady flow of guests. Dude ranches were generally small. Not many guests were required to maintain their economic viability. The income brought to Dubois by dudes was very important to the community then, and even more important today. Among the list of T Cross guests during the 1930s and 1940s, were the Bartholomays and Bissells, whose descendants are among the owners of T Cross today. Some guests loved the area so much that they moved to Dubois and became full-time residents, like Maggie Baker Kahin, a 1930s guest who subsequently founded Ring Lake Ranch.

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Because travel was such a time consuming experience until well into the 1950s, it was not unusual for guests to stay for several weeks or the entire season. Guests traveled by train to Bonneville or Rawlins, and later to Riverton or Lander, on the Chicago and Northwestern or Union Pacific railroad and then by automobile for the several-hour drive to T Cross. Travelers from the eastern seaboard took grand tours of the west and stayed for months in the vicinity of the Dubois guest ranches, Yellowstone, and the Tetons. Among notable visitors associated with T Cross, as recorded in various guest books, Cox's personal journals, and verbal history, are members of the Roosevelt and DuPont families, the artist Ogden Pleissner, and relatives of senior military officers, including General George Patton [Seipt interview, April 14, 2004].

During World War II dude ranching continued at T Cross and other ranches, though at a much reduced scale, similar to other recreational industries in the United States. In the November 1944 T Cross newsletter, *The CROSS-eyed Observer*, Cox wrote: "Most of the boys who have been out here since we have had the ranch are now undoubtedly in the service." He lists the names of many and includes the sad news that his nephew, a submarine officer, was reported missing over the summer.

Another development that effected dude ranching occurred in 1944 when the state of Wyoming prohibited gambling. Cox notes in the November 1944 issue of *The CROSS-eyed OBSERVER*:

Dubois this summer suffered from a fiat of the state executive, which shut down all gambling. This de-glamorized the evenings in town for the more mature, and deprived the younger set of a valuable educational opportunity...but did not, however, dampen their enthusiasm for a Saturday night of dancing to the beautiful music provided by the Tavern. Otherwise Dubois is gradually coming back into its own, or its own are gradually coming back to Dubois. Families that have been away doing war work in the larger western centers are drifting back, and in the west end of town...shutters are coming down, one by one. What we miss most is a barber. We now understand why western Congressmen affect such flowing locks. It seems a bit dandified to come into a barberless community with an up to the minute haircut."

Immediately after the war, dude ranching quickly reached its former scale. "No one was quite prepared for the wave of tourists that swept through the West in the summer of 1946," reports Murray (p. 339) in his history of Shoshone National Forest. It amounted to a recreation boom, and the Upper Wind River Valley participated fully. Murray describes the new post-war visitation pattern in the Dubois area as having four elements: massive visitation passing over Togwotee Pass to and from Yellowstone; an increasing number of weekend picnickers and campers from the local region who traveled by cars and used the old, developed spots close to roads; a significant number of local visitors who popularized jeeps and other off-road vehicles; and a fourth class, yet limited in numbers: the backcountry traveler, either on horseback (with outfitters or from dude ranches) or afoot. This group used the ancient (though now CCC-improved) forest trails into the sizable primitive areas to camp, hunt, fish, or rock climb. For the most part, backcountry recreation involved the clients of the dude ranches and outfitters. Including fall hunters, Murray estimates that this group was less than 10,000 per year [Murray p. 342].

Murray's observations are well corroborated by numerous entries in Cox's journals of the late 1940s and early 1950s. He often records multiple trips in the same week to Bonneville (5-hour round trip) and Rawlins (9-hour round trip) to pick up or drop off guests. This burden began to lessen in the late 1940s as air service to Riverton (2-hour round trip) began. Despite building a large new cabin immediately after the war (July 9, 1946 entry: "Swedes started in to build cabin 'boys bunkhouse.'"), the ranch was often full during July and August (August 9, 1949 entry: "Roger Dickson and Mark Anthony of Dallas came looking for place to stay — no room."). Riding in the

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wilderness surrounding the District was very popular and required additional horses in the corral (July 24, 1950 entry: "To Utzinger Ranch and borrowed 4 horses. In Bradford up AM — will rent me 5 hd....").

Dude ranch vacations were frequent destinations for family reunions. Cox's March 1952 "The CROSS eyed OBSERVER" reported that "In July the ranch was almost taken over by three families who came out together: The Edmund DuPonts and the Scotty Reynolds of Wilmington, and the Bill Turnbolls of Far Hills. They arrived en mass at the Riverton Airport, and departed thence — under the able leadership of the Senator."

Dude ranches like T Cross were a major pillar of Dubois' post-war economy, creating spin off activities and generating incremental income to other businesses in the community. Cox's March 1952 "CROSS eyed OBSERVER" reported that "Last August the Dubois rodeo was revived, and we hope that it will again be an annual fixture. The November 1955 Observer reported that "Dubois in the winter used to be the most somnolent of cowtowns, but now days (sic) the main street is parked full of cars."

Among the most important aspects of the early post-war years to the District were the visits of the Bartholomay and Bissell families. They passed their love for the District to subsequent generations whose commitment to its preservation has caused them to be among the present owners of T Cross Ranch in a setting essentially unchanged in over 50 years.

The dude ranch concept reached its peak between the 1930s and the 1950s, with a brief downturn during World War II. Since then, several factors have combined to cause many historic dude ranches to close over time. In the Dubois area, however, T Cross and a few others have endured and thrived by offering a traditional, classic dude ranch experience to a US and growing international clientele.

Criterion C — Architecture

The District has been operated as a recreational destination and guest ranch since 1918 and remains true to the esthetic of dude ranching as a unique American form of recreation. The integrity of its physical features conveys the District's historic character and imparts the feeling of a late 19th century American West ranch. The District's buildings and structures are well-preserved examples of 19th century log buildings commonly found in the western part of the US. The buildings constructed from 1919 through 1946 are largely still used for their historical purpose of housing staff and guests and managing livestock for the dude ranch operation. The overall appearance of the District today is essentially identical to its appearance during the period of significance.

Sixteen western Rocky Mountain style log buildings were built between 1919 and 1946 to support dude ranching operations. By 1946 all the contributing elements in the District had been completed — Diamond G being the last in 1946. Other prominent historic structures and sites include an earlier homesteader's cabin built in 1900; a 1.5-mile, one-lane unimproved road used as a driveway cleared between 1920 and 1925, an irrigation system built in the 1920s, and a pipeline system built in the 1930s.

Sometime in the 1940s, the board and batten bathrooms were added to Ramshorn and Elbow. Noncontributing structures built after the period of significance include the Managers House, Hermitage, and some outbuildings as detailed in the discussion of each building in Section 7. Additions to contributing buildings through to the present time are also discussed in Section 7.

The location of the ranch is consistent with a pattern of movement typical of frontier settlement. Productive

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drainages for agriculture were sought at all cost, ideally situated as far away from the next ranch as possible. The District occupies the widest stretch of relatively flat land in a 7800-foot high subalpine valley in the Horse Creek watershed. Access to the District is from the south via a 1.5-mile unimproved open-lane track that parallels Horse Creek. This track is the northernmost remnant of a five-mile stretch cleared by Seipt in the early 1920s. Its present alignment is the same as selected by Seipt, just above the floodplain of Horse Creek. It is essentially unchanged from when it was originally cleared. Access from the east, north, and west is via foot or horse trails that trace the age-old network of game and hunting trails in the valley. The District's location offers a dramatic visual experience of peaks and ridges as you approach from the 1.5-mile unimproved road that serves as the driveway into the ranch.

The design of the District is made manifest at two levels: 1) the spatial organization of the contributing elements, and 2) its distinctive architecture. The spatial organization of the District reflects practical considerations of pioneer and homesteading life. Sturdy shelters bunched together surrounded by irrigable lands provide the optimal opportunity to derive a livelihood in a harsh subalpine wilderness environment.

The District's guest and staff cabins are oriented along a north-south axis (facing east) so that doors, windows, and porches take advantage of the early morning sun for heat. The Lodge and ranch operation buildings are centrally located between the North and South Cabin clusters. Staff housing is intermingled with guest cabins close to the Lodge. Barns and corrals are down slope and downwind from guest and staff cabins. The Seipt-built unimproved road into the District initially ended at the original Hermitage, the first cabin he built for himself and his family. This simple trail became the axis along which subsequent cabins, the Lodge, and the barns and corral were constructed.

The design of individual structures in the District reflects the influence of weather and the availability of construction materials. Most rain and snowstorms, as well as the prevailing winds, come from the west or northwest, so the rear of the buildings face west. Given the region's heavy snowfall, all cabin entrances are under wide porches to provide protection against drifting snow and snow and ice roof slides. The buildings and structures are mostly on less productive soils above the flood plain, while the ranch's hayfields and pastures occupy more fertile soils.

Most windows of the contributing buildings are of original construction. All windows are wood framed and double-hung, casement, or sliding, with a variety of lite patterns. Surrounds are wood plank or split, rough-hewn logs; sills when present are wood plank. Muntins are wood and square cut. Exterior removable wooden framed screens fit into the windows and remain in place except for cleaning and maintenance. The roofing style is generally a low-pitched gable with rolled asphalt resting on rough-cut planks attached to exposed hewn log purlins. The 1919 to early 1920s log buildings originally had earthen roofs [Photo 8: Dining Room with Earthen Roof 1923; Seipt], later replaced by wood slab, shingles, or asphalt rolls.

Fireplaces and chimneys are random stone and mortar and of original construction. Most interior heat is provided by woodstoves, with fireplaces for supplemental heating. Flooring is sanded and stained wood plank except for the kitchen and some of the cabin bathrooms where linoleum overlays the wood flooring. Ceilings are cathedral style with exposed hewn log purlins.

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In the absence of manufactured materials, wood and animal products such as leather and horn were the 'hardware' of the day. The District's buildings preserve this authenticity by having door latches and handles made with wood, antler, and leather, for example [Photo 7: Door handle 2003; Collier]. Also, corral and fence gates are designed using wood pivots and latches, rather than metal hinges or hooks. Most of the ranch's fences are buck and pole construction. Then, as now, the use of bucks avoids the need to dig postholes in the rocky terrain and makes for fences that are readily dismantled, moved, and reassembled.

The workmanship of the 1919 to 1946 structures is representative of vernacular craftsmanship of the period and the geographic area. Significant numbers of Swedes and other northern European immigrants had been attracted to the Upper Wind River Valley where the Wyoming Tie Company was logging local forests to provide railroad ties for the Union Pacific and other railroads. Workers known as "tie hacks" harvested the trees and shaped the ties by hand with axes. Logs and ties were transported by horse teams, flumes, and an annual "river drive" of ties down the Wind River to the rail head at Riverton, 80 miles to the east. Tie hack skills were put to good use in building stores, barns, and houses of the region. For example, the interior walls of the Lodge's dining room and kitchen and those of the Ranch Office were smoothed with a broad axe, likely in the hands of a Swedish tie hack.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology-trained engineer Cox prepared floor plans for the guest cabins that were then constructed by local craftsmen [Cox, Robert S. Personal Journals 1932 through 1964]. Likewise, he prepared plans for the pipeline he built to provide domestic and stock water. As maintenance was required, craftsmen with similar skills have been found to maintain the physical integrity of the structures so that non-historic additions, repairs, and new construction are compatible in design and materials.

Seipt needed to provide ingress and egress for his guest ranch more reliable than the lightly used 18th century wagon route along the Horse Creek stream bed, which had been superimposed on an ancient trail used by Native Americans and early Euro-American trappers. Portions of the 18th century trail still appear on some topographic maps printed in the 1990s. Seipt plowed a 5-mile route parallel to Horse Creek but above its flood plain. Seipt's son recalls that his father worked on it for several years and completed it in the mid 1920s. Seipt used dynamite, a hand plow, and a four-horse grader, likely borrowed from Wyoming Tie and Timber Company. Seipt's son described his father's method of building the road this way: "He got a road grader and a four horse team and a guy to drive the team and my brother rode on the back end of it working the wheels. Dad used a walking plow and surveyed the line and the road that comes in now, including the bridge at the Ranger Station and the one above the Hughes place." [Seipt interviews. April 14, 2004 and June 15, 2005]. The northernmost and still unimproved 1.5 miles of the Seipt-built road constitute the current driveway into the ranch and comprise a contributing structure to this nomination. It exists basically unimproved as Seipt built it, maintained by ranch owners only enough to allow one-way vehicular traffic during the summer guest season.

Cox added a branch to Seipt's original access road to the west of the cabins and Lodge to facilitate the building of a pipeline along Hiller Creek (allowed by the 1931 water right); the 1932 construction of a head gate on Horse Creek at the intake for the Seipt No.1 ditch (allowed by the 1921 water right); and the mid-1930s construction of the North Cabins to expand dude ranching operations. This branch included a small bridge over Hiller Creek. Portions of Cox's branch exist today in their original condition for access to the kitchen at the rear of the Lodge. The alignment of the rarely used northernmost stretch of Cox's branch within the easement of Seipt's No. 1 ditch is somewhat evident from variation in the vegetation.

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Water rights and irrigation were essential to agricultural, domestic, and livestock operations in the Wind River Valley, which depend on snowmelt rather than rainfall. With Seipt's occupation of the homestead in 1919 went water rights governed by Wyoming surface water laws enacted in 1890. In the first years of the homestead, water for domestic use was drawn out of Hiller Creek and delivered to the cabins by a wooden trough [Photo 52: Cleaning fish; Seipt 1924]. In April 1921, Seipt received a permit to divert water from Horse Creek, 1 mile north of the ranch, and used it for irrigation, stock watering, and domestic use through the construction of Seipt No 1 and No 2 ditches [Wyoming, State of. March 21, 1921a; Wyoming, State of. March 21, 1921b]. Cox constructed head gates for the irrigation ditch in 1932, which are still in use today.

Seipt was also granted rights to draw water and transport it to irrigate T Cross property on the east side of Horse Creek through Seipt No.2 ditch. This ditch was surveyed and work was begun but not completed before Seipt sold T Cross to Cox in 1929. In 1931 Cox applied for a permit to complete the ditches, including an enlargement of Seipt No. 1 Ditch, an extension of Seipt No 2 Ditch, as well as the construction of the Cox Pipeline and a third ditch named Cox #1 [Wyoming, State of. March 1, 1931]. In 1933 he applied for an extension of time to complete these works, stating in a letter to the State Engineer's Office in Cheyenne, "Due to the recent hard times I simply have not had enough money to go ahead with the work." This request was granted, but only the Cox Pipeline (see below) and Seipt No. 1 enlargement were completed.

Cox constructed the Cox pipeline to deliver water from Hiller Creek to the area of the ranch containing the Lodge and cabins. The pipeline and a system of holding ponds, diversion gates, and a cistern feeding it were built over a 3-year period, and in 1934 the Cox pipeline water right was certified. As would be expected, the settling ponds at the head of the Cox pipeline and the head gate of Seipt's No. 1 ditch are both upslope and upstream from the buildings and structures to which they supply water. These water rights pertain today, supplemented by permits received by Emily Stevens, the ranch owner from 1965-1991.

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UTM Points	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	13	609589	4840736
2	13	609964	4840815
3	13	609940	4840950
4	13	609990	4841210
5	13	610011	4840815
6	13	610360	4840360
7	13	610840	4840360
8	13	610878	4839615
9	13	610620	4839120
10	13	610615	4838587
11	13	610113	4838587
12	13	610120	4838460
13	13	610300	4838240
14	13	610332	4838040
15	13	610960	4838940
16	13	609748	4840025
17	13	609608	4840040
18	13	609557	4840340
19	13	609295	4840387

Verbal Boundary Description

The District consists of five contiguous parcels of land.

- The 160-acre parcel of land granted to Henry M. Seipt under General Land Office Patent # 981344, whose boundaries are described in Homestead Entry Survey # 245.
- Surrounding the 160 acres, approximately 102 acres of fenced grazing area used by the ranch's occupants prior to the area's reservation from the public domain, and subsequently permitted to T Cross by the Shoshone National Forest and its predecessor entities.
- A rectangular corridor 100 feet wide extending west from the patented land about 800 feet up Hiller Creek, with the Cox Pipeline as its axis and the cistern as its western boundary.
- A rectangular corridor 100 feet wide extending north from the patented land approximately 1000 feet, with Seipt No.1 Ditch as its axis and the Cox head gate on Horse Creek at its northern end.
- A rectangular corridor 100 feet wide, with the Seipt-built road that serves as the driveway as its axis, extending from the overhead gate near the corrals 1.5 miles south to Forest Service Road 504.

The boundaries of the District are easily associated with physical features that are contributing elements in this nomination. These are described below using the UTM points that appear on the USGS topographical map accompanying this nomination.

North Boundary

- 1-2 From the northwest corner of the District, east along the buck-and-pole fence bordering grazing area surrounding the ranch, to said fence's intersection with Seipt No.1 Ditch

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- 2,3,4 A rectangular corridor extending north from said fence, 100 feet wide and 500 feet long with Seipt No.1 Ditch as its axis, with the Cox head gate on Horse Creek marking the northern end of said corridor.
- 2,5 From the intersection of said fence with Seipt No.1 Ditch, further east along said fence across Horse Creek to a corner where the fence turns southeast.
- 5-6 Southeast along the buck-and-pole fence enclosing grazing area surrounding the patented land, to its intersection with an east-west buck-and-pole fence along the northern boundary of the patented land.
- 6-7 East along said property-boundary fence to the northeast corner post of the ranch's deeded property, and then further east along the buck-and-pole fence to its intersection with a north-south buck-and-pole fence that encloses grazing area surrounding the patented land. This fence corner (Point 7 on USGS Map) is the northeast corner of the District.

East Boundary

- 7-8 From the northeast corner of the District, south along the buck-and-pole fence that encloses grazing area surrounding the patented land, to a corner at which the fence turns in a westerly direction.
- 8,9,10 Southwest along the meandering buck-and-pole fence that encloses the grazing area surrounding the patented land to its intersection with an east-west buck-and-pole fence also enclosing grazing area surrounding the patented land. This fence corner (Point 10 on USGS Map) is the southeast corner of the District.

South Boundary

- 10-11 From the southeast corner of the District, west along the east-west buck-and-pole fence that encloses the grazing area surrounding the patented land to the fence's intersection with the Seipt-build road that serves as the driveway.

West Boundary

- 11-14 A rectangular corridor 100 feet wide with the Seipt-build road that serves as the driveway as its axis, extending north from the driveway's intersection with Forest Service Road 504 to the east-west buck-and-pole fence that encloses the grazing area surrounding the patented land. The driveway's intersection with Forest Service Road 504 (Point 14 on USGS Map) is the southwest corner of the District.
- 11,15 A line 50 feet west of the T Cross driveway, extending north about 1 mile from the east-west buck-and-pole fence identifying the southern limit of the grazing area surrounding the patented land, to an overhead gate in an east-west buck-and-pole fence near the Corral Complex
- 15-16 West from the overhead gate along said buck-and-pole fence to the corner made of worm fence construction.
- 17-18 North along the buck-and pole-fence to its intersection with Hiller Creek and the Cox pipeline.
- 18-19 A rectangular corridor extending west from the buck-and-pole fence along the axis of Hiller Creek and Cox Pipeline, 100 feet wide and 800 feet long, with the Cox Pipeline cistern at the western end of said corridor.
- 18,1 From the intersection of the buck-and-pole fence and Hiller Creek, north along the buck-and-pole fence to its intersection with an east-west buck-and-pole fence bordering grazing area surrounding the patented land. The intersection of these fence lines (Point 1 on USGS Map) is the northwest corner of the District.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 28 T Cross Ranch Historic District, Fremont County, Wyoming

Boundary Justification

The T Cross Ranch Rural Historic District includes the land, buildings, structures, sites, and objects that are integral to the areas of historic significance in Section 8, namely **Architecture** and **Entertainment/Recreation**. The District also includes elements relevant to the areas of Exploration/Settlement, Conservation, Engineering, and Agriculture.

Therefore, the District includes the patented land and grazing areas on which the homesteaders, previous residents, and all subsequent owners of the ranch have grazed livestock since approximately 1900, both before these areas were reserved from the public domain and after their reservation.

The District also includes:

- the corridor encompassing the Cox Pipeline with its cistern, earthen settling ponds, and head gates that supplied water for domestic and stock use on the ranch under the 1931 water rights [Wyoming, State of. March 1, 1931].
- the corridor encompassing Seipt No. 1 Ditch with its head gate on Horse Creek that supplied water for irrigation and stock use on the ranch under the 1921 water rights [Wyoming, State of. March 21, 1921a].
- the corridor encompassing the 1.5-mile road built by Seipt in the early 1920s to access the ranch, which he superimposed on a pre-existing pack trail above the flood plain of Horse Creek, in order to replace an alternative route along the stream bed of Horse Creek that was often unusable due to flooding [Seipt interview, April 14, 2004; Washakie National Forest, USDA Forest Service Map of 1920

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Additional Documents Page 29 T Cross Ranch Historic District, Fremont County, Wyoming

Accompanying Documentation: Photographs*

Description	Contributing Yes/No	Photograph Number	Map Number	View Direction
T Cross Ranch gate	NA	1	NA	North
South Cabins; Lodge	Yes	2	Map 2	West
Corral Complex; South Cabins; Lodge	Yes	3	Map 2	West
Corral Complex; South Cabins (partial)	Yes	4	Map 2	South
South Cabins	Yes	5	Map 2	West
Building cabins 1924 (Seipt)	NA	6	NA	East
Door handle	NA	7	NA	NA
Dining Room with Earthen 's Roof/Mary's Cabin 1923 (Seipt)	NA	8	NA	West
North Cabins (partial)	Yes	9	Map 2	North
North cabin corner (Berman 2004)	NA	10	NA	North
Trail Creek Cabin	Yes	11	Map 2	North
Bear Paw Cabin	Yes	12	Map 2	West
White Grass Cabin	Yes	13	Map 2	West
Bar B C Cabin	Yes	14	Map 2	South
Bar B C Cabin 1939 (Ewers)	Yes	15	Map 2	East
The Lodge 1929 (Seipt)	Yes	16	Map 2	East
The Lodge c1930 (Seipt)	Yes	17	Map 2	North
The Lodge	Yes	18	Map 2	North
The Lodge Kitchen	Yes	19	Map 2	South
The Lodge Living Room	Yes	20	Map 2	East
Ranch Office	Yes	21	Map 2	North
Laundry; Tool & Equipment Shed	No	22	Map 2	West
Manager's House	No	23	Map 2	West
Cox Cabin; Manager's House	Yes; No	24	Map 2	West
Cox Cabin	Yes	25	Map 2	South
Ramshorn Cabin 1923 (Seipt)	Yes	26	Map 2	West
Ramshorn Cabin	Yes	27	Map 2	West
Mary's Cabin	Yes	28	Map 2	West
Hermitage 1919 (Seipt)	NA	29	NA	West
Hermitage	NA	30	NA	West
Elbow Cabin	Yes	31	Map 2	North
Diamond G Cabin	Yes	32	Map 2	West
Corral Complex -1	Yes	33	Map 2	North
Corral Complex -2	Yes	34	Map 2	North

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Additional Documents Page 30 T Cross Ranch Historic District, Fremont County, Wyoming

Accompanying Documentation: Photographs*

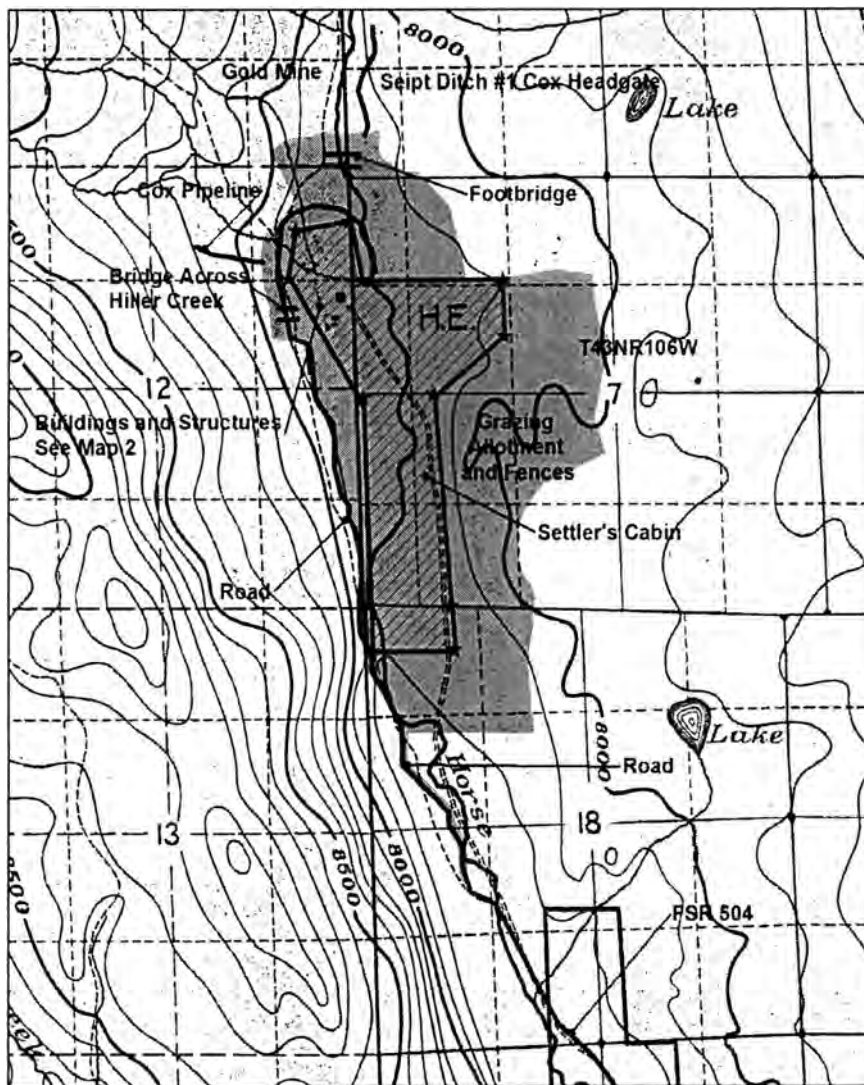
Description	Contributing Yes/No	Photograph Number	Map Number	View Direction
Saddle House	Yes	35	Map 2	North
Saddle House	Yes	36	Map 2	West
Barn; Corral Complex	Yes	37	Map 2	South
Barn	Yes	38	Map 2	South
Barn	Yes	39	Map 2	West
Long Shed; Barn	Yes	40	Map 2	East
Long Shed	Yes	41	Map 2	North
Corral Rectangle	Yes	42	Map 2	North
Corral Gates	Yes	43	Map 2	South
Original Settler's Cabin (Berman 2004)	Yes	44	Map 1	West
Head Gate — Irrigation System (Chapman 2005)	Yes	45	Map 1	South
Cistern — Cox Pipeline (Berman 2004)	Yes	46	Map 1	West
Driveway into Ranch (Berman 2004)	Yes	47	Map 1	North
Footbridge (Chapman 2005)	Yes	48	Map 1	East
1926 Survey Markers (Berman 2004)	Yes	49	Map 1	East
Deacon Lake c1925 (Seipt)	NA	50	NA	North
Ora Seipt c1925 (Seipt)	NA	51	NA	NA
Cleaning Fish 1924 (Seipt)	NA	52	NA	East

*Photographs are by Richard Collier from 2003 unless indicated.
 NA = Non applicable.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Additional Documents Page 31 T Cross Ranch Historic District, Fremont County, Wyoming

**Map 1: T Cross Rural Historic District
District Boundaries and Contributing Elements**



0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Miles

Base Map Source: U.S.G.S. 1:24000, 1920



1926 Survey Marker-Original Stone ★

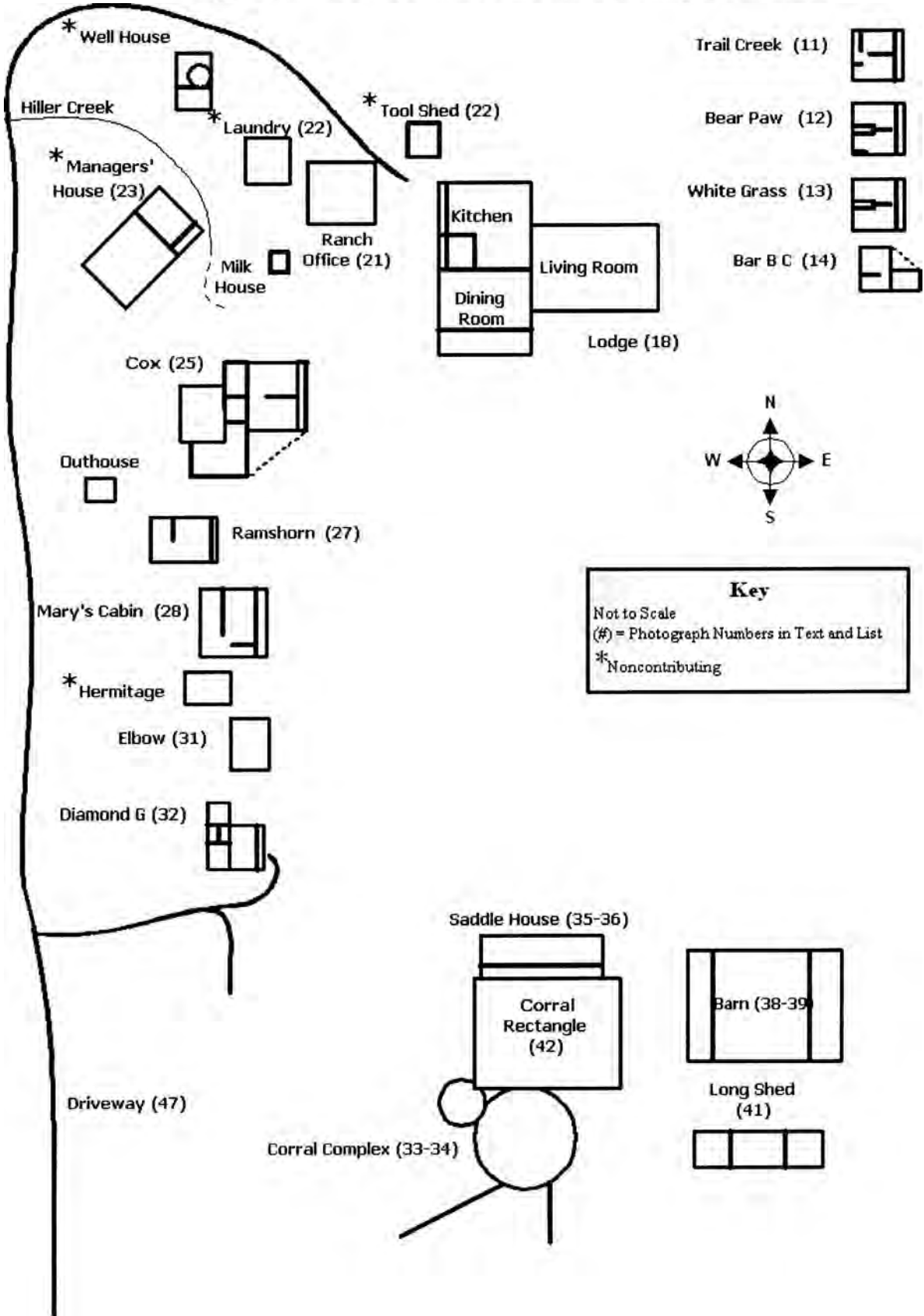
Legend

T Cross Ranch [hatched box]
District [solid black box]

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Additional Documents Page 32 T Cross Ranch Historic District, Fremont County, Wyoming

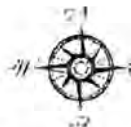
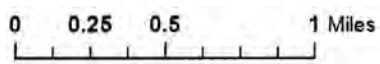
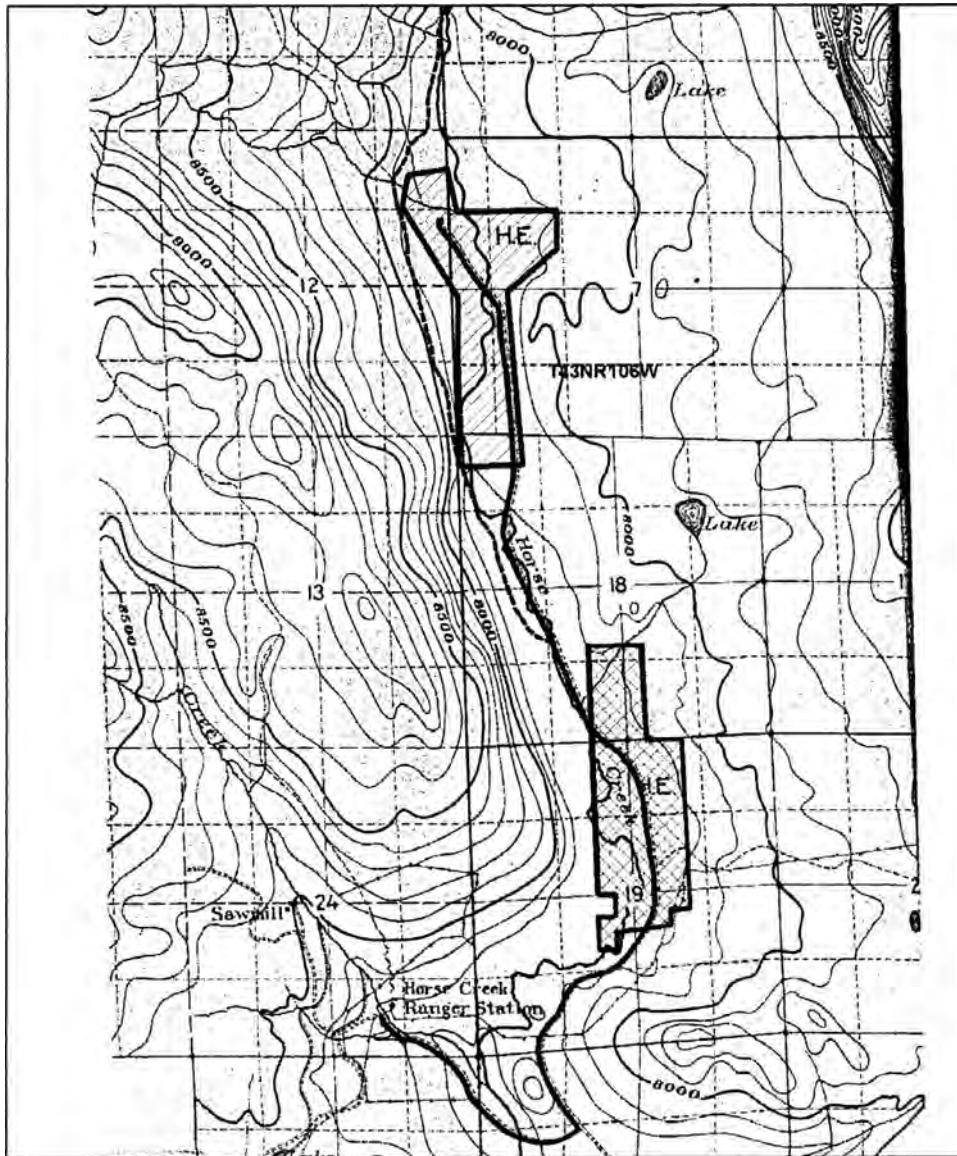
Map 2: T Cross Ranch Rural Historic District: Central Buildings and Structures



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section _ Additional Documents _ Page _33_ T Cross Ranch Historic District, Fremont County, Wyoming

Map 3: Road and Trail Network 1920



Base Map Source: U.S.G.S. 1:24000, 1920

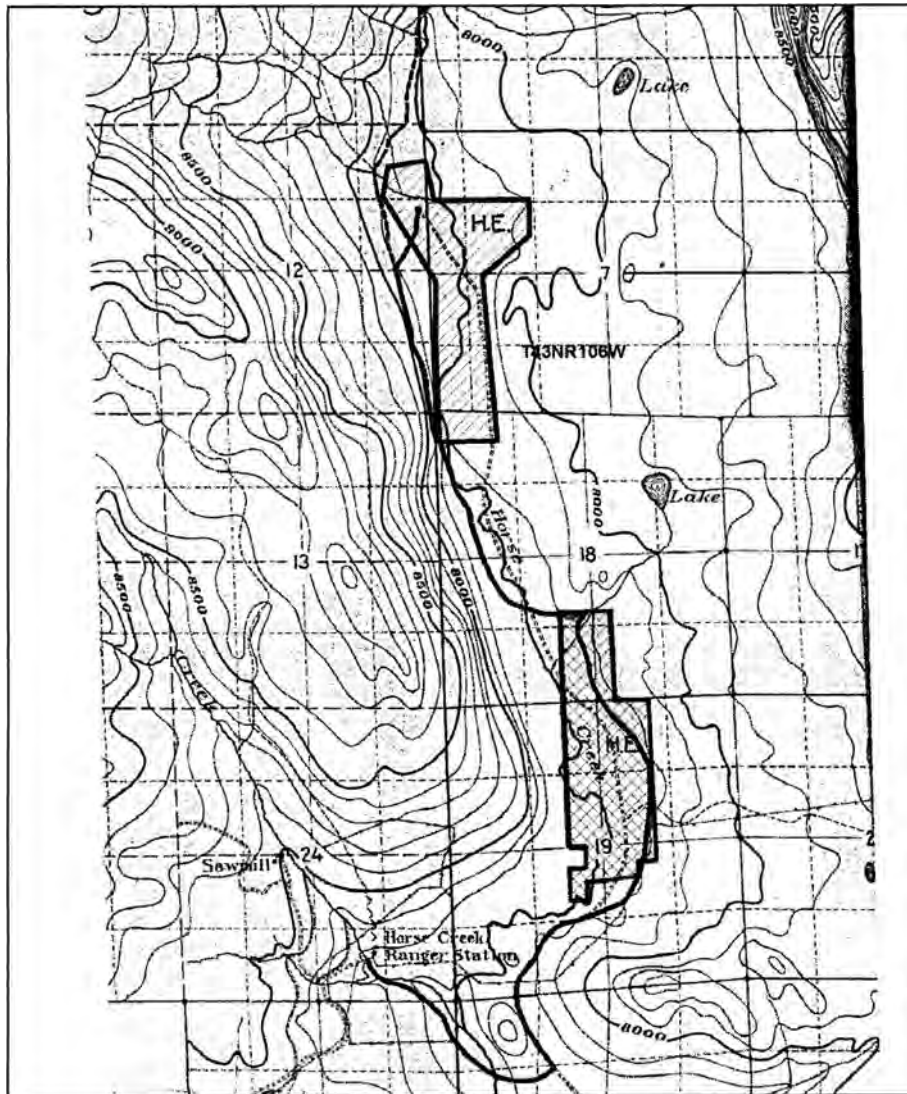
Legend

- T Cross Ranch
- Other Inholding
- Pack Trail
- Wagon Road

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Additional Documents Page 34 T Cross Ranch Historic District, Fremont County, Wyoming

Map 4: Road and Trail Network 1925



0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles



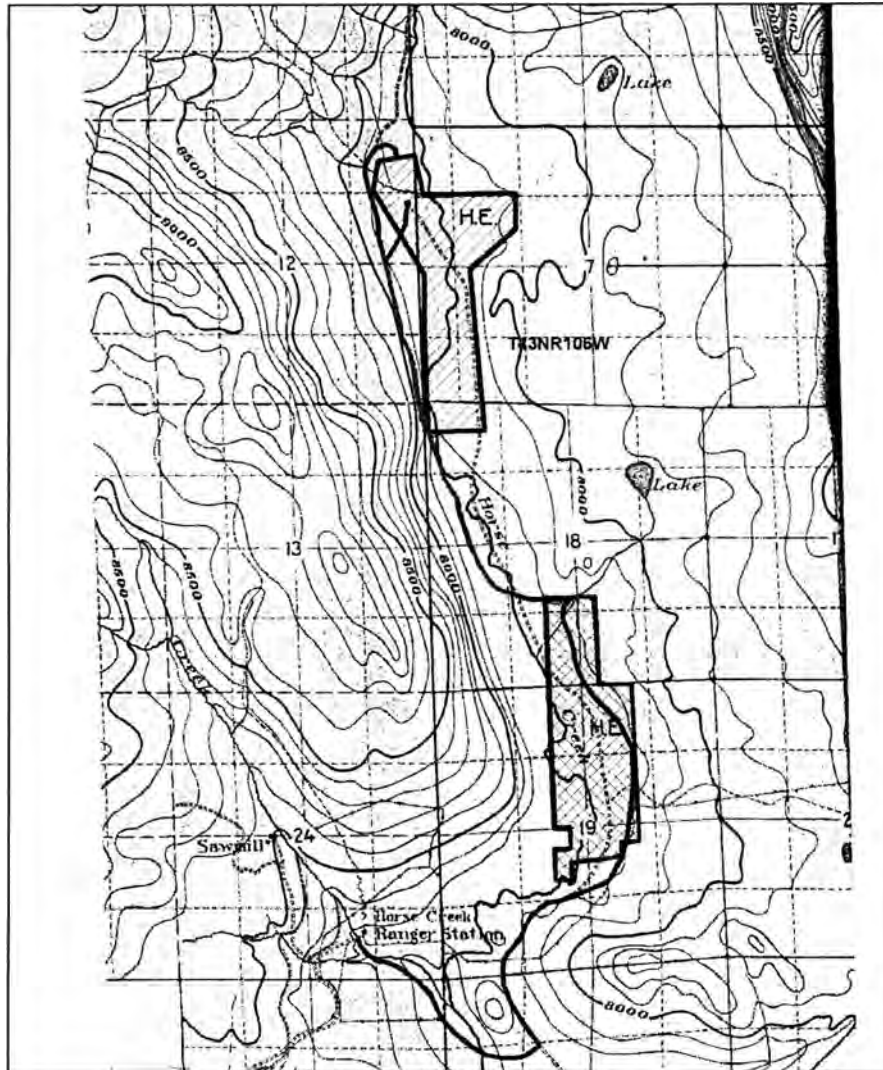
Base Map Source: U.S.G.S. 1:24000, 1920

- Legend
- T Cross Ranch
 - Other Inholding
 - Pack Trail
 - Wagon Road

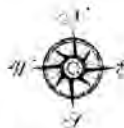
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Additional Documents Page 35 T Cross Ranch Historic District, Fremont County, Wyoming

Map 5: Road and Trail Network 1935



0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles



Base Map Source: U.S.G.S. 1:24000, 1920

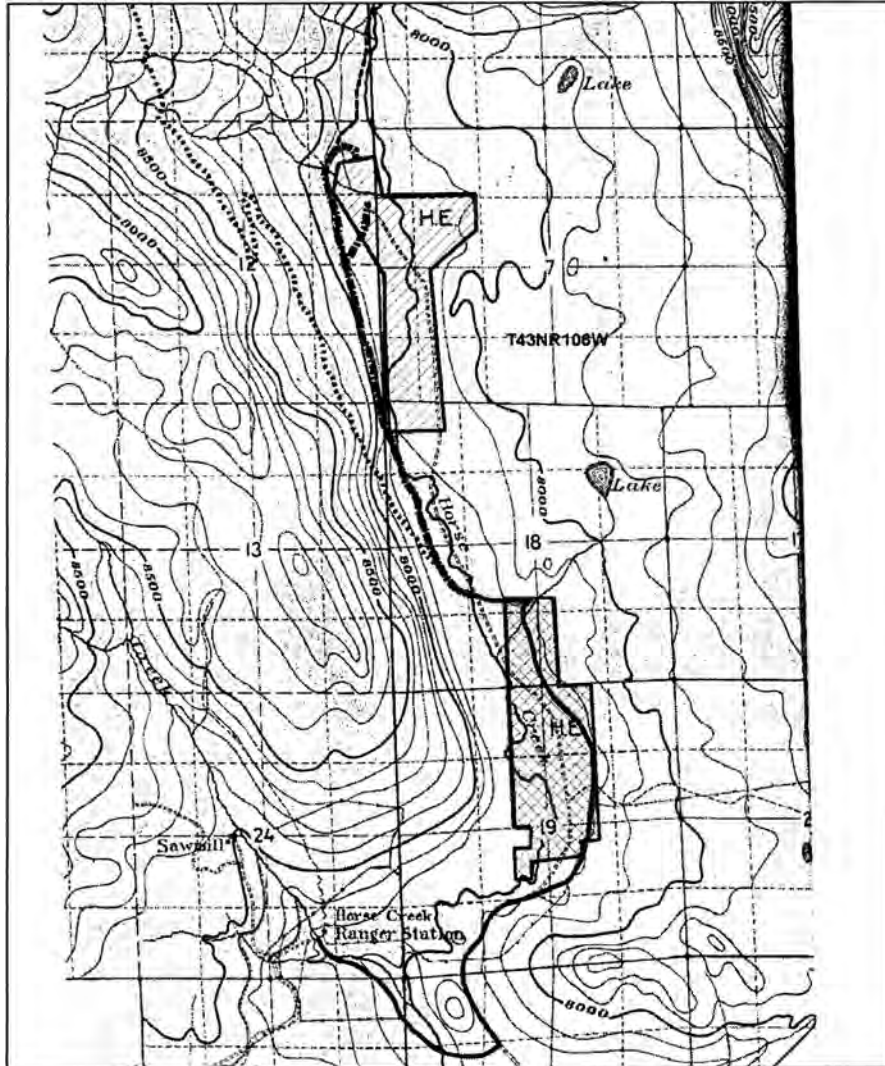
Legend

- T Cross Ranch
- Other Inholding
- Pack Trail
- Unimproved Road

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section _ Additional Documents _ Page _36_ T Cross Ranch Historic District, Fremont County, Wyoming

Map 6: Road and Trail Network 1955



0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles



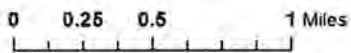
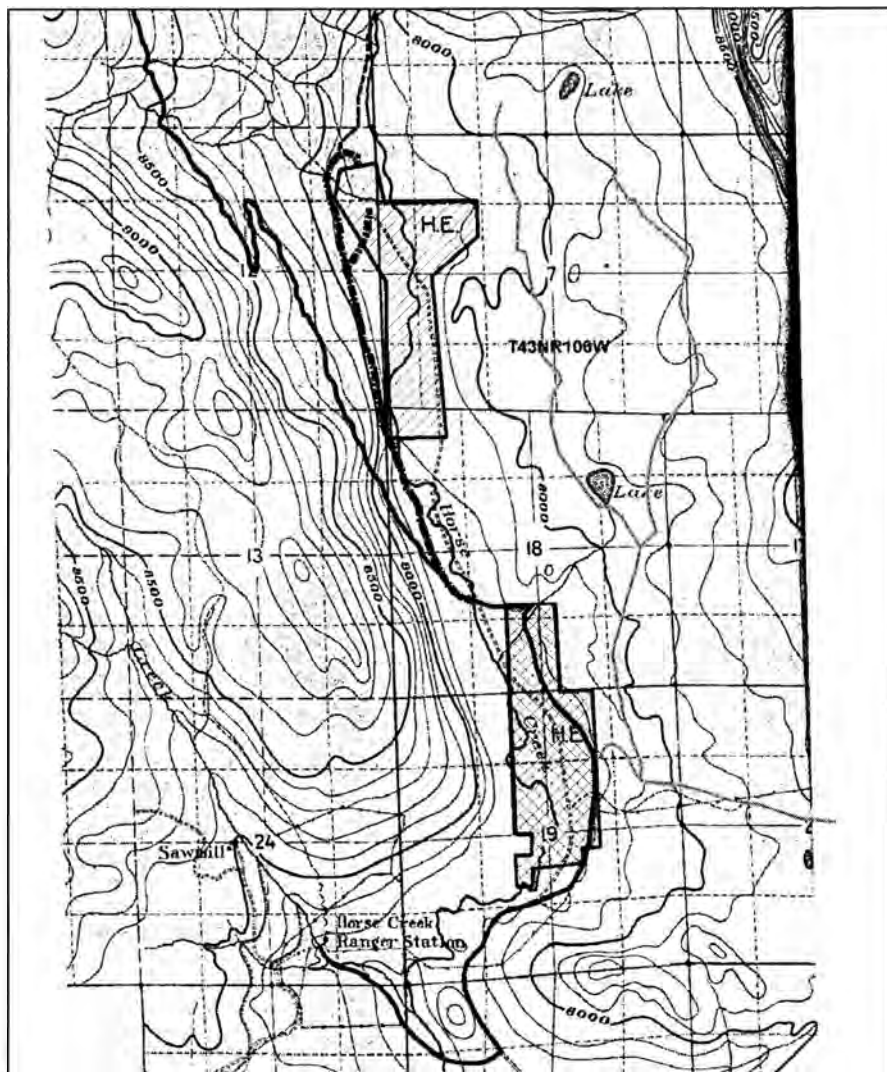
Base Map Source: U.S.G.S. 1:24000, 1920

- Legend
- T Cross Ranch
 - Other Inholding
 - Pack Trail
 - Unimproved Road
 - Improved Forest Service Road
 - New Forest Service Road

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section _ Additional Documents _ Page _37_ T Cross Ranch Historic District, Fremont County, Wyoming

Map 7: Road and Trail Network 1965



Base Map Source: U.S.G.S. 1:24000, 1920

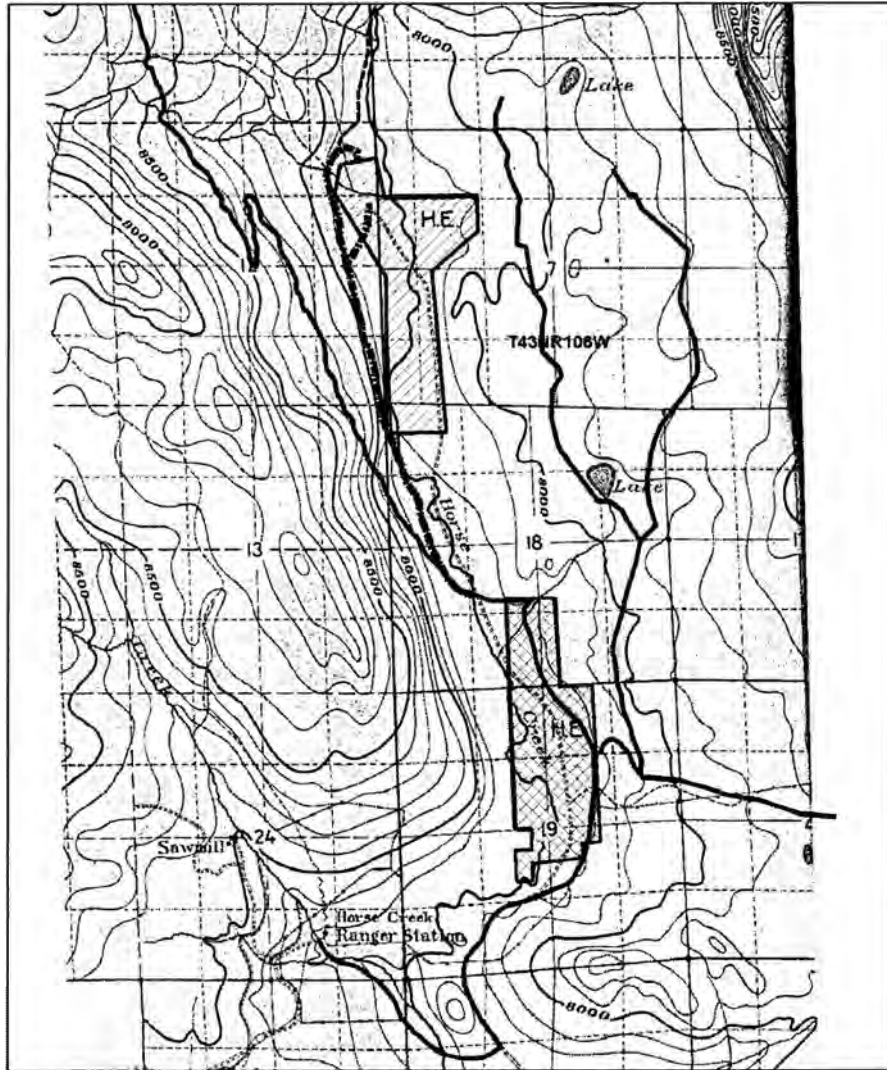


- Legend
- T Cross Ranch
 - Other Inholding
 - Pack Trail
 - Unimproved Road
 - Improved Forest Service Road
 - New Forest Service Road

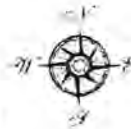
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Additional Documents Page 38 T Cross Ranch Historic District, Fremont County, Wyoming

Map 8: Road and Trail Network 2006



0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles



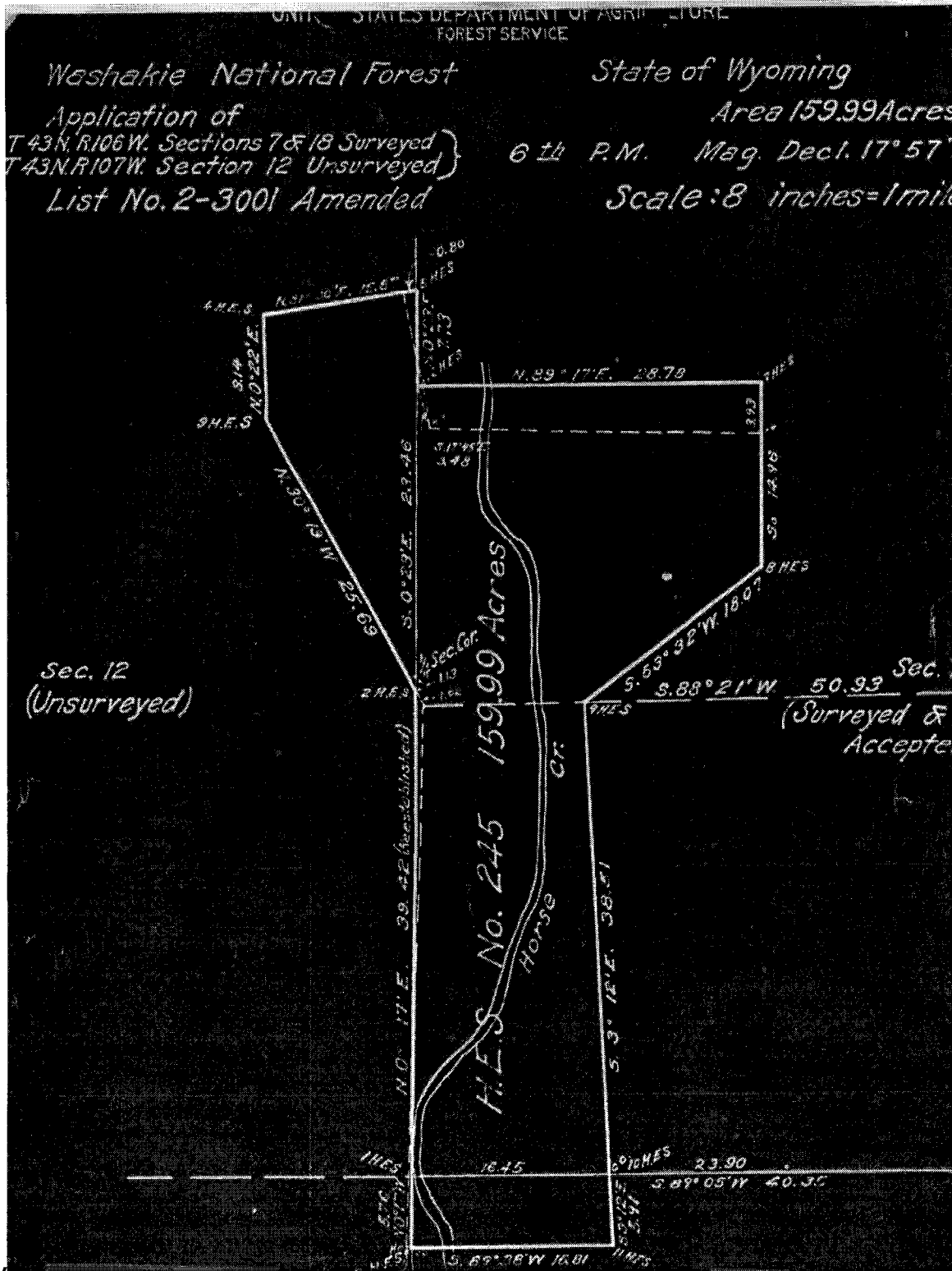
Base Map Source: U.S.G.S. 1:24000, 1920

- Legend
- T Cross Ranch
 - Other Inholding
 - Pack Trail
 - Unimproved Road
 - Improved Forest Service Road

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Additional Documents Page 39 T Cross Ranch Historic District, Fremont County, Wyoming

T Cross Ranch 1914




Survey

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Additional Documents Page 40 T Cross Ranch Historic District, Fremont County, Wyoming





Hermitage

“The Sportsman’s Paradise”

*Headquarters for hunting and
and fishing parties. Good
guides, first-class equipment,
and reasonable charges. . . .*

H. M. SEIPT, Proprietor
DUBOIS, WYOMING

REVIEW PRINT—DIVISION 532

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY T Cross Ranch Rural Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WYOMING, Fremont

DATE RECEIVED: 3/14/07 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/02/07
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/17/07 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/27/07
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 07000371

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

 ACCEPT RETURN REJECT DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Nomination is being returned for procedural issues (FRD notification) and a number of technical errors & omissions (maps, location, address documentation, NRHP continuation sheets, map info. and certification classification). Please see attached comments.

RECOM./CRITERIA Return

REVIEWER J McClelland DISCIPLINE History

TELEPHONE 202-354-2258 DATE 4/26/07

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments (Y)/N see attached SLR Y/(N)

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

T Cross Ranch Rural Historic District Fremont County, Wyoming

Return/Request for Additional Documentation

Summary: The T Cross Ranch Historic District is significant at the State level of importance under National Register Criterion A in Entertainment/Recreation for its successful operation as a dude ranch from 1919 to the mid 1950s. It is also significant under Criterion C in Architecture as a fine example of the popular resort form set in the alpine valley midst the rugged mountainous landscape of the Absaroka Mountains and equipped with a distinctive and intact collection of vernacular building types, fencing and corral structures, rustic log buildings, and irrigation structures.

The district consists of five contiguous parcels that were integrally related to the evolution of the T Cross Ranch during the period of significance, 1900 to 1950, and historically associated with its operation as a popular recreational or “dude” ranch. 1) The 160-acre homestead first settled in 1900 and patented in 1926 with its complex of guest facilities and agricultural structures; 2) approximately 102 acres of adjoining Forest Service land historically used by the ranch for grazing and since permitted exclusive use by the T Cross Ranch by the Shoshone National Forest, and currently marked by buck-and-pole fencing; 3) a linear corridor 800 feet long and 100 feet wide extending westward along Hiller Creek and containing an irrigation pipeline built by the Cox family under water rights granted in 1934; 4) a linear corridor 1000 feet long and 100 feet wide extending northward to Horse Creek and encompassing the ditch that was originally constructed by homesteader Henry Seipt to provide water for stock and irrigation under water rights granted by the State of Wyoming in 1921; and 5) the northernmost 1.5 mile segment of the five-mile, one-lane entrance road/driveway that was built by Seipt between 1919 and 1925 as the primary entrance to the ranch; it forms a 100-foot wide corridor located parallel to and west of the fenced grazing lands associated with the T Cross Ranch. Overall the historic district appears to have a high degree of integrity (location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association).

This nomination is being returned to the Wyoming SHPO to complete FPO notification procedures. A number of technical problems will need to be corrected and several points will need clarification when the nomination is resubmitted to the National Register.

General

Please make sure each continuation sheet is imprinted with the National Register heading/template when resubmitting the nomination. Please make sure page numbers are placed in the space labeled on the template.

Section 2. Location

Please drop the post office box number and leave the line for street and number blank. According to the instructions in the National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the*

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form you should check the box labeled “vicinity of” to indicate a rural location and drop the second entry for Dubois.

Section 3. Certification

The correspondence submitted with the NR form indicates that the staff of the Shoshone National Forest participated in the nomination process and that the Forest Supervisor disagrees with the boundaries. Neither the Federal Preservation Officer of the U. S. Forest Service nor the appropriate Regional FPO, however, appears to have been notified and given the opportunity to review and comment on the nomination as required in 36 CFR Part 60.6(y). The nomination is being returned so that the notification procedures may be completed. Please submit a copy of the notification letter and any comments received from the FPO or his/her designee when the nomination is resubmitted. Also, you may wish to submit a new signature page for the nomination. The SHPO—as the official initiating the nomination—should complete and sign the block for the certifying official (the block for the commenting official may be left blank).

Section 5. Classification

Please make sure that the classification and count of contributing and noncontributing resources corresponds to the resources described in Section 7 and reflects any revisions made to that section.

Section 6. Function Use

For historic and current functions, please enter the appropriate subcategories under the category for Domestic, for example, single dwelling and secondary structure. In place of the other functions that are currently listed (“cattle ranch,” “farm,” and “dude ranch”), please add, “Recreation and Culture: outdoor recreation;” and “Agriculture: animal facility, agricultural outbuilding, agricultural field, irrigation facility.” Since the entrance road to the ranch is discussed as an important feature, you might also add “Transportation: road-related.”

Section 7. Description

Please make sure in the second paragraph on page 7.7 that the classification of resources corresponds with the definitions and conventions noted on pages 14-17 of *How To Complete*. While the road may be classified as a single contributing structure (because it reflects some rudimentary engineering and complexity), the grazing allotment should be classified as a contributing site not a structure. The Original Settler’s Cabin should be classified as a contributing site (historic archeological) because it does not appear to have historic integrity as a standing building.

Please revise the statement in the third paragraph on page 7.7 (and fifth paragraph on page 8. 26) that “additions and repairs” have preserved the historic character of the contributing properties.” It is understandable that repairs could preserve historic character, for example, when an owner uses similar materials or methods of construction to fix damaged or deteriorated historic features. Additions since the end of the period of significance, however, are non-historic and, regardless of design or materials, are considered non-contributing. Perhaps it makes more sense to refer to non-historic

additions and new construction as being “compatible” or “harmonious” in design and materials.

On pages 7.9 to 7.18 make sure it is clear how each resource has been classified and counted for purposes of completing Section 5. Although it is generally clear from the text what has been classified as principal buildings (e.g. lodge, cabins, etc.), it is not clear how features such as the small agricultural outbuildings (well-house, milk house, etc.), the system of fencing and corrals, the grazing lands, the entrance road/driveway, the irrigation system, pipeline, survey markers, and head gates have been classified and/or counted. Please note that you may also count the entire acreage making up the district as one contributing site and still enumerate the individual buildings, structures, and objects within it. Also date and note the affect of any major additions on each building’s historic integrity, for example, what was the function of the two less-than-fifty-year-old additions to the lodge and what was the impact of these additions on the historic character of the building.

For clarity, you may wish to change the term “architectural integrity” to “architectural character” on page 7.12 under the description of the manager’s house (non-contributing).

Section 8: Statement of Significance

Please provide an explanation of why the beginning date of 1900 and the ending date of 1955 were selected for the period of significance. In what ways does the property in its current condition reflect the years between settlement in 1900 and the earliest use as a dude ranch beginning in 1919? Please provide a brief summary of postwar activities at the dude ranch and the evolution of the physical of the ranch during this time.

On page 8.26, please provide a brief explanation of the “tie tack” industry in the fifth paragraph. Also insert the missing text in the sentence about Cox ‘s role in constructing the guest cabins, and revise the sentence that “additions ...preserved the historic character.”

Section 9: Bibliographical References

Please mark the appropriate item under Location of Additional Data.

Section 10. Geographical Data

Acreage: Please enter only the total acreage for the historic district here (the acreage for the ranch alone can be given in section 7).

UTM References: Please make sure that this list corresponds with the points of the polygon drawn on the U.S.G.S. map.

Verbal Boundary Description: Please check and, if necessary, correct the references to the length of Cox Pipeline corridor on pages 10.29 and 10.30 (one says 800 feet; the other 600 feet).

Sketch Maps

The nomination lists four maps (p. 6)1-4) that are said to accompany the nomination, but only Map 2 (Aerial Map of Central Buildings and Structures) has been included in the submission. In addition, the verbal boundary description on page 10.29 refers to Figure 1, which also has not been included. Please submit the complete set of maps when the nomination is resubmitted. Also, please check the maps to make sure that all of the items listed on page 62 of the *How To Complete* appear either on a single map or within the group of maps. These items include district boundaries, north arrow and approximate scale, roads identified by name or number (for example, Forest Service Road 504), creeks and other topographical features, contributing and noncontributing resources, and photographic vantage points and numbers.

Photographs

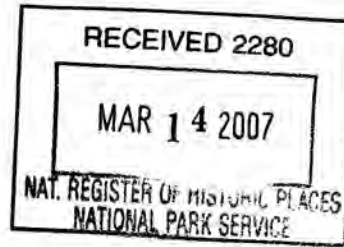
Please number the photographs according to the numbers given in the text of Section 7, and key each one (with view direction) to one of the sketch maps. Please provide information about the location of the negatives; this could be done on a continuation sheet labeled "Accompanying Documentation: Photographs."

U.S.G.S. Map

On the U.S.G.S. quadrant map, please identify and list the UTM coordinates given in Section 10, Geographical Data. (Please note that the polygon drawn on the map appears to have ten points, whereas section 10 lists twelve sets of coordinates).

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Linda McClelland
Historian
National Register of Historic Places
202-354-2258
Fax 202-371-6114
linda_mcclelland@nps.gov



OMB No. 1024-0018F
271

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 T Cross Ranch Rural Historic District
historic name T Cross Ranch [Number from SHPO to come]
other names/site number Hermitage

2. Location
street & number P.O. Box 863 not for publication X
city or town Dubois vicinity Dubois
state Wyoming code WY county Fremont code zip code 82513

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
[Signature] 3/7/07
Signature of certifying official Date
Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office
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.)
[Signature] 3/7/07
Signature of commenting or other official Date
Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this 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 of Keeper: _____ Date of Action: _____

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY NAME: T Cross Ranch Rural Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WYOMING, Fremont

DATE RECEIVED: 2/27/08 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/11/08
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 07000371

DETAILED EVALUATION:

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

District is an outstanding, intact dude ranch, importantly associated with recreational activities in Wyoming (1918-1957) that brought visitors to the wide open space and western life style associated with the Rockies. Resources also form an outstanding collection of western rural architecture and structures (such as corals and fences). Statewide significance is claimed.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A+C

REVIEWER LMcClelland DISCIPLINE History

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 4-11-08

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



9-16-2003

T-Cross Dude Ranch, Entrance Gate

Located on Horse Creek Rd. approx. 15 mi. North of

Dubois, Wyoming

Fremont County

View is North

Photographer: Richard Collier

Photograph # 1



9-16-2003

T-Cross Ranch, Overview of Ranch

Located on Horse Creek Road approx. 15 mi
North of Dubois, Wyoming

Fremont County

View is NW

Photographer: Richard Collier

Photograph # 2



9-16-2003

T-Cross Dude Ranch, Overview of Site

Located on Horse Creek Rd. approx 15 mi

North of Dubois, Wyoming

Fremont County

View is NW

Photographer: Richard Collier

Photo # 3



9-16-2003

T- Cross Dude Ranch, Overview of Site

Located on Horse Creek Rd. approx. 15 mi

North of Dubois, Wyoming

Fremont County

View is SW

Photographer: Richard Collier

Buildings (L to R) Barn (bldg. 28-29), Saddle House (bldg. #26-27)

Diamond G Cabin (Bldg #24), Elbow Cabin (bldg #23), Hermitage, &

Mary's Cabin (bldg. #3, 20)

Photo # 4



9-16-2003

T-Cross Dude Ranch, Overview of Guest Cabins
Located on Horse Creek Road approx. 15 mi north
of Dubois, Wyoming

Fremont County

View is NW

Photographer: Richard Collier

Buildings (L to R) Diamond G (bldg. #24), Elbow Cabin (#24),
Hermitage, Mary's Cabin (bldg. #3, 20), Cox Cabin (bldg. #17) and
Managers Cabin (bldg. #16)

Photo # 5.



9-16-2003
T-Cross Ranch, Door Detail from Lodge, Building #10-14

Located on Horse Creek Road approx. 15 mi
North of Dubois, Wyoming

Fremont County

View is North looking at door handle on south side
of exterior door of Living Room of Lodge

Photographer: Richard Collier

Photograph #7



9-16-2003

T-Cross Dude Ranch, Tall Creek Guest Cabin (L), Bear Paw Cabin (C)
+ White Creek Guest Cabin (R)

Located on Horse Creek Rd. approx. 15 mi north of
Dubois, Wyoming

Fremont County

View is NE

Photographer: Richard Collier

Buildings (L to R) Trail Creek Cabin (bldg #5), Bear Paw Cabin (bldg #6)
and White Grass Cabin (bldg #7)

Photo # 9



9-16-2003

T-Cross Dude Ranch, Trail Creek Guest Cabin, Building #5

Located on Horse Creek Road, approx. 15 mi

North of Dubois, Wyoming

Fremont County

View is NW

Photographer: Richard Collier

Photograph #11



9-16-2003

T-Cross Dude Ranch, Bear Paw Guest Cabin, Building #6

Located on Horse Creek Road approx. 15 mi
North of Dubois, Wyoming

Fremont County

View is NW

Photographer: Richard Collier

Photograph #12



9-16-2003

T-Cross Dude Ranch, White Grass Guest Cabin, Building #7

Located on Horse Creek Rd. approx. 15mi

North of Dubois, Wyoming

Fremont County

View is West

Photographer: Richard Collier

Photograph #13



9-16-2003

T-Cross Dude Ranch, Bar BC Guest Cabin, Building # (8-9)

Located on Horse Creek Road approx. 15mi
North of Dubois, Wyoming

Fremont County

View is South

Photographer: Richard Collier

Photograph #14



9-16-2003

T-Cross Dude Ranch, Lodge, Building #10-14 (Lodge)

Located on Horse Creek Road approx. 15 mi
North of Dubois, Wyoming

Fremont County

View is North looking at (south) front of the bldg.

Photographer: Richard Collier

Photograph #18



9-16-2003

T-Cross Dude Ranch, Interior of Kitchen in Lodge, Building # 10-14

Located on Horse Creek Road approx. 15 mi North of

Dubois, Wyoming

Fremont County,

View is South Looking into Kitchen

Photographer: Richard Collier

Photograph #19



9-16-2003

T-Cross Dude Ranch, Living Room of Lodge, Building # 10-14

Located on Horse Creek Road approx. 15 mi.

North of Dubois, Wyoming

Fremont County

View is West

Photographer: Richard Collier

Photograph #20



9-16-2003

T-Cross Dude Ranch, office, Building #15

Located on Horse Creek Road approx. 15mi

North of Dubois, Wyoming

Fremont County

View is North

Photographer: Richard Collier

Photograph # 21



9-16-2003

T-Cross Dude Ranch, Wood Shed (R), Office (L),
Laundry + Hot Tub - well House (C)

Located on Horse Creek Road approx. 15 mi
North of Dubois, Wyoming

Fremont County

view is NW

Photographer: Richard Collier

Photo # 22



9-16-2003

T. Cross Dude Ranch, Manager's Cabin. Building #16

Located on Horse Creek Road approx. 15mi North
of Dubois, Wyoming

Fremont County

View is SW

Photographer: Richard Collier

Photograph # 23



9-16-2003

T-Cross Dude Ranch, Cox Cabin (L) + Managers Cabin (R)

Located on Horse Creek Rd approx 15mi North of
Dubois, Wyoming

Fremont County

View is NW

Photographer: Richard Collier

Building #17 (Cox Cabin) L + Building #16 (Managers House) R

Photograph # 24



9-16-2003

T-Cross Dude Ranch, Cox Guest Cabin, Building #17

Located on Horse Creek Road approx. 15 mi

North of Dubois, Wyoming

Fremont County

View is SW

Photographer: Richard Collier

Photograph # 25



9-16-2003

T-Cross Dude Ranch, Ramshorn Guest Cabin, Building # 18-19

Located on Horse Creek Road, approx. 15 mi

North of Dubois, Wyoming

Fremont County

View is NW

Photographer: Richard Collier

#

Photograph 27



9-16-2003

T-Cross Dude Ranch, Mary's Cabin, Building # 3,20

Located on Horse Creek Road, approx. 15mi
North of Dubois, Wyoming

Fremont County

View is NW

Photographer: Richard Collier

Photograph #28



9-16-2003

T-Cross Oude Ranch, Employee Cabin, Hermitage, Building #

Located on Horse Creek Road, approx. 15 mi

North of Dubois, Wyoming

Fremont County

View is NW

Photographer: Richard Collier

Photograph # 30



9-16-2003

T-Cross Dude Ranch, Employee Cabin, Elbow Cabin, Building # 23

Located on Horse Creek Road approx. 15 mi

North of Dubois, Wyoming

Fremont County

View is NW

Photographer: Richard Collier

Photograph # 31



9-16-2003

T-Cross Dude Ranch, Diamond G Guest Cabin, Building #24

Located on Horse Creek Road approx. 15 mi

North of Dubois, Wyoming

Fremont County

View is SW

Photographer: Richard Collier

Photograph #32



9-16-2003

T-Cross Dude Ranch, Corral Area, Corral Complex #25 + #31

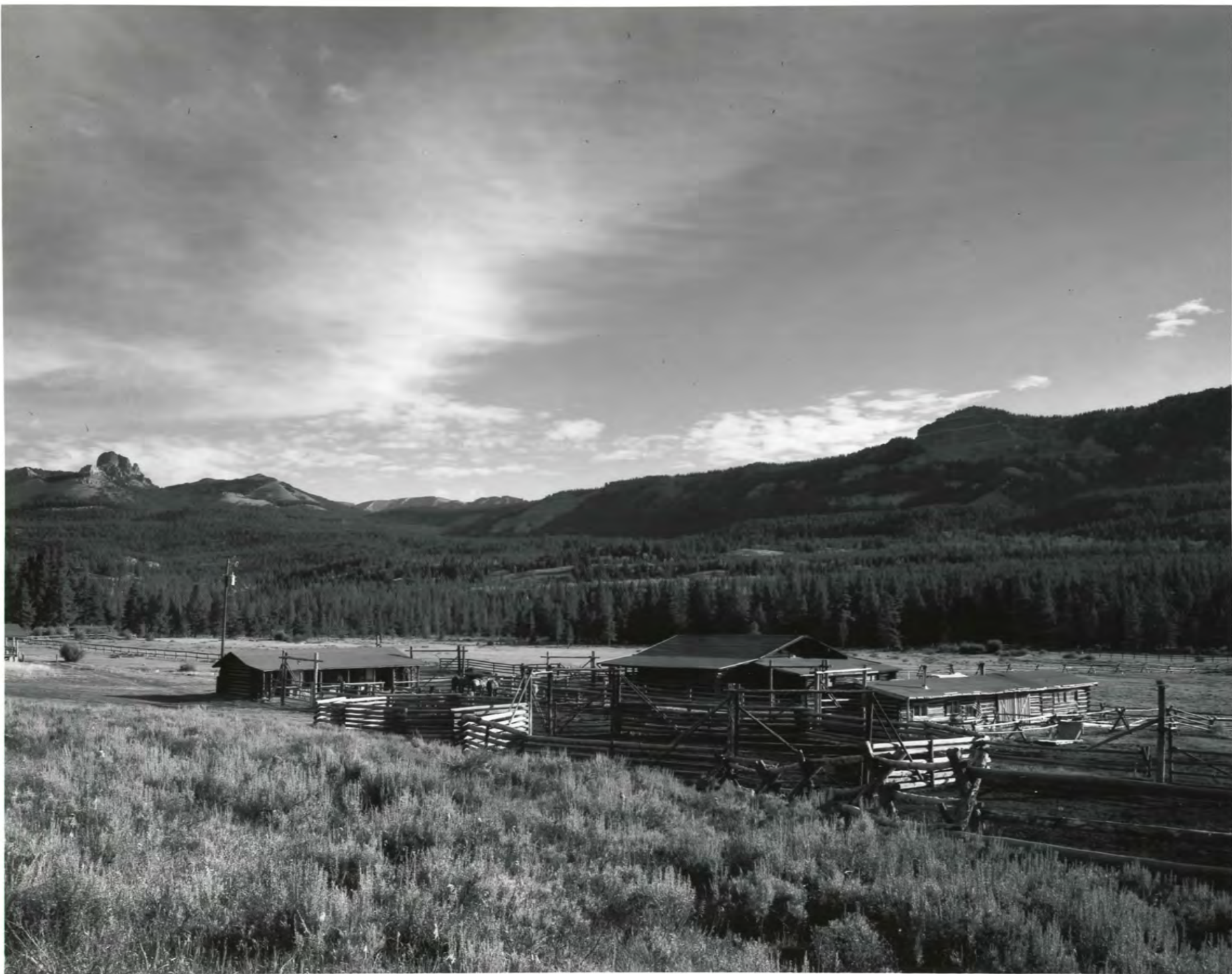
Located on Horse Creek Road approx. 15mi North
of Dubois, Wyoming

Fremont County

View is NNE

Photographer: Richard Collier

Photograph # 33



9-16-2003

T. Cross Dude Ranch, Corral Area, barn + Sheds

Located on Horse Creek Rd. approx. 15 mi North of

Dubois, Wyoming

Fremont County

View is NE

Photographer: Richard Collier

Corral Complex #25, Corral Rectangle #31, Saddle House (bldg #26-27),
Barn (bldg. #28-29) + Long Shed (bldg #30)

Photo # 34



9-16-2003

T-Cross Dude Ranch, Front of Tack Shed (Saddle House) bldg #26-27

Located on Horse Creek Rd. approx. 15 mi

North of Dubois, Wyoming

Fremont County

View is North

Photographer: Richard Collier

Photograph # 35



9-16-2003

T-Cross Dude Ranch, Porch of Tack Shed, (Saddle House) bldg #26-27

Located on Horse Creek Rd. approx. 15 mi

North of Dubois, Wyoming

Fremont County

View is West

Photographer: Richard Collier

Photograph # 36



9-16-2003

T-Cross Dude Ranch, Corral Area, Barn (bldg. #28-29) + Saddle House (bldg) #26-27

Located on Horse Creek Rd. approx. 15 mi
North of Dubois, Wyoming

Fremont County

View is SE

Photographer: Richard Collier

Photograph # 37



9-16-2003

T-Cross Ranch, Barn, Building # 28-29

Located on Horse Creek Road approx. 15 mi
North of Dubois, Wyoming

Fremont County

View is South

Photographer: Richard Collier

Photograph # 38



9-16-2003

T-Cross Dude Ranch, Barn, Building # 28-29

Located approx. 15 mi north of Dubois, Wyoming on
Horse Creek Rd.

Fremont County

View is SW.

Photographer: Richard Collier

Photograph # 39



9-16-2003

T-Cross Dude Ranch, Bldg. # 28-29 (Barn) + Bldg. # 30 (Longshed)
Located approx 15mi. North of Dubois, Wyoming on
Horse Creek Road

Fremont County

View is NW, looking at Stock Shed (L) + Barn (R)

Photographer: Richard Collier

Photo # 40



9-16-2003

T-Cross Dude Ranch, Stock Shed (Long Shed) building #30

Located on Horse Creek Rd. approx. 15 mi.

North of Dubois, Wyoming

Fremont County

View is North

Photographer: Richard Collier

Photograph #41



9-16-2003

T-Cross Dude Ranch, Tack Shed (Saddle House) bldg. #26-27

Located on Horse Creek Rd. approx. 15 mi

North of Dubois, Wyoming

Fremont County

View is North

Photographer: Richard Collier

Photograph #42



9-16-2003

T-Cross Dude Ranch, Corral Gates, Corral Complex #25

Located on Horse Creek Rd. approx. 15 mi

North of Dubois, Wyoming

Fremont County

View is SSW

Photographer: Richard Collier

Photograph # 43



North Cabin Corner, Photograph #10



Helmets 1920

The Lodge C1930, Photograph #17

11



1924

Building Cabins 1924 (Photograph #6).



The Lodge 1929, Photograph # 16



Dining Room with Earthen Roof 1923
Photograph #8



Bar B C Cabin 1939 Photograph # 15

Bar B C Cabin 1939 Photograph # 15



Original Settlers Cabin, Photograph # 424





Driveway Into Ranch, Photograph # 47

Driveway Into Ranch, Photograph # 47



Uncle Ralph at Honeyman
Cabin 1923

Ramshorn Cabin 1923, Photograph # 26



Cistern-Cox Pipeline, Photograph # 46



1919

Hermitage 1919

(Photograph #29)



Head Gate - Irrigation System
Photograph # 45



Deacon Lake, Photograph # 50



Orn. Script. c 1925, Photograph # 51



Cleaning Fish, Photograph # 52

1924

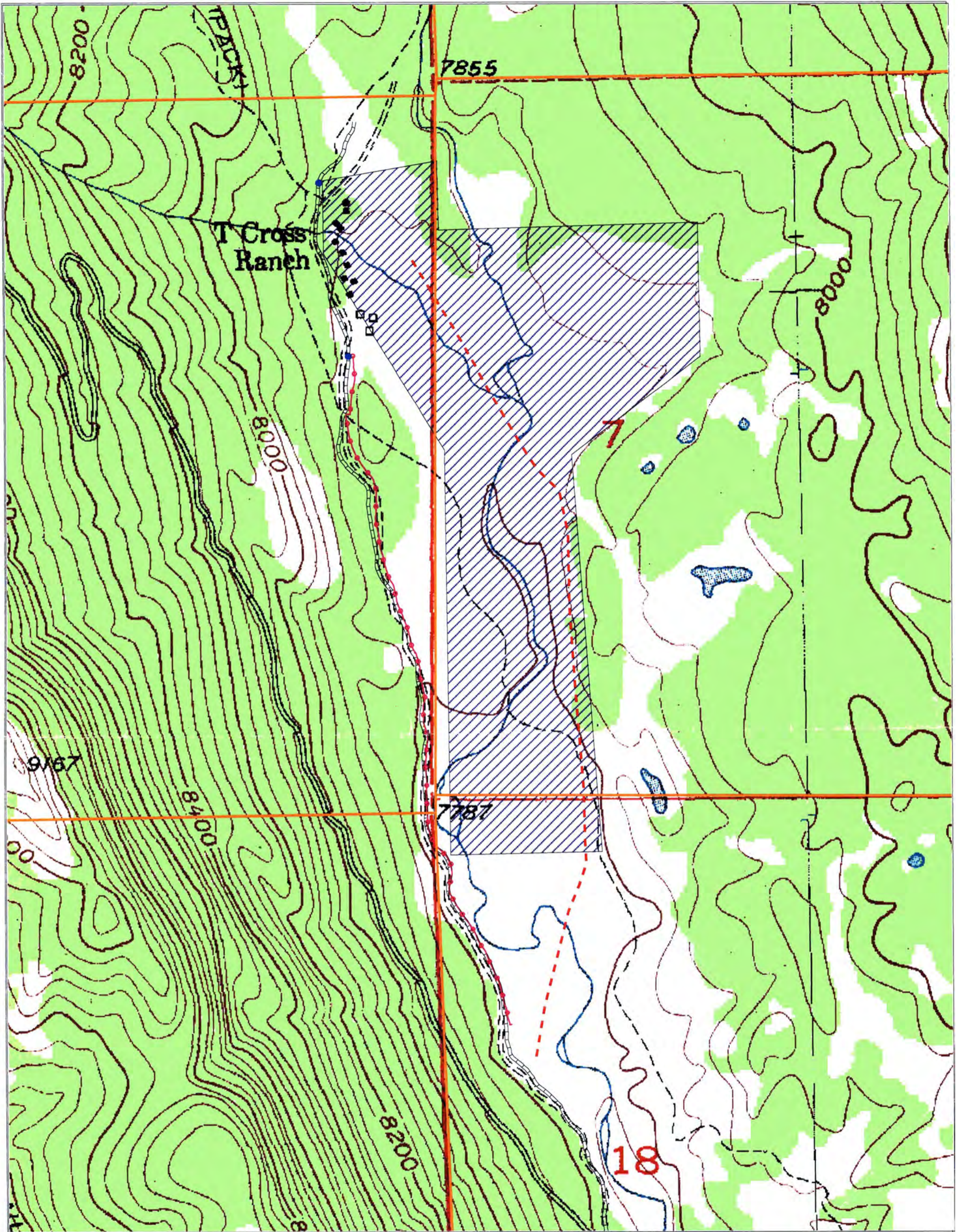
40



Footbridge, Photograph #48



1926 Survey Markers, Photograph # 49



Map 2.

T Cross Ranch Location
 Approximate 1920 Access Road
 and GPS located Current road and Fence.

Ramshorn Peak and Indian Point
 USGS 7.5" Quads
 T43 N, R107 W, Sections 12-13
 and T43 N, R106 W, Section 18

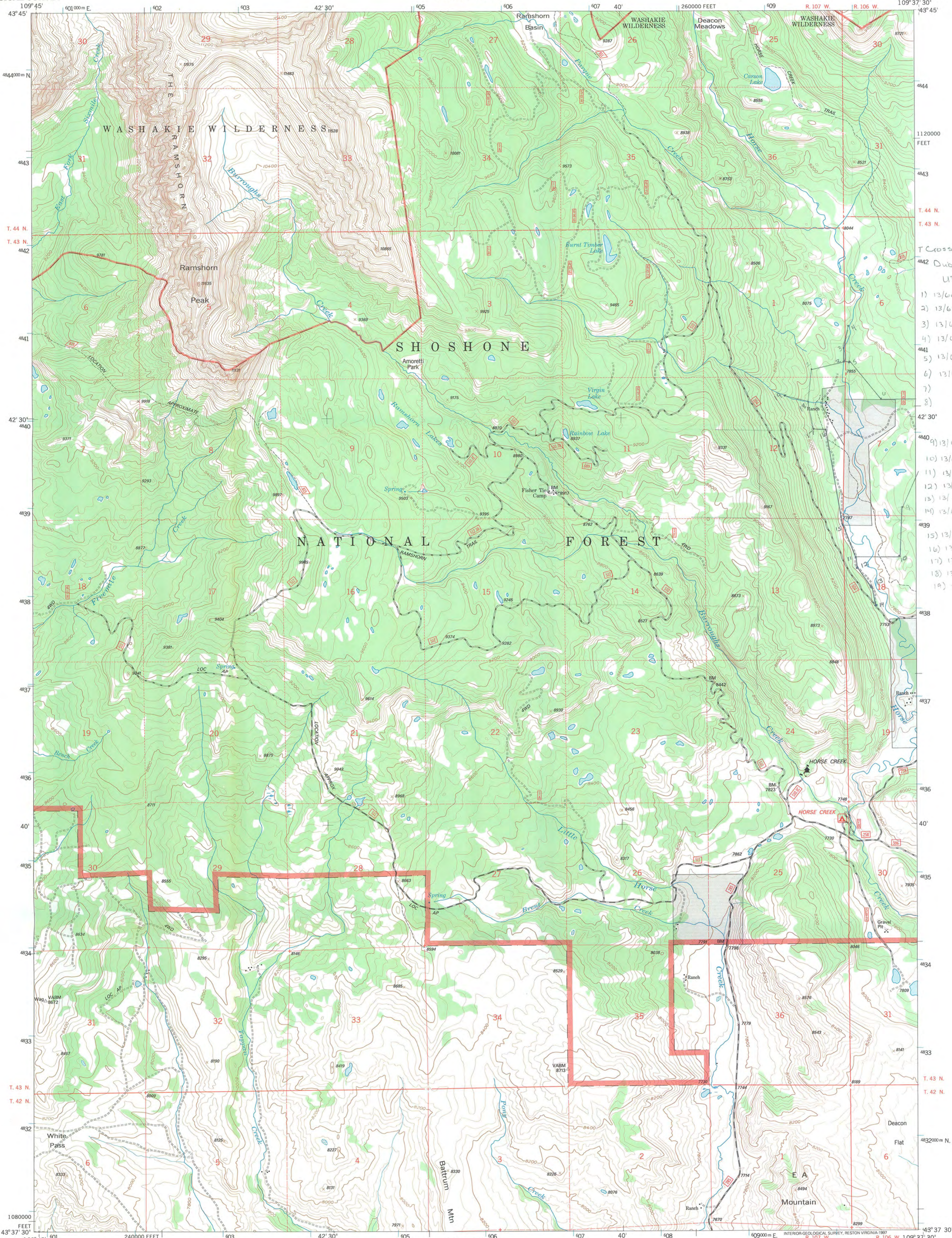
A. Madril
 1/12/2006



1:8000



- Sections
- Approx. 1920 access road location
- T Cross Pvt Property
- GPS Gates
- GPS Road and Fence Locations
- fence existing
- road existing
- Shoshone National Forest Boundary



- T. 44 N.
T. 43 N.
- T. Cross Ranch Historic District
442 Dubois, Fremont, WY
- UTM References
- 1) 13/609589/4840736
 - 2) 13/609964/4840815
 - 3) 13/609940/4840950
 - 4) 13/609990/4841210
 - 5) 13/610011/4840815
 - 6) 13/610360/4840360
 - 7)
 - 8)
 - 9) 13/610420/4839120
 - 10) 13/610615/4838287
 - 11) 13/610113/4838285
 - 12) 13/610120/4838400
 - 13) 13/610300/4838240
 - 14) 13/610332/4838040
 - 15) 13/610960/4838940
 - 16) 13/609718/4810025
 - 17) 13/609608/4810040
 - 18) 13/609557/4810340
 - 19) 13/609095/4810387

Produced by the U.S. Geological Survey
Revised by the U.S. Forest Service

Areas outside the National Forest System lands may not have been revised.
Control by USGS and USFS

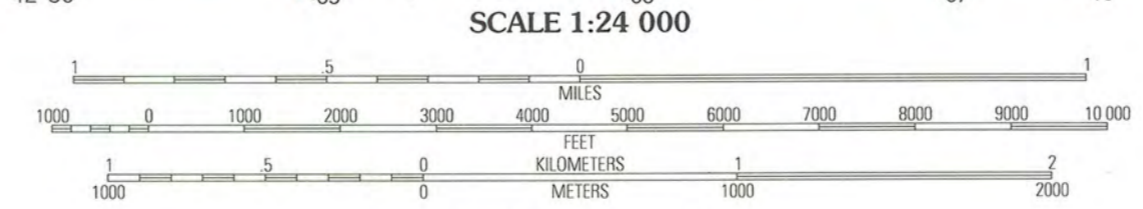
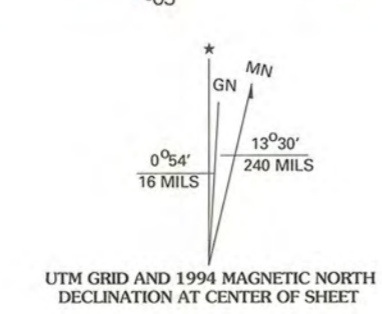
Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods
Partial field check by U.S. Forest Service 1991.

Aerial photographs taken 1953. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1981.
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks:
Wyoming coordinate system, west central zone. (Transverse Mercator) Blue
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator ticks, zone 12.

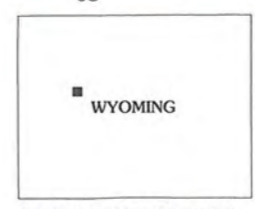
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks.
The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute
intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software.

Non-National Forest System lands within the National Forest
Inholdings may exist in other National or State reservations.

This map is not a legal land line or ownership document. Public lands are
subject to change and leasing, and may have access restrictions; check
with local offices. Obtain permission before entering private lands.



CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FEET TO METERS MULTIPLY BY 0.3048



1	2	3	1 Shoshone Pass
			2 Five Pockets
			3 Snow Lake
4	5		4 Emmond Park
			5 Indian Point
			6 Warm Spring Mtn
			7 Dubois
6	7	8	8 Mason Draw

ADJOINING 7.5 QUADRANGLES

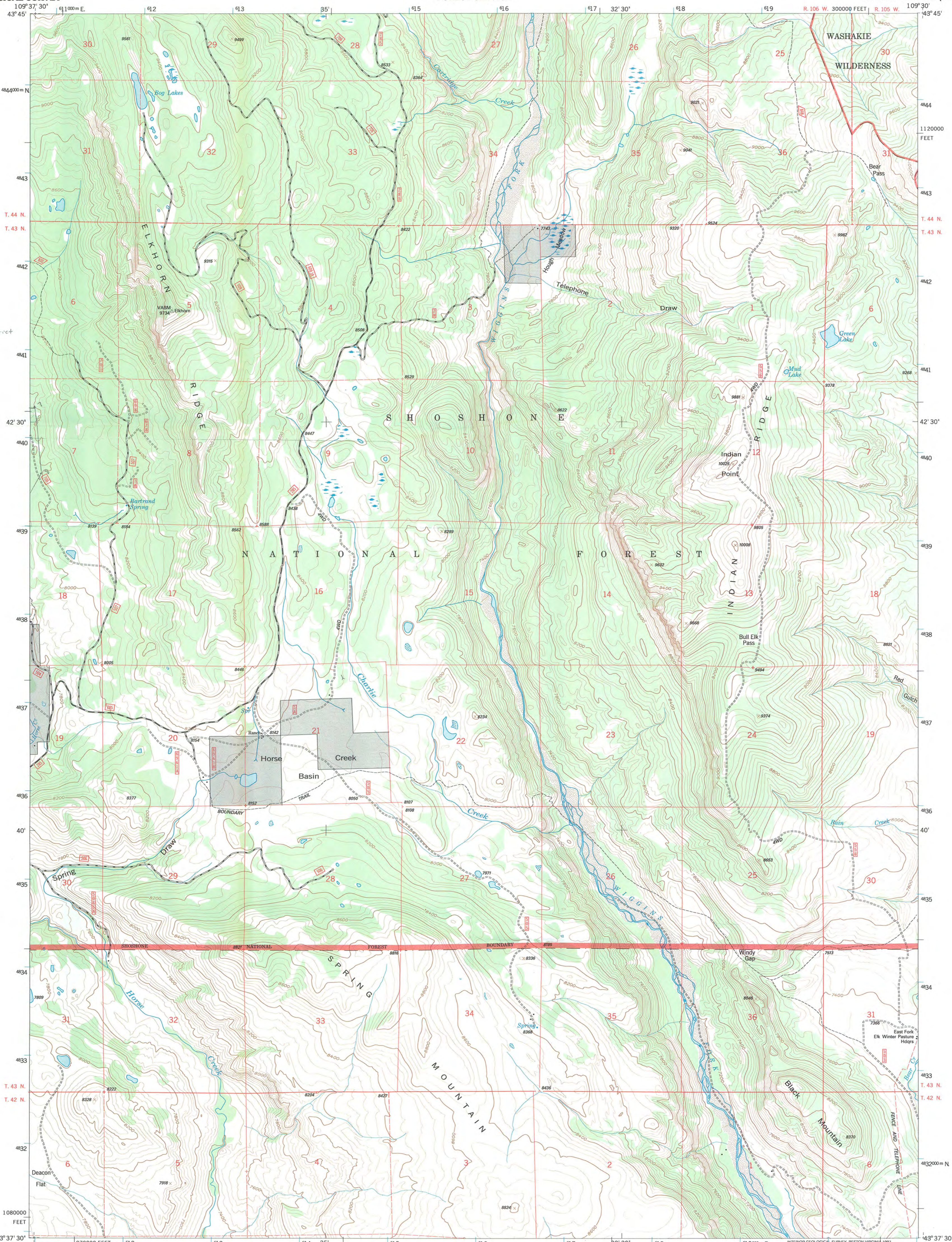
- HIGHWAYS AND ROADS
- Interstate
 - U. S.
 - State
 - County
 - National Forest, suitable for passenger cars
 - National Forest, suitable for high clearance vehicles
 - National Forest Trail

- Primary highway
- Secondary highway
- Light-duty road
- Paved
- Gravel
- Dirt
- Composition unspecified
- Unimproved; 4 wheel drive
- Trail
- Gate

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

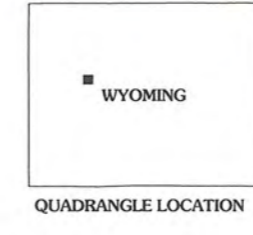
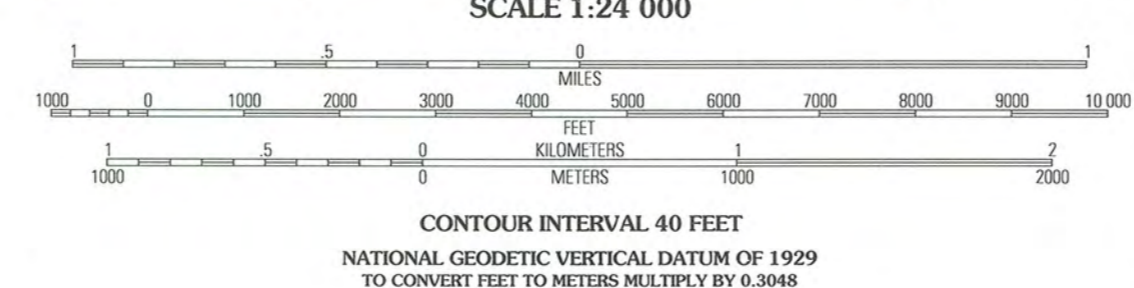
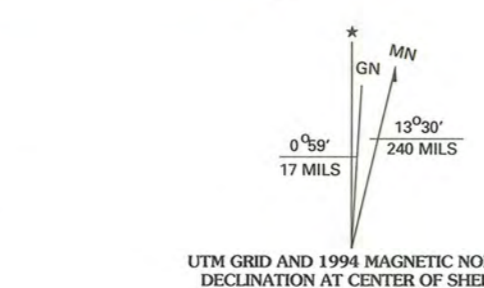
RAMSHORN PEAK, WYO.
43109-F6-TF-024
1991
DMA 4071 II NW - SERIES V874





T Cross Ranch Historic District
Dubois, Fremont, WY
UTM REFERENCES
7) 13/610840/4840361
8) 13/610878/4839615

Produced by the U.S. Geological Survey
Revised by the U.S. Forest Service
Areas outside the National Forest System lands may not have been revised.
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods. Aerial photographs taken 1953. Partial field check by U.S. Forest Service 1991.
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks Wyoming coordinate system, west central zone (Transverse Mercator). Blue 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator ticks, zone 12.
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geographic Survey NADCON software.
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Inholdings may exist in other National or State reservations.
This map is not a legal land line or ownership document. Public lands are subject to change and leasing, and may have access restrictions; check with local offices. Obtain permission before entering private lands.



1	2	3	1 Five Pockets
			2 Snow Lake
			3 Wiggins Peak
4		5	4 Hambleton Peak
			5 Castle Rock
			6 Dabols
			7 Mason Draw
6	7	8	8 Bain Draw

Interstate	Primary highway
U. S.	Secondary highway
State	Light-duty road
County	Paved
National Forest, suitable for passenger cars	Dirt
National Forest, suitable for high clearance vehicles	Composition unspecified
National Forest Trail	Unimproved; 4 wheel drive
	Trail
	Gate

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DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

INDIAN POINT, WYO.
43109-F5-TF-024
1991
DMA 4071 II NE - SERIES V874





The Nature Conservancy in Wyoming
258 Main Street
Suite 200
Lander, Wyoming 82520

tel [307] 332-2971
fax [307] 332-2974

nature.org

February 15, 2007

Ms. Sara Needles
State Historic Preservation Officer
Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office
2301 Central Avenue
Cheyenne, WY 82002

F-16

Re: T CROSS RANCH RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT NOMINATION

Dear Sara:

The Wyoming Chapter of The Nature Conservancy wishes to express its support of the nomination to list the T Cross Ranch Rural Historic District in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Conservancy is a property owner within the proposed Historic District by virtue of owning an appurtenant acre of the T Cross Ranch, as well as holding an Open Space Easement upon the other 159 acres of the historic T Cross homestead. This easement assures that the agricultural and still natural areas of the ranch will remain in their existing states in perpetuity. The easement was granted to the Conservancy by a previous owner in 1976, and subsequent owners of T Cross have consistently demonstrated commitment to the same goals that motivated the grantor.

It is impossible to verbalize accurately the rare combination of aesthetic, ecological, scientific, historic and prehistoric values that are present in the District and in the Upper Horse Creek Valley surrounding it. Suffice it to say that, in the Conservancy's opinion, the District is the core of a remote and uniquely preserved high alpine landscape that deserves to be protected for the benefit of future generations. Protection of ecological and scientific values are what first drew the Conservancy's attention over a generation ago, and in their nomination the current owners of T Cross Ranch now seek to protect architectural, historic and cultural values.

It should be noted that the owners have undertaken this effort on their own, without the use of consultants but with guidance from Wyoming SHPO, to prepare a nomination that more than satisfies the criteria for historic district listing. The Conservancy is happy to support their effort and the nomination they have prepared. The District, the landscape of which it is part and our society as a whole will benefit from your acting favorably on this nomination.

Sincerely,

Paula Hunker
Associate State Director, Wyoming Chapter
The Nature Conservancy

ARTS. PARKS. HISTORY.

Wyoming Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources

WYOMING STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

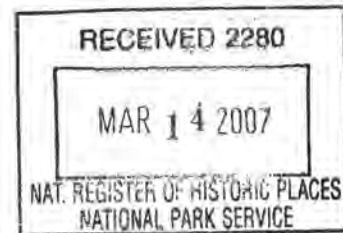
BARRETT BUILDING, 3rd FLOOR, 2301 CENTRAL AVE, CHEYENNE, WY 82002

Phone: (307) 777-7697 Fax: (307) 777-6421

<http://wyoshpo.state.wy.us>

6 March 2007

National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW
8th Floor (MS 2280)
Washington, DC 20005



Dear Keeper of the National Register:

Enclosed is the T Cross Ranch Rural Historic District nomination, which was recently accepted by the Wyoming National Register Review Board and signed by the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Officer, Sara Needles. Also enclosed are letters from the Nature Conservancy and the Shoshone National Forest. Both of these agencies own land within the existing T Cross district nomination. The ranch itself is privately owned. Two of the owners, Susan Berman and Richard McGinity sponsored the nomination.

In total, there are three property owners involved in this project, the T Cross group, the Nature Conservancy, and the Shoshone National Forest. Two of which, the T Cross group and the Nature Conservancy support the nomination. The Shoshone National Forest, however, does not. As their letter indicates, they support the nomination in principal, but ultimately decided to withdraw. They did so because of a disagreement over the 1920 access road (see nomination) considered a contributing element within the district. The Forest Service claims that the 1920 road was not the original access road, and thus not a contributing element. SHPO disagrees, as does our Review Board.

The Forest Service is correct in that the original road was blazed long before, in the 1890s. But it was rendered inoperable by mid the 1910s. The original road was also located on the southeast corner of the ranch. The more recent road was blazed in 1919 and located on the southwest corner of the ranch. That road is still in use today.

To SHPO, the inclusion of the 1920 access road as a contributing element is essential to the nomination. Most of T Cross's history is linked to that road. In addition, the Statement of Significance extends well beyond 1920, whereby the more recent access road was used as the only entranceway to the T Cross Ranch. The Shoshone National Forest letter also indicates that a follow-up meeting with SHPO and forest staff be scheduled to "work out the issues." That meeting did take place in Cody, WY, but we still couldn't resolve the problem.

SHPO is firmly behind the nomination. Our Review Board is too, as well as the Nature Conservancy. If you have questions for the Shoshone National Forest, please contact Allen Madril at (307) 578-1222. Please address any SHPO concerns to me.

Sincerely,

Jeff Pappas, Ph.D.
Historian & National Register Coordinator



Dave Freudenthal, Governor
Milward Simpson, Director



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Shoshone
National
Forest

808 Meadow Lane
Cody, WY 82414-4516
Voice: 307-527-6241
Fax: 307-578-1212

File Code: 2360
Route To:

Date: September 21, 2007

Subject: T-Cross Ranch National Register Nomination

To: Regional Forester, R2

After careful consideration, the Shoshone National Forest has decided that we have no objection to the nomination of the T-Cross Ranch to the National Register of Historic Places, including the access road located on National Forest System lands. We respect the perspective that the access road is important to the history of the ranch, and is considered a contributing element of a Rural Historic District.

The Shoshone National Forest understands that the potential listing of the T-Cross Ranch on the National Register of Historic Places does not affect the Forest Service's ability to use and maintain the road for administrative or public access as long as the National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 process is completed. The Forest understands the value of a Historic District and will work with the T-Cross Ranch owners to take into consideration the potential impacts any future Forest activities might have upon it.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact the forest archaeologist, Jeremy Karchut, at (307) 578-5122.



REBECCA AUS
Forest Supervisor

cc: Terri Liestman





United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Rocky
Mountain
Region

740 Simms Street
Golden, CO 80401
Voice: 303-275-5350
TDD: 303-275-5367

File Code: 2360

Date:

OCT 5 2007


Judy K. Wolf
Planning and Historic Context Program
State Historic Preservation Office
1000 E. University Avenue
Laramie, WY 82071

Dear Ms. Wolf:

Pursuant to 36 CRF Part 60.6, we are responding to the nomination of the T Cross Ranch to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The nomination includes an access road to the ranch, located on lands administered by the Shoshone National Forest. Rebecca Aus, Shoshone National Forest Supervisor, has no objection to this nomination (see attached letter).

Included here are the NRHP forms signed by Terri Liestman, our delegated Federal Preservation Officer. If you have any questions please call Terri at (303) 275-5051. Thank you for your efforts in historic preservation.

Sincerely,


GREG GRIFFITH
Deputy Regional Forester,
Operations

Enclosures



ARTS. PARKS. HISTORY.

Wyoming State Parks & Cultural Resources

State Historic Preservation Office
Barrett Building, 3rd Floor
2301 Central Avenue
Cheyenne, WY 82002
Phone: (307) 777-7697
Fax: (307) 777-6421
<http://wyoshpo.state.wy.us>

19 February 2008

Janet Matthews
Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 Eye St., NW
8th Floor (MS 2280)
Washington, DC 20005

Re: T Cross Ranch Historic District and Fossil Cabin nominations

Dear Ms. Matthews:

The Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office is resubmitting the T Cross Ranch Historic District nomination. This nomination incorporates your office's comments and corrects other oversights. Also enclosed are letters from the Nature Conservancy and the Shoshone National Forest regarding the nomination. Both own property within the boundary of the T Cross Ranch Historic District. A third group, private investors, owns the T Cross ranch itself. As part of the private investors, Susan Berman and Richard McGinity wrote the nomination.

In addition, we are submitting the Fossil Cabin nomination for your review, which the Wyoming National Register Review Board accepted and Mary Hopkins, the Wyoming Interim State Historic Preservation Officer, signed.

Please contact me at 307-777-7828 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Kara Hahn

National Register Coordinator
Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office
2301 Central Avenue
Cheyenne, WY 82002
307-777-7828



Dave Freudenthal, Governor
Milward Simpson, Director

ARTS. PARKS. HISTORY.

Wyoming State Parks & Cultural Resources

State Historic Preservation Office

Barrett Building, 3rd Floor

2301 Central Avenue

Cheyenne, WY 82002

Phone: (307) 777-7697

Fax: (307) 777-6421

<http://wyoshpo.state.wy.us>

14 April 2008

Linda McClelland

National Park Service 2280, 8th floor

National Register of Historic Places

1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW

Washington D.C. 20005



Re: T Cross Ranch Historic District

Dear Ms. McClelland:

Enclosed are the forms signed by the Forrest Service for the T Cross Ranch nomination. Please contact me if there is anything else you require.

Thank you,

Kara Hahn

National Register Coordinator

Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office

2301 Central Avenue

Cheyenne, WY 82002

307-777-7828



Dave Freudenthal, Governor
Milward Simpson, Director