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

OMB No. 1024-0018

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OCT 06 1993

NATIONAL REGISTER

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Holland House

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number 312 North Main not for publication N/A

city or town Buffalo vicinity N/A

state Wyoming code WY county Johnson code 19

zip code 82834

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.)

John J. Keck  
Signature of certifying official

9/27/93  
Date

Wyoming State Historic Preservation Officer  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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4. National Park Service Certification  
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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): \_\_\_\_\_

Entered in the  
National Register

*Delores Zym* 11/4/93

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Keeper Date  
of Action

=====  
5. Classification  
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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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	___ buildings
___	___ sites
___	___ structures
___	___ objects
<u>1</u>	___ Total

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

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

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6. Function or Use

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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic

Sub: Single Dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic

Sub: Single Dwelling

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Hall-Parlor folk house

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick and concrete

roof Cedar Shingles

walls Brick

other Stucco over foundation

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

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8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)  
Settlement

Period of Significance 1883-1943

Significant Dates 1883

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)  
William H. Holland and William C. Holland

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Edward Curran

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

- Previous documentation on file (NPS)
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
  - previously listed in the National Register
  - previously determined eligible by the National Register
  - designated a National Historic Landmark
  - recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
  - recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

- Primary Location of Additional Data
- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other

Name of repository:

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property approx 1.5 acre

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>13</u>	<u>364600</u>	<u>4912080</u>	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____
	_____ See continuation sheet.					

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

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

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11. Form Prepared By  
=====

name/title Eileen Starr and Elaine Holland Hough

organization Wyoming Historic Preservation Office date April 1993

street & number (Hough) 1535 South Cedar telephone 307-265-7285

city or town Casper state WY zip code 82601  
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Additional Documentation  
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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.  
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage  
or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

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

name Mr. and Mrs. William C. Holland

street & number 312 North Main telephone 307-684-7666

city or town Buffalo state WY zip code 82834  
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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Holland House  
name of property  
Johnson County  
county and State

=====  
The Holland House, constructed in 1883 along the town's main street, was one of the first brick residences built in Buffalo, Wyoming. The building is a good example of a late Victorian vernacular brick house with decorative window arches and shingles in the gable ends as well as a bay window on the south side. The building is L shaped with a rectangular addition on the rear and is 1 1/2 stories tall in height. The exterior walls are red brick and stucco was applied to the foundation during the 1930s. The roof is gabled with a main side gable intersected by a smaller front and rear gables. The house has retained its integrity, although the owners made necessary repairs and other alterations during the 1930s. Few brick houses existed in Buffalo, Wyoming, when the Holland House was built so this residence and its mature landscaping are important components of an older residential section of the town.

Locally made red brick, manufactured by the Buffalo Brick Company, laid in a common bond is evident on the facade as well as the rest of the building. Red colored stucco placed over the foundation covers approximately one quarter of the wall on the facade and the rest of the brick walls. The basement was dug by Axel Mathisen in exchange for lumber from the old barn on the property which had been demolished. Two double hung windows, one lite over one lite, flank the front entry. Two layers of header brick are placed above the windows to form rowlock arches. The entrance to the house is through a 1930s style colonial revival door with a fanlight above the glass panel storm door. Another segmental brick arch complements the doorway. A gabled hood covers the front stoop; this 1930s hood replaced an earlier frame porch that was removed for structural purposes. The entry is not centered in the middle of the facade. On the facade's upper story, a front gable intersects the main side gable. One double hung window, one lite over one lite, is placed in the center of the gable end and is surrounded by decorative round-edge wooden shingles. The cornice is boxed with overhanging eaves. Cedar shingles cover the roof.

A substantial bay window centered in the middle of the original house's south side features three double hung windows, one lite over one lite, topped by the same type of rowlock arches found on the facade. A boxed cornice and low pitched hipped roof cover the bay. Located directly above the bay window is a decorative round headed window with a circular brick arch. The window is double hung with 2 lites over 2 lites. A frame screened in porch added during the 1890s and is located to the south of the bay window on the south side of the house. Later glass windows were added to complete a sun porch in 1956. A shed roof covers the porch.

Access to the rear of the house is provided through the sun porch addition. One new window has replaced an earlier window in the kitchen; the rowlock arch from the original window is still evident on the wall. A pair of double hung windows, one lite over one lite, are centered in the original brick wall. A large gabled dormer containing four double hung windows was added to the rear gable during 1956 and is evident from the south side. This addition provided light for the upper story bedrooms. A bulkhead door provides access to the basement.

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Holland House  
name of property  
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The north side of the house features three rowlock arched windows with 2 lites over 2 lites on the first story. An upper story window, identical to the window on the south side, is centered in the middle of the wall. A frame, shed roof dormer, added during 1956 intersects the gable roof with a pair of double hung windows.

The original interior plan featured a central hall with a living room on one side and parlor, perhaps later renamed the dining room, on the other. Stairs to the upper story were located in the central hall. The kitchen and pantry were placed in the rear. Three bedrooms were located on the upper story. Remodeling that occurred in 1937 and 1956 changed the interior slightly and the upper story now has a bathroom in addition to the bedrooms.

The additions and changes to the house completed during the twentieth century were done in a sensitive manner. The yard with its decorative wood fencing and extensive vegetation evokes a sense of the nineteenth century. The house is protected by 100 year old cottonwood trees planted by the builder William H. Holland. Through the years, the Holland Family has lovingly cared for this piece of Buffalo's history.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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Section 8 Page 3

Holland House  
name of property  
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The Holland House is significant for its association with the settlement of the town of Buffalo and because of its association with the lives of the Holland family who were active participants in local government during both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Constructed in 1883, one year before the fledgling community was incorporated in 1884, the Holland House was an unusual residence because of its brick construction. Successful rancher William H. Holland decided to build his substantial brick house, made of locally manufactured bricks, on the outskirts of town. This vernacular hall-parlor brick house is representative of the type of house a person of means could afford to construct and illustrated his commitment to the community. Mr. Holland was an important local personality and was elected in 1883 to be Chairman of the board of Johnson County Commissioners. William H. Holland's grandson, William C. Holland, served the community as both an attorney and as an elected official in a number of different roles. Mr. William C. Holland was the County Attorney, State Representative, and Mayor of Buffalo.

The construction of the Holland residence relates directly to the growth of Buffalo. Originally the military occupation at Fort McKinney provided some of the impetus for the establishment of the Town of Buffalo. The Bozeman Trail was located close to Clear Creek where Buffalo was eventually located. The water from the Big Horn Mountains and the favorable grazing land in the area enticed people to settle. Additionally favorable federal laws such as the Homestead Act and the Desert Land Act encouraged people to establish homesteads. The combination of available land and water from the Big Horns brought individuals such as William H. Holland to settle in Wyoming territory.

Many of the first buildings constructed in Buffalo in the late 1870s were rather simple frame and log buildings. Frequently utilitarian in nature, the earliest photos of Buffalo show a log Occidental Hotel with frame buildings making up the commercial part of the town. Use of bricks was unusual because of the expense of manufacturing. According to historical photographs, most of the houses in Buffalo were still frame or log by 1890. Yet the Holland family erected a house that communicated their status in the community as well as their wealth. Therefore, they chose brick. The house as a good representative example of an early yet stately brick home that was constructed during Buffalo's early settlement period.

William H. Holland came from Illinois to the Wyoming Territory in 1879. By 1880, he had chosen to settle in the vicinity of Fort McKinney and filed a homestead patent. Mr. Holland quickly succeeded and ran cattle that he bought from Mormon ranchers in Idaho. In 1882, he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of a county commissioner. The following fall, Holland was elected to the County Commission and served as its Chair. As Mr. Holland prospered financially, he was convinced that he needed a house "in town" and chose to build a brick residence in 1883. Since the building's original occupation on Christmas Day in 1883,



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Holland House  
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County and State

several generations of Hollands have occupied the house. During the Johnson County "cattle war" of 1892, the Holland family was divided on the issue; one brother supported the moneyed cattle interests while another brother backed the smaller independent ranchers. This family division is a well known part of local history.

W. H. Holland continued his public service activities which included planting numerous trees in a town without trees. He served as chairman of the Johnson County Fair Board. Additionally, he was instrumental in the development of Johnson County's early irrigation systems. Holland was also a local businessman and was a "dealer in coal, grain and hay." Holland sold his ranch in late 1890s but continued to operate the facility until his death in 1906.

William C. Holland, grandson of William H. Holland, graduated from Johnson County High School in 1926 and from the University of Wyoming with a law degree in 1933. Holland began practicing law in Buffalo the same year. During the 1930s Holland ran for County Attorney and was elected twice. Extending his public service commitment, Holland ran for the House of Representatives and was elected in 1942 as Democrat. He served in the House from 1942-1946. During his first and second terms, Holland supported the establishment of Casper College in spite of the University of Wyoming's objections. In 1946, Holland was elected Mayor of the Town of Buffalo and served for two terms. During his tenure as mayor, which Holland in an oral history described as his favorite public office, Holland believed his administration accomplished two objectives: Gambling was eliminated within the town and the town's water system was improved. Holland said during interviews that Buffalo had quite a reputation as a gambling town where local ranchers were known to loose thousands of dollars during a single night. With the help of his Town Council, illegal gambling was basically eliminated. Some of the water problems that had existed through the Depression and World War II were remedied during his term.

Holland continued to practice law. In 1970, Holland was once again elected to the House of Representatives and served four terms as the first independent to be elected to the Wyoming Legislature. He was interested in water law and became active on committees to fund water projects. His knowledge as a lawyer and his agricultural background gave him the information he needed to act in the session.

Both William H. and William C. Holland had a long and active commitment to public service. Their roles in Buffalo's growth and development were instrumental to the town's continued success. Their house is a symbol of the important role the Hollands played in Buffalo and the fact that the residence housed several generations of Hollands.

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Holland House  
name of property  
Johnson County, WY  
County and State

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Buffalo Centennial Book Commission. Buffalo's First Century. Buffalo Bulletin, 1984.

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Myers, Patty. Oral History Tapes with William C. Holland, Johnson County Library and Historical Research, Wyoming State Museum.

Myers, Patty. "History of Johnson County" (unpublished manuscript), housed at Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office, 1981.

Trenholm, Virginia. Wyoming Blue Book. Volumes II and III. Cheyenne, Wyoming: Archives, Records Management and Centralized Microfilm Division. 1974.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 6

Holland House  
name of property  
Johnson County, WY  
County and State

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Verbal Boundary Description

The Holland House is located on lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 within Block 11 of the original city of Buffalo, Wyoming.

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Boundary Justification

The boundary for the Holland House is defined by Main Street on the east, Holland Street on the south, an alley on the west and a commercial property on the north. Only the Holland house and its landscaping on lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are included within the boundaries of the nomination.