

# On the Road to Preservation

Wyoming's Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan

**2007-2015**

ARTS. PARKS. HIST**ORY**.

Wyoming State Parks & Cultural Resources

**Plan produced in house by staff at low cost.**

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**2007–2015**

Dave Freudenthal, Governor

Director, Department  
of State Parks and  
Cultural Resources  
Milward Simpson

Administrator, Division of  
Cultural Resources  
Sara E. Needles

Interim State Historic  
Preservation Officer  
Mary M. Hopkins

Edited by:  
Judy K. Wolf, Chief  
Planning and Historic Context  
Development Program

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and Cultural Resources  
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## Executive Summary

Wyoming's Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan guides the actions and sets the priorities for historic preservation activity in Wyoming through 2015. Developed in consultation with our preservation partners, the plan identifies goals and strategies for addressing historic preservation challenges in Wyoming. Seven challenges are identified and discussed in the plan:

**Historic Preservation Challenge 1:** Strengthen historic preservation programs and initiatives to augment existing preservation efforts.

**Historic Preservation Challenge 2:** Increase public education and outreach efforts.

**Historic Preservation Challenge 3:** Preserve and protect cultural resources from the impacts of energy development, population growth, and sprawl.

**Historic Preservation Challenge 4:** Unify heritage tourism efforts between agencies at a statewide level.

**Historic Preservation Challenge 5:** Strengthen local community capabilities to identify, evaluate, nominate, protect and interpret historic and cultural resources.

**Historic Preservation Challenge 6:** Strengthen site stewardship, artifact curation, and record preservation capabilities.

**Historic Preservation Challenge 7:** Identify and protect cultural landscapes.

Members of the preservation community in Wyoming asked us to develop a plan that provided specific planning information for State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) programs they work with on a regular basis. The plan is organized by first providing a summary of each SHPO program followed by goals and strategies for these programs. Success stories, submitted by preservationists from across the state and by SHPO staff, are included throughout the plan. These stories illustrate the variety of ongoing efforts by communities, agencies, and preservation organizations to preserve Wyoming's history.

It is the role of the SHPO to provide leadership in the state in recognizing, preserving, and protecting Wyoming's significant prehistoric and historic resources; however, no one agency can do it all. Federal, state, tribal and local governments, preservation organizations, and individuals all have important roles to play in achieving the goals identified in the plan. By providing specific goals and strategies, this plan provides a road map for all involved in historic preservation in Wyoming.



Interior of Wyoming  
State Capitol, Laramie County.

## Vision for Historic Preservation in Wyoming

Wyoming is a state where we, the residents, are proud of our heritage and honor our roots. We have not and will not forget those who came before us and helped make our state what it is today. We take pride in our communities and their pasts and in our quality of life. As citizens of Wyoming, we actively seek out opportunities to learn about our history and to share that history with others, especially our children. We support, both philosophically and financially, preserving those buildings, sites, structures, districts, objects, and landscapes which are significant and valuable parts of our history. We recognize the special contributions our agricultural, energy, and transportation industries have made to the success of the state. We value the importance of Native American culture to Wyoming. Not forgetting our senior citizens can tell us much about our heritage, we record their memories. Private organizations and the public in general take the lead roles in preservation in the state, but they are supported by and coordinate their work with local, state, and federal governments to achieve our preservation goals. In Wyoming, we have grown economically, but we have done so without sacrificing our cultural resources, our environment, or the character of our small communities. We are a state of pioneers and individualists, where people can still see the ruts made by wagons crossing the prairies. Whatever our age, our race, our gender, our religion, or our occupation, we respect each other and work together to maintain the way of life we hold dear.

*\* This vision statement first appeared in our 1995 Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan.*

## Mission Statement

The Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office documents, preserves and promotes Wyoming's heritage with our preservation partners.



Photo courtesy of  
Woodcraft Magazine

## Message from the Governor

Central to our way of life in the great State of Wyoming is our connection with our history, our open spaces, and our love of tradition.

Although our state is moving forward at a rapid clip with new innovations and new development in our expanding communities, in the coffee shops, and in the small-town taverns, the talk is still about rain, cattle prices, and drought.

We're inextricably tied to the land here, whether we rely on it to make a living or view it as a place where we can retreat from big-city life, relax, and clear our minds.

The same land that our parents and grandparents hunted, fished, farmed, logged, and relied on to raise cattle and sheep now holds the treasures of our past in the tipi rings that dot the Plains, in the wagon ruts of the Oregon Trail, in the scarred granite at Independence Rock, and in the charred and crumbling timbers of homesteader cabins scattered across the state.

As we embrace progress, we've become ever more concerned and protective about these valuable and vulnerable places where our history happened. This historic preservation plan is a direct result of this concern.

In this plan is an echo of the purposes and policies of the National Historic Preservation Act, which calls on the states to assess their historic assets, inventory them, develop educational and local preservation programs, and help rehabilitate and maintain these special places. Last year, we celebrated the 40th anniversary of this landmark act.

Wyoming has a unique history, even among Western states, and we all share a responsibility to preserve that history for our children, their children, and for all future generations.

This plan represents a worthy step toward that goal, and I invite you to thoroughly review it.

Governor Dave Freudenthal



Tolar Site, Sweetwater County.

## Foreword

### Touching the Past in Wyoming

Michael Cassity, Ph.D.

Wyoming is a very special place. Its spectacular scenic beauty and phenomenal wildlife are recognized and envied around the nation and world. But Wyoming's history is also instantly recognizable and valued in faraway places, for Wyoming's landscape is very much a historic landscape. The marks of Wyoming's past can still be found throughout the state along the roads and railroads, on the prairies and in the mountains, in the busy cities and in the quiet towns, on the farms and ranches, and in the business districts. The Oregon–California Trail ruts that stretch across the state, the various fur trade rendezvous sites, the abandoned homesteader cabins, the marks on the land left by ranchers and dry farmers, the numerous sites associated with Wyoming's coal mines, sacred places of Native American pride and tragedy, and the historic neighborhoods and businesses of Wyoming's towns all bear silent testimony to the building of Wyoming. But they also tell the story of the creation of the nation, for Wyoming's historic landscape is very much a national landscape. Made popular for millions of people by movies and literature, Wyoming's history provides the core of a nationally recognizable Western culture—some of it accurate and some of it romanticized, sanitized, or simplified beyond recognition. Either way, the relics of Wyoming's past dot the same historic landscape that includes sites from some of the earliest native occupants of North America, Thomas Jefferson's expansion of the nation, western migration, women and the right to vote, the Homestead Act, the transcontinental railroad, the creation of reservations for Native Americans, the Lincoln Highway, World War II relocation of Americans of Japanese ancestry, the Cold War's missiles, and so much more.

While those vestiges of the past are often so familiar they are second nature to many people who live in Wyoming and see them every day, they are also powerful and distinctive icons of American history. Sometimes as we drive across the state we see those icons and take them for granted—an architectural masterpiece downtown, a stone circle overlooking a vast panorama, a stage station tucked into the side of a hill, a depot by an abandoned railroad bed, a set of trail ruts around the bend, an ancient bison kill near a modern interstate highway, a country school far from the flow of traffic, a lonely shepherd's monument high on an outcropping, a railroad roundhouse, a rock art panel, a cabin or a barn from a ranch or farm—the list is endless. These physical remnants of the past are important; they are the heart of Wyoming history just as much as pages in a textbook, pictures in a biography, or records in an archive. The main difference is that these are real tangible objects right there in front of us, exactly where they were left by earlier generations.

They were made by people who stood at the same spot on the ground where we stand. And what those people left can sometimes be touched. When we touch them, we touch the past. And when we touch them and stop to think about them and what they can tell us about our history and prehistory, we realize that Wyomingites live in the midst of this profoundly historic landscape. It is, quite literally, all around us. The remnants of the past are everywhere in Wyoming and sometimes they seem as if they've always been there and always will be.

It's not as simple as that, however. These sites and artifacts each carry the story of an individual's or a community's life and activities, and each is different, just as the people who left them were different from their neighbors and different from those who came before them and after them. But put together they tell much of the story of how Wyoming came to be what it is today. These are the historic resources—the buildings, sites, structures, and objects—that represent human activity in what is now Wyoming. Some people value them just because they are old, and there is something to be said for that. But there are other important reasons for studying and protecting these resources. They are, after all, resources; resources that we can use as we build Wyoming for tomorrow. They are resources that are, moreover, vital to the state's identity, vital to understanding the issues and opportunities facing Wyoming today, and vital to the inspiration we want and need as we go about living in the modern world where traditions and priorities are often cast aside in favor of something easier, something more mechanized, or something less personally meaningful.

Consider, for example, the matter of Wyoming's identity. When Wyomingites travel to other parts of the country they often stand out, for better or worse, sometimes almost as if they were from another country. Wyomingites have a different identity; they often carry different frames of reference and different expectations than other people. Can you imagine Wyoming's identity without its history, and



Independence Rock State Historic Site, Natrona County.



Capitol Vista School,  
Laramie County.

without the particular history that it has? Probably not. The combination of geography and history goes far in shaping who Wyomingites are. Or consider the relevance of the past to modern issues. It's next to impossible to understand the weighty decisions facing Wyoming today without understanding how the state got to where it is. Whether we are talking about a boom-and-bust economy, the state's ethnic communities and their proud heritages and distinctive issues, the role and impact of the mineral industry, or the evolution of agriculture, one can approach these issues in modern Wyoming only at great peril without looking back on them in the past. Finally, is there anyone in Wyoming who has not at one time or another looked upon the past, or better, who has not touched the past, without being inspired to contemplate further the large questions of human existence? Without pausing to wonder about the course of history that has transformed society? Without connecting the past with values and ethics today? When we touch the past in Wyoming, we hold the keys to understanding who we are, where we are, and where we are going.

But just as these resources are themselves the products of human action, so too are they often threatened by human action, and parts of our past have already been lost. Look around. The landscape of Wyoming is changing before our eyes every day. Only with a conscious program to identify, inventory, evaluate, and protect the remaining relics of history can this part of Wyoming's heritage survive. If not protected, the sites will go away; and when they are gone, they are gone forever. Threats to the cultural resources of the state are often the same as in other states: neglect, natural forces, lack of awareness, indifference, and development pressures. The response to those threats, however, is not a simple matter of standing in the way of change; nobody wants that. What is necessary, though, is education and guidance about which resources are important and which are not, and then coming up with creative options to recognize the significant resources as the tremendous assets they actually are and to treat them appropriately. What is necessary is to help community leaders understand what historic preservation is and how it can help their own efforts. What is necessary is the cooperation of state government, tribal governments, federal agencies, private industry, local leaders, and the entire preservation community to find ways to identify, document, and protect Wyoming's valuable historic resources. What is necessary is a coherent vision of historic preservation in Wyoming.

This is where the Statewide Historic Preservation Plan becomes especially important. The Wyoming SHPO is the agency charged by both the federal and state government with developing a plan to articulate a program in which the state's archaeological and historic resources are managed responsibly. This plan guides the actions and sets the priorities for historic preservation activity in Wyoming for the next several years. Fundamental to this effort is the formulation of preservation goals and challenges facing the state

and the office. The goals are ambitious and the challenges daunting. Many agencies have historic preservation responsibilities—and opportunities—in Wyoming, and the effort falls broadly on all of them. SHPO has to exercise leadership in the state and help industry, communities, tribes, and other government agencies focus their energies and nurture effective systems for cooperation as they address the historic and prehistoric resources that need to be protected. The Statewide Historic Preservation Plan is where this process starts.

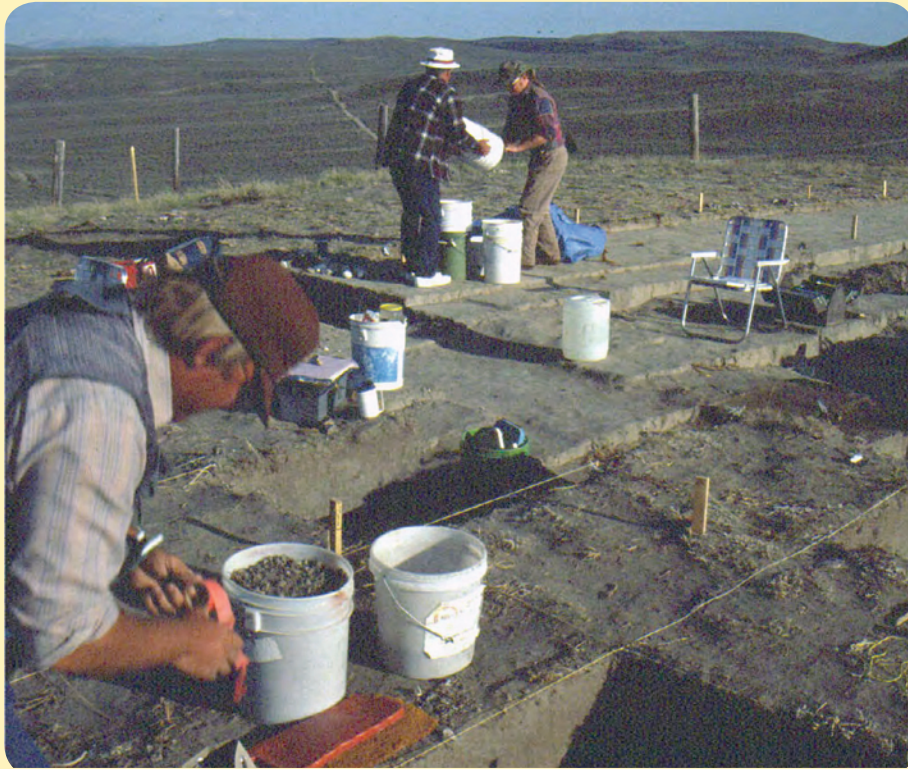
The preservation community of Wyoming is broad and diverse. SHPO solicited, and received, input from a large number of people and organizations across the state. Many people had suggestions for how the staff and programs of SHPO can be used to assure the greatest, most sensitive, most effective historic preservation effort. The result is a preservation plan that identifies fundamental challenges and defines specific goals. As with any such document, the resulting plan is the product of a huge amount of effort and intense discussion, and it represents a careful effort to balance precious resources and set critical priorities. This plan is a road map for how to proceed in the coming years. The work will be constant and the challenges many as we move down the road that has been identified in these pages.

It's also important to recognize that it is not just SHPO that will be moving down this road of historic preservation. We all will be traveling that road. SHPO will provide us the organizational framework and some of the resources. But, to my mind, the greatest value of this plan is that SHPO is charting the path and marking the milestones along the way so we can all travel in the same direction, toward the same goals, working together for the betterment of Wyoming and the most appropriate use of its fabulous historic resources. By following this road with SHPO, we can assure that future generations will have the same opportunity we have today to touch the past, respect it, and learn from it.



Historic Governors' Mansion, Cheyenne.

Michael Cassity is a member of the Wyoming Review Board for the National Register of Historic Places and a former president of both the Wyoming State Historical Society and the Wyoming Association of Professional Historians.



Excavations at the Trappers Point site near Pinedale, Wyoming.  
Photo courtesy of Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist.

## Trappers Point

Mark Miller, Ph.D., State Archaeologist

The Trappers Point Site (48SU1006) is a stratified, Early Archaic prehistoric pronghorn processing locale situated on the ridge system between the New Fork and Green Rivers near Pinedale in western Wyoming, excavated by OWSA in the 1990s. The site is the earliest known mass kill/pronghorn processing site in North America. Data were obtained from three principal cultural levels with nearly 90,000 pieces of chipped stone debitage and artifacts, almost 86,000 whole and fragmentary faunal remains, and 12 features recorded. These data make Trappers Point one of the richest and most diverse assemblages from the Green River Basin. Of particular importance is Stratum V, containing disarticulated remains of more than 27 postnatal and 8 fetal pronghorn killed during a spring operation about 5,800 radiocarbon years ago. More than 60 percent of the site is preserved in undisturbed deposits inside and adjacent to the existing fenced highway right-of-way. The site has received considerable public attention, most recently in a 2006 DVD entitled *Ancient Corridors: Following the Prehistoric Path of the Pronghorn*, prepared by Meredith Taylor of the Wyoming Outdoor Council and funded by the Wyoming Council for the Humanities. Through a cooperative effort between OWSA/SHPO and the Pinedale Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which administers the property, the site was recently listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

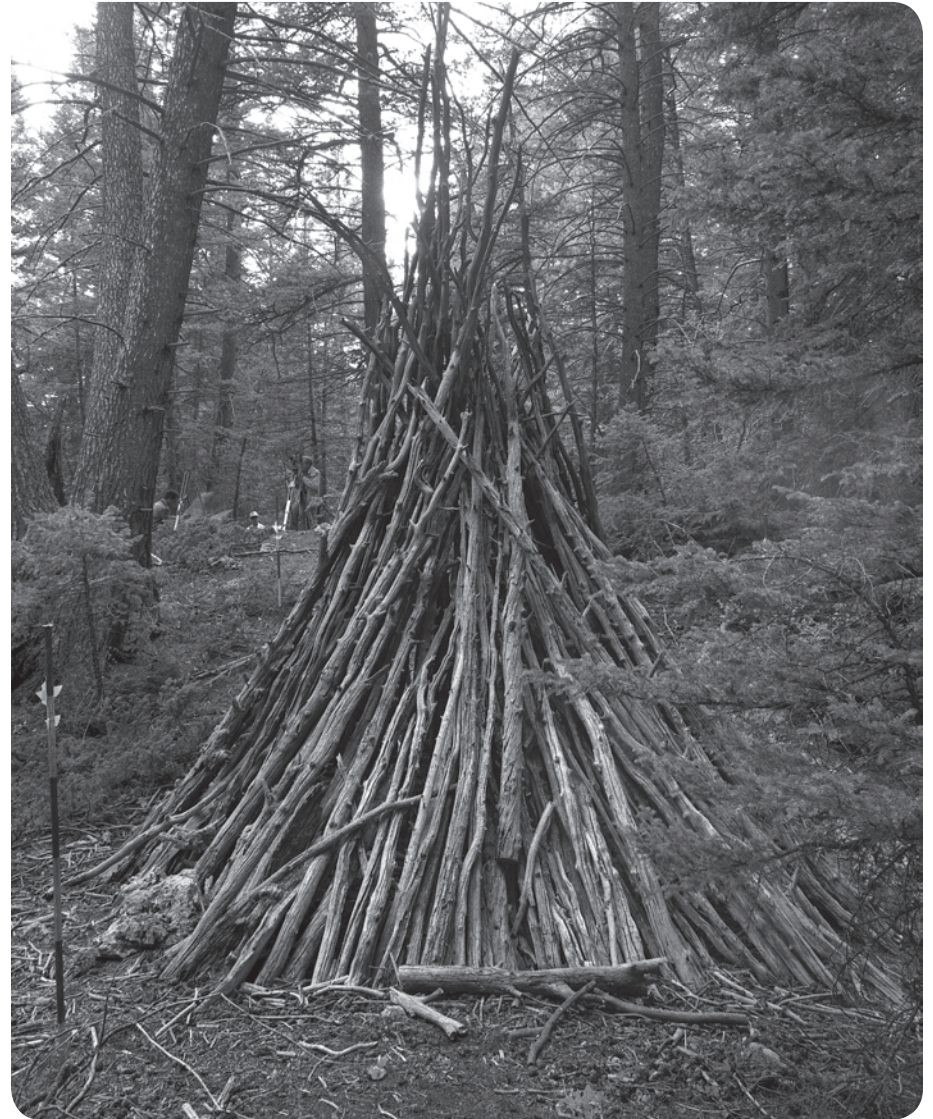
# I. Overview of State History

## Prehistoric Period Overview

Human populations have lived in the area now known as Wyoming for more than 12,000 years. They persisted with surprisingly few technological changes from the end of the last glaciation, when now extinct megafauna roamed the region, until they sustained regular contact with Euroamericans in the early 19th century. During this time span, they left behind traces of their existence including stone tools, fire hearths, and the byproducts of plants and animals they had used. In some cases, archaeologists have even found remnants of their homes. This physical evidence represents only brief glimpses into Wyoming's cultural history, but we have learned these people survived for millennia as generalized hunters and food gatherers.

Wyoming straddles the backbone of North America, taking in portions of the majestic Rocky Mountains, vast intermountain basins, and the western reaches of rich grasslands on the High Plains. Each diverse environmental zone was important to prehistoric settlement and subsistence, and humans exploited every available niche. Even today's wilderness areas retain evidence of ancient occupation, and some landscapes throughout the state were more densely populated thousands of years ago than they are today.

Wyoming geography encompasses one of the principal land routes that may have been used by the first immigrants peopling the New World as they moved south along the Rocky Mountain cordillera from the Bering Land Bridge. These new residents were highly skilled, mobile foragers and collectors aware of the seasonal variability in resource abundance and capable of organizing multiple family groups through cooperative labor to more efficiently exploit nature's bounty. Living in small family bands for the most part, they often gathered together



Pole Lodge, Shell Canyon, Big Horn National Forest.  
Photo by Mark Junge.



The Horner Site bonebed,  
Park County.  
Photo by George Frison.

for communal activities like a major bison hunt. Prehistoric agriculture had never been a reliable pursuit for them due to the short growing season, insufficient rainfall, and the dense root mat typical of high-plains grasslands. Instead, they developed a keen sense of the opportunities and limitations afforded by their natural environment. Without such intimate knowledge, they might not have survived as well as they did.

To date, only about six percent of the state has been systematically surveyed, and yet more than 87,000 prehistoric and historic period sites have been recorded. The earliest, unequivocal evidence for human occupation is the Clovis culture, best known in Wyoming from the Colby site near Worland where large spear points were found in direct association with the bones of several woolly mammoths. Many Paleoindian sites exist in Wyoming. Six significant Paleoindian bison kills spanning this time range are found within the borders of the state including Agate Basin, Carter-Kerr McGee, Casper, Finley, Horner, and James Allen. Camp sites are known in many places, including the unique Hell Gap locality that has camps spanning the entire period after Clovis (11,000-7,500 years ago). A drier climate followed the last ice age, and ensuing archaic cultural groups altered their adaptations accordingly. We see an increase in cave and rock-shelter habitations in the mountains/foothills, and housepit sites in open intermountain basins. Food storage is evident, as is a broad spectrum subsistence economy focusing on diverse species of terrestrial game, aquatic resources, and edible plants. Sites like Mummy Cave and Medicine Lodge Creek are examples of long-term occupations that began during Paleoindian times and persisted through the Archaic. The Medicine House site near Hanna, the Split Rock Ranch site near Jeffrey City, and the Shoreline site near Seminoe Reservoir are among some of the better known housepit localities.

Bison kills are common throughout the Archaic, including Hawken in the Black Hills, Scoggin in the Hanna Basin, and several Yonkee sites in the Powder River country. Some kill sites, like Scoggin and the later Ruby site in the southeastern Powder River Basin, show clear evidence for the use of corral structures during bison procurement.

Bow and arrow technology was introduced into the region about 1,500 years ago, replacing the atlatl and ushering in the Late Prehistoric Period. This change in weaponry had a profound effect on prehistoric human populations in Wyoming. Radiocarbon evidence indicates there are many more dated sites for this episode than any previous period. Settlement mobility may have increased because of territorial conflicts, or more people may have moved in, or Late Prehistoric fire pits simply may be more visible to archaeologists than older ones and therefore more likely candidates for radiocarbon sampling. All of these factors may have played a role in this observed increase in site density, but a final explanation awaits further scientific research.

Intermittent contact with European and Euroamerican traders characterizes the Protohistoric Period. Introduction of the horse, firearms, and various decorative ornaments of European manufacture are hallmarks of this period, and evidence for some of them is seen in assemblages at the River Bend site on the North Platte River in central Wyoming, the Boulder Ridge site in Northwestern Wyoming, and the Edness Kimball Wilkins site near Casper. The Historic Period is recognized once permanent, sustained contact between Native Americans and Euroamericans was established in the region. Many aspects of native cultural patterns changed forever.

The graph of sites by time period illustrates that some periods are represented by only a few hundred sites or less. There is much we do not know about past human occupation. However, major research efforts in recent years have focused on data gaps so our knowledge is beginning to expand. For instance, some investigators are looking into whether or not cave sites contain Paleoindian occupations that may date to Folsom times or earlier. In addition, the high number of sites during the Late Prehistoric Period stands in stark contrast to most other periods. Researchers have pondered whether this high site density may be a product of greater archaeological visibility for more recent sites, or a shift in settlement patterns and demographics resulting from territorial conflicts aggravated by the new bow and arrow weapon technology. We simply do not know the answers at this point.

Wyoming has enjoyed a long period of cooperation with landowners and avocational archaeologists who often report discoveries; academic institutions have spent considerable time documenting prehistoric and historic sites; and cultural resource management projects have done much to identify sites across the temporal spectrum. In particular, we owe a debt of gratitude to CRM for the discovery and documentation of numerous Early Archaic housepit sites, which have prompted new inferences regarding seasonality, settlement duration, and human mobility. Finally, the little known Protohistoric Period is beginning



Dr. George Frison at the Colby Mammoth Site near Worland, Washakie County.  
Photo courtesy of Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist.

## Boulder Ridge

Dan Eakin, Archaeologist and Dave Eckles, Director,  
Archaeological Survey

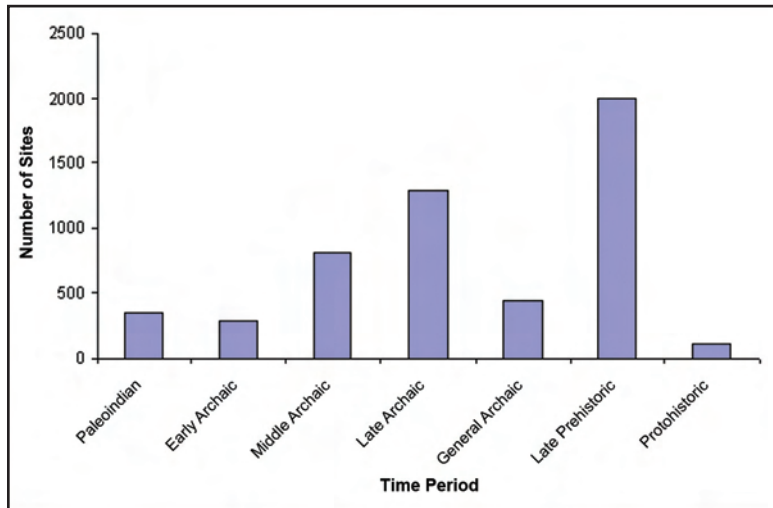
A five-year research agreement between OWSA–Archaeological Survey and the Shoshone National Forest was initiated in 2004. The agreement is a result of a project located high in the Absaroka Mountains southwest of Cody that began after discoveries were made by a Northwest College field school in an area burned by wildfires in 2003. The fire cleared the ground surface of vegetation and duff and exposed Late Archaic, Late Prehistoric, Protohistoric, and Historic-age campsites. Several sites possess Pompeii-like archaeological contexts where lodge remnants, stone-working areas, tool caches, and areas of processed animal bone (primarily mountain sheep) have been found in excellent states of preservation. Culturally diagnostic artifacts indicate Shoshone groups were living at the sites while operating sheep traps or other animal procurement features in the vicinity. Euroamerican trade items and native-made metal artifacts at several of the sites probably date from the late-1700s to mid-1800s. The sites represent some of the best examples of transitional pre- to post-contact period sites in Wyoming. Boulder Ridge research has been acclaimed by academics, lay persons, and the larger archaeological community. Since 2004, public and professional presentations have been generated and manuscripts are currently being prepared for publication in professional journals. The project has taken on a new focus involving location and documentation of previously known and unknown bighorn sheep traps within the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. Funding for various stages of this project has been provided by the U.S. Forest Service, the



Artifacts from the Boulder Ridge sites: (A) Teshoa, (B) Shaft abrader, (C) Shoshone knife, (D) Pot base, (E) Biface, (F-L & Q-S) Chipped stone projectile points, (M) Drill, (N) Trade beads, (O-P) Metal points, (T) Iron flesher, (U) Iron fish hook, (V) Metal button, (W) Gun flint, (X) Gun lock bridle.  
Photo by Dan Eakin.

University of Wyoming–National Park Service Research Center, the Wyoming Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources, the Wyoming Cultural Trust, the National Park Service, the Wyoming Archaeological Society, and the OWSA–Archaeological Survey.

to yield more information with the recent discoveries of campsites associated with long-known mountain sheep trapping complexes. It is an exciting time for Wyoming archaeology as we study a long record that is testament to the success of ancient human lifeways. These fragile, nonrenewable resources deserve to be preserved and better understood.



Source: WYCRIS database. The following time period ranges are in years BP: Paleoindian (11,700-8,000); Early Archaic (8000-5000); Middle Archaic (5,000-2,500); Late Archaic (2500-1500); General Archaic (8000-1500), sites in this category are thought to date to the Archaic, but a more specific determination was not possible; Late Prehistoric (1500-200); Protohistoric (1720-1800 AD).



Excavation at Seminoe's Trading Post, Natrona County.  
Photo by Danny Walker.



Guernsey Trail Ruts,  
Platte County.

## Historic Period Overview

The first Euroamericans to pass through what is now Wyoming were explorers and fur trappers. After he left the Lewis and Clark Expedition, John Colter is reputed to have discovered the areas today called Colter's Hell and Yellowstone National Park. Trappers known as the Astorians crisscrossed Wyoming in 1811–12, passing through such areas as the Bighorn Mountains and Basin, the Wind River Range, the Green River, and Jackson Hole. The Astorians are known as the first white men to travel along much of the future Oregon Trail and are credited with discovering the fabled South Pass. The fur trade era ended around 1840 when the last rendezvous occurred in Wyoming. At its peak, an estimated 500 men trapped in Wyoming. This period is represented by such National Register listings as the Upper Green River Rendezvous site near Daniel and Fort Bonneville in Sublette County.

Although thousands traveled through what is now Wyoming in the 1840s and 1850s along the Oregon, California, and Mormon trails, few people settled here. Known as the Great American Desert on maps, Wyoming appeared to be an inhospitable, barren wasteland. As many as 450,000 emigrants followed the Platte and Sweetwater Rivers through Wyoming during the period 1841–1868. Prominent landmarks along the Wyoming portion of the trail include Devil's Gate, Split Rock, Independence Rock, Oregon Buttes, and South Pass. National Register sites include the Oregon Trail Ruts and Register Cliff in Platte County, Independence Rock in Natrona County, and Names Hill in Lincoln County.

The Union Pacific Railroad became a powerful force for permanent settlement and political organization in Wyoming during the late 1860s. Cheyenne, Laramie, Rawlins, Rock Springs, Green River, and Evanston were all established because of the railroad's route through southern Wyoming. As construction of the railroad moved westward in 1868, Wyoming Territory split off from the large Dakota Territory, of which it had been a part since 1864. Stock-raising increased during the 1870s once ranchers had the ability to ship livestock to eastern markets after the railroad came through. Important sites associated with the Union Pacific Railroad are the Cheyenne Depot and the Evanston Roundhouse.

Settlement of northern Wyoming did not occur until later in the 19th century. Northeastern Wyoming remained virtually off limits to Euroamericans due to the presence of such Native American tribes as the Crow, the Cheyenne, the Sioux, and the Arapaho. The Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851 allocated virtually all of northeast Wyoming as Sioux Territory, but that area became a battleground during the 10-year period from the 1866 Fetterman fight to the battle of the Little Bighorn in 1876, and white settlement and use of the land began in earnest at that time. By 1890, the Native American tribes were forced onto reservations,

## Centennial Ranch Program

Nancy Weidel, Historian

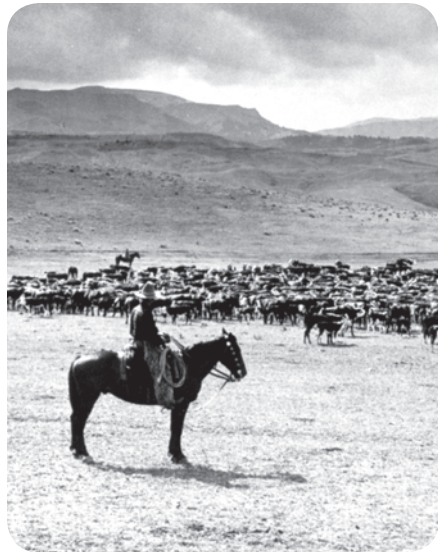


In 2006, SHPO initiated a new Centennial Farm and Ranch Program. The program honors those families who have owned, and continue to operate, the same ranch for at least 100 years. In the first year of the program, 27 applicants qualified for the award and were honored at the Wyoming State Fair where the late Senator Craig Thomas and Governor Dave Freudenthal presented plaques to them at a well-attended ceremony. Each family also received a two- by three-foot metal sign featuring a windmill, the Centennial Ranch logo. In 2007, 33 Centennial families were honored at the State Fair ceremony. Senator Mike Enzi and Senator John Barrasso presented the plaques to the families.

SHPO's partners in the project include the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, the Wyoming Department of Agriculture, the Wyoming Rural Electric Association, and the Agribusiness Division of the Wyoming Business Council. BP Energy funded the Centennial Ranch signs.



Senator Craig Thomas, the Tavegia family, and Governor Dave Freudenthal at the Wyoming State Fair.



Cattle ranching.  
Photo courtesy Wyoming  
State Archives

most of them outside Wyoming's borders, which freed up land for white settlement. The Fort Bridger treaty of 1868 granted the Eastern Shoshone (also known at that time as the Washakie Band) a reservation called the Shoshone Reservation, although this itself was a huge reduction of a broader domain promised earlier. In the spring of 1878, Arapahos from the Dakota Territory were placed on the Shoshones' reservation without formal permission from the Shoshones. As traditional enemies, neither tribe was happy with this arrangement, but the federal government assured both tribes this situation was temporary. This "temporary" arrangement became permanent but was not formalized until 1937. Today the Eastern Shoshone and the Northern Arapaho share the land and govern the Wind River Reservation jointly. Fort Fetterman near Douglas and Fort Washakie and the Shoshone Episcopal Mission on the Wind River Reservation are representative sites from this era.

The Bighorn Basin was one of the last areas of Wyoming to be settled, and it depended upon irrigation to sustain an economy and population. The Carey Act of 1894, a law that supplied federal and state aid to irrigation projects, helped facilitate a number of reclamation projects including those in Germania (renamed Emblem), Cody, and along the Shoshone and Bighorn rivers. A Mormon contingent from Utah and Idaho, known as the Big Horn Colonization Company, migrated to the Bighorn Basin in 1900 and with assistance from the Carey Act settled the new towns of Byron, Cowley, and Lovell. The Buffalo Bill Dam, located just west of Cody, is listed in the National Register and was built under the Carey Act.

Wyoming is known for ranching, and the first large cattle herds in the state were trailed from Texas in the late 1860s. Until the mid-1880s, most ranchers used the open range and let their cattle roam free during the winter months. The tough winter of 1886–87 was a disaster for stock growers as thousands of cattle died in blizzard conditions on the overgrazed range. Ranching practices changed after that to include feeding and watering during the winter months. Wyoming was, and still is, one of the top sheep-producing states in the West. Thousands were trailed to Wyoming in the 1870s. Cattle and sheep both depended on public lands for grazing, and this became the cause of a long-simmering dispute between the cattle and sheep men in the first two decades of the 20th century. The most famous feud was the Ten Sleep Raid that took place in 1909. The Swan Land and Cattle Company near Chugwater and the Tom Sun Ranch in Natrona County are two of Wyoming's earliest ranches.

Earlier conflicts about public land and cattle rustling involved the powerful Wyoming Stock Growers and led to the infamous Johnson County War of 1892 that pitted the large cattle interests against the

homesteaders of Johnson County. Although the Stock Growers killed two men, no one was ever convicted and the Johnson County War remains an infamous chapter in Wyoming history. The TA Ranch near Buffalo is associated with the Johnson County War.

When Wyoming achieved statehood in 1890 with a population of 62,555, it became famous as the only state that allowed women to vote; hence its nickname “The Equality State.” Wyoming had a number of firsts concerning women. Esther Hobart Morris became the first woman justice of the peace in the country. The first women jurors served in Laramie. In 1924, Wyoming had the first woman governor, Nellie Tayloe Ross. The Nellie Tayloe Ross House in Cheyenne is listed in the National Register.

By the early 1900s, rail lines connected many of Wyoming’s towns and cities, with the Burlington Northern in the north and east and the Union Pacific running east to west across southern Wyoming. The railroad traffic not only facilitated commerce but also brought more people to the state. The population grew from 62,555 in 1890 to 92,537 by 1900. By 1910, the population had increased to 145,965. The Sheridan Railroad Historic District is located near the former Burlington Northern depot.

Homesteading brought many people to Wyoming. It flourished during the second decade of the 20th century due in part to passage of the 320-acre Homestead Act in 1909, promotion of dry-farming experiments, and favorable moisture conditions for a number of years. Recruitment activities took place, and some optimists predicted that farming would be “the backbone” of Wyoming’s prosperity. Numerous homesteaders left the state once conditions turned dry and the economy plunged during the 1920s. Many of Wyoming’s historic ranches began as 160-acre homesteads.

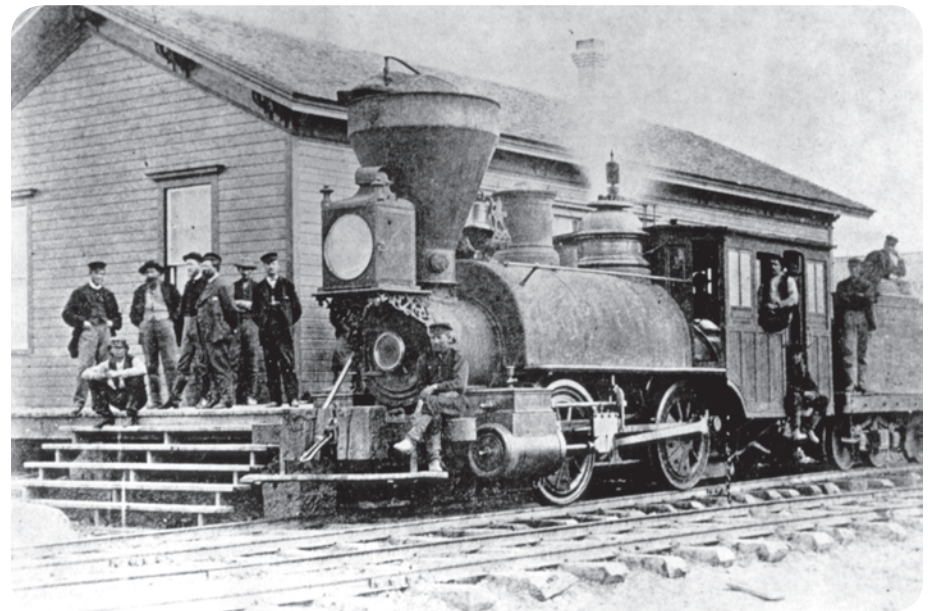


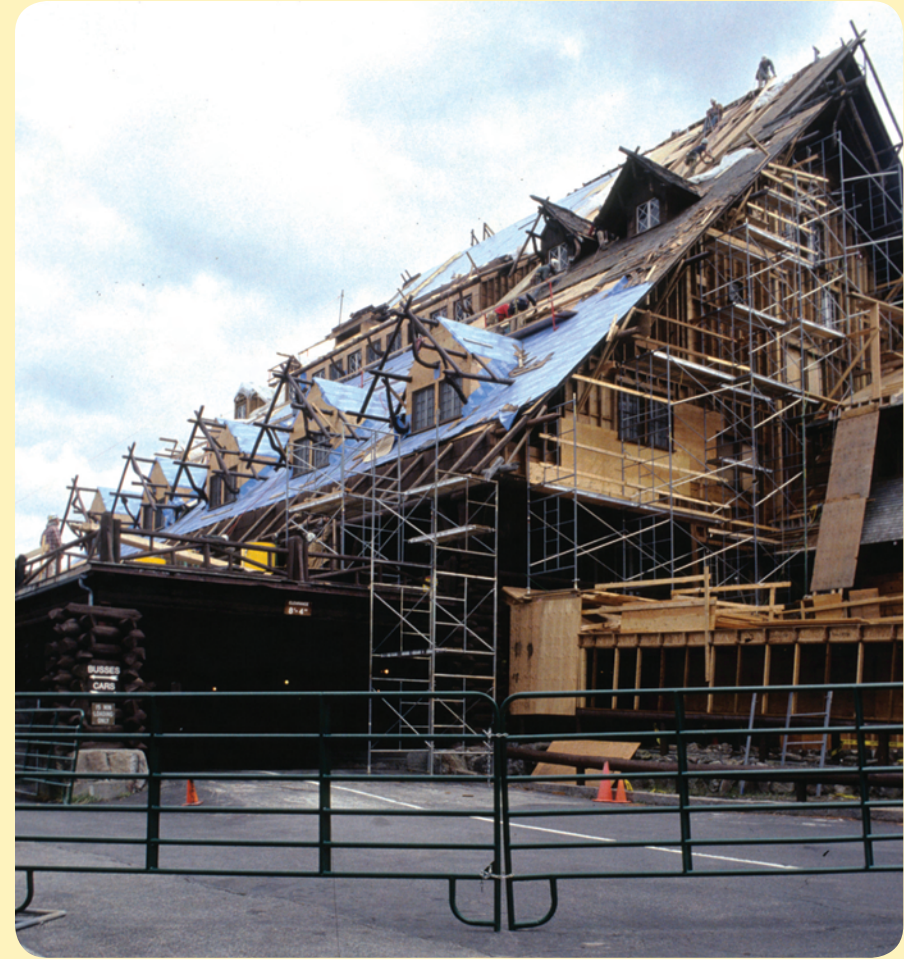
Photo courtesy Wyoming State Archives.

## Old Faithful Inn Renovation Project

Peter Galindo, P.E., Project Manager, Old Faithful Inn and Headquarters Renovation

The Old Faithful Inn, a National Historic Landmark, is a distinctive example of rustic style architecture in Yellowstone National Park. The 1904 “Old House” has retained most of its original architectural and historical significance with few exceptions. Its unique design has made the inn a significant part of the history of Yellowstone National Park as well as the nation.

A multiphased renovation began in September 2004, and construction is to be completed by September 2008. The primary goal of this renovation is to preserve this treasured landmark and, at the same time, update the building to meet public life-safety standards and provide ADA accessibility. The building’s various code-required deficiencies will be addressed and the comprehensive infrastructure upgrade will include new fire protection systems as well as upgraded mechanical, plumbing, and electrical systems. The renovation will enable guests and visitors to experience the hotel much as it was 100 years ago. Since the building sits in one of the most active seismic zones in the country, it will be fitted with new structural steel members providing much needed strength and resilience to the structure. These steel components will be encased in wood/log sleeves to maintain the integrity of the historic features. Also, new steel reinforced concrete foundations will replace the existing rubble stone foundations.



Old Faithful Inn renovation, Yellowstone National Park.  
Photo by Richard Collier.

Wyoming lays claim to the first national park, Yellowstone (1872); the first national forest, Shoshone (1891); and the first national monument, Devils Tower (1906); all became early tourist destinations. Following World War II, tourism became a major industry in the state. Such assets as the transcontinental Lincoln Highway that crossed Wyoming, along with Yellowstone and Grand Teton national parks, ensured a brisk summer tourist trade. A variety of recreational opportunities also brought an increasing number of visitors to the state. Although the state's tourism division spends millions in advertising every year, very little has been spent to actively promote heritage tourism. The age-old complaint that people bypass most of the state in order to get to the Tetons or Yellowstone is as true today as it was in the 1960s.

Wyoming's economy has depended on the minerals industry since territorial times. Coal was king for many years due in large part to the presence of the Union Pacific Railroad, who owned many of the mines. Big oil discoveries and subsequent development at the Salt Creek field near Casper occurred in the 1910s and brought prosperity and growth to Wyoming's second largest city, Casper. By the 1950s, the minerals industry was the number one business in the state. A tax on mineral production had been proposed for years and finally resulted in a mineral severance tax that passed the Wyoming legislature in 1969. Mining in the 1970s produced one new town, Wright. Trona mines have helped support the economy of Sweetwater County. Coal bed natural gas is the latest resource to be tapped. The Ohio Oil Company building in Casper is directly related to that city's oil boom during the 1950s.

But economic dependence on natural resources extraction goes hand in hand with the boom-and-bust cycles that have plagued Wyoming for decades. The state faced major busts in the 1930s and the early 1980s with the decline in oil prices that slowed down production.



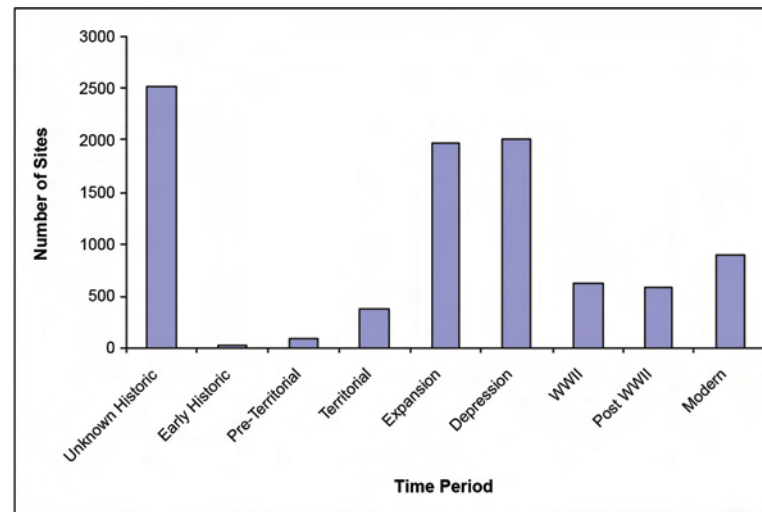
Spring Valley Oil Field, Uinta County.  
Photo by J.E. Stimson, courtesy Wyoming State Archives.



Pony Express Trail Marker.  
Photo by Russel Tanner.

In 2007, Wyoming continued to hold the record for the least populated state with approximately 515,000 residents. The state is in the midst of another energy boom that is predicted to continue for quite awhile. Large-scale development of natural gas and oil resources as well as wind energy development threatens historic properties such as the Oregon, Mormon Pioneer, California, and Pony Express National Historic Trails and their associated cutoffs and numerous archaeological sites. Our landscape is changing at a rapid pace. Planning for our future must include planning for preservation and protection of our heritage.

While sites representing all time periods have been recorded in Wyoming, information is lacking in the pre-territorial, territorial, and the World War II and postwar periods. Although we may never discover a significant number of pre-territorial sites, there are certainly many post-WWII sites to be inventoried. In fact, it is the post-WWII and modern sites that in some ways are at most risk, as people do not view them as historic. Education will be necessary if we hope to preserve our immediate past.



Source: WYCRIS database. The following time periods are given in AD. Protohistoric (1720-1800); Early Historic (1801-1842); Pre-Territorial (1843-1868); Territorial (1869-1890); Expansion (1891-1928); Depression (1929-1939); World War II (1940-1946); Post World War II (1947-1950); Modern (1950-Present).

## II. The Planning Process

### How the Plan Was Formed

The revision of Wyoming's historic preservation plan began in 2006 with a series of in-house staff meetings focused on identifying historic preservation challenges for the state. During these meetings, staff began to formulate specific program goals and strategies to address the challenges.

Initial public input for the plan came from a 900+ piece mail- and Internet-delivered questionnaire requesting comments on what challenges the state faces for historic preservation and how the SHPO can improve services provided. Information regarding revision of the plan and how to comment was also provided in the fall 2006 issue of the SHPO newsletter. Contacts included state and federal agencies, local governments, tribal governments, the Wyoming congressional delegation, state elected officials, local chambers of commerce, members of the State Parks and Cultural Resources Commission, the Wyoming Association of Municipalities, cultural resource and historic preservation professionals, members of preservation boards, associations of state industries, nonprofit historic preservation organizations, and other interested individuals. In addition, a series of 15 public meetings was held throughout the state to obtain input on the plan revision. Communities participating in these meetings were Casper, Cheyenne, Cody, Evanston, Gillette, Jackson Hole, Lander, Laramie, Newcastle, Rawlins, Rock Springs, Sheridan, Sundance, Wheatland, and Worland.



Split Rock Historic Marker, Fremont County.

# Public Meeting Attendees



Casper



Evanston



Cheyenne



Gillette



Cody



Jackson Hole



Lander



Rock Springs



Laramie



Sheridan



Newcastle



Sundance

## Public Meeting Attendees Continued



Wheatland



Worland

Comments received in response to the questionnaire and at the public meetings indicated members of the preservation community wanted the plan to provide specific planning information for State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) programs they work with on a regular basis. Many respondents requested SHPO staff provide more technical assistance and training in communities around the state and that education efforts and programs be strengthened. In particular, during the public meetings, training on how to apply the National Register criteria and how to list a property in the National Register was repeatedly requested. Respondents also indicated they want to see state grants and tax credits for historic preservation projects provided, heritage tourism efforts at state and local levels enhanced, historic contexts developed, and funding for SHPO increased to support these programs. Based on the information gathered through these sources, goals and strategies were refined when feasible and were included in the plan.

A preliminary draft of the plan was posted on the SHPO Web site and mailed to all of the state's historic preservation commissioners, to the State Historic Preservation Review Board, federal and state agencies, the Certified Local Government boards, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and members of the public who notified us at the listening meetings they wanted the opportunity to review the plan. In addition,

the draft plan was submitted to the National Park Service as part of the required review and approval process. When possible, comments received were incorporated into the final document. A statewide press release announcing the availability of the plan was sent to all of the state newspapers. In addition, the plan was distributed using the SHPO newsletter mailing list and is available on our Web site. The Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan sets out strategies for promoting and supporting preservation efforts in Wyoming. With a strong focus on public education, tourism, and funding, the state plan reflects Wyoming's vision for the future.

### **How the Plan Will Be Updated**

The 2007-2015 plan will be updated following essentially the same process used to formulate this plan. Beginning in 2014, questionnaires will again be sent to the contacts listed above soliciting input on historic preservation needs and evaluating the progress and success of the strategies identified in the 2007-2015 plan. The statewide listening meetings were very useful for gathering information on the state of historic preservation in Wyoming. Provided funding for travel is available, listening meetings will be held across the state again in 2014-15. The revised plan will be finalized in 2015.

As we work toward accomplishing the goals identified in the 2007-2015 plan, we will strive to include as many people and organizations in our efforts as possible. Comments and concerns expressed by these people may necessitate refinement of the goals and strategies to meet changing needs.



Como Bluffs, Dinosaur House, Carbon County.



Little Laramie Stage Station Information Sign, Albany County.

### III. Preservation Challenges

#### Historic Preservation Challenge 1: Strengthen historic preservation programs and initiatives to augment existing preservation efforts.

Lack of funding for historic preservation is a major constraint in realizing Wyoming's cultural resource goals. Budget constraints have resulted in the inability to conduct preservation programs in the best possible way. Even in times when the state's economic position is strong, financial assistance from the government for preservation in Wyoming has been sparse.

In Wyoming, the primary financial incentive for rehabilitation is federal income tax credits when historic commercial properties are rehabilitated. However, these are difficult for most property owners to obtain due to federal requirements to qualify for the credit. Establishment of a state tax incentive program and/or a bricks and mortar grant program would do much to further private preservation efforts in Wyoming.

Insufficient funding impacts our ability to publish archaeological and historical research, to develop historic contexts, to conduct preservation and enhancement projects, to provide protection for archaeological sites, and to help maintain historic buildings. Public education programs require financial support to reach as many people as possible. Building sound heritage tourism programs necessitates funding for erecting historic markers, developing opportunities for participatory archaeological excavations, creating site tours, and staffing to assist visitors. Our ability to properly curate artifacts and records is also affected by insufficient funding for this program.

#### Historic Preservation Challenge 2: Increase public education and outreach efforts.

In a state as large as Wyoming, efficient and effective communication is vital. Successful organizations must continuously strive to keep the public informed. Currently, groups with an interest in historic preservation are communicating by hosting workshops and training programs, distributing informational newsletters, holding public meetings, utilizing electronic mailing lists, publishing local histories and lists of historic resources, featuring news articles in local papers, and broadcasting stories on the radio or television.

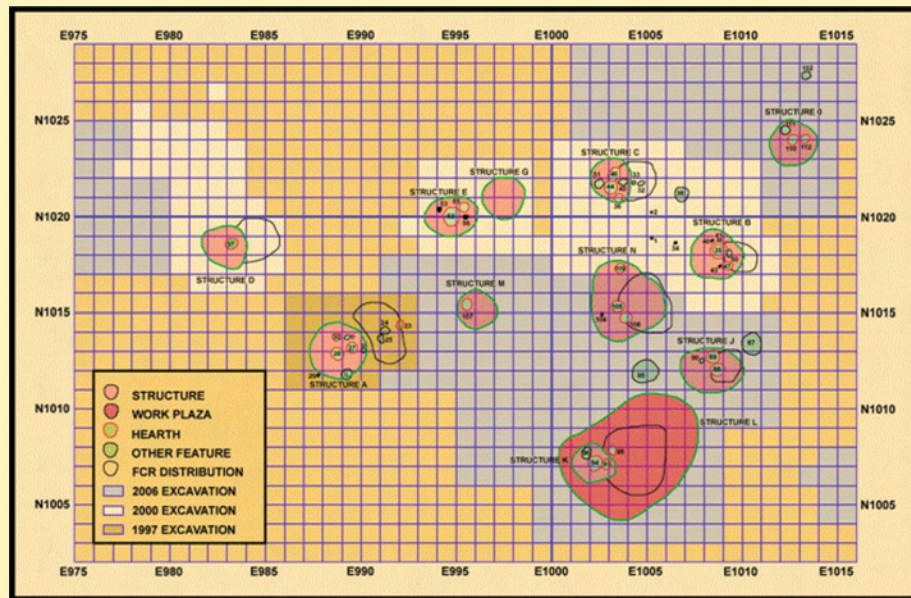
In addition, interested organizations should also consider investing in new technologies, such as CDs and DVDs, which can supplement printed materials. While heavily utilized in other states, Wyoming is just beginning to employ this form of communication. A few communities have created media to showcase their important cultural resources. However, each community in Wyoming could benefit from this form of educational communication.

It is also important that the state's preservation partners maintain and update their websites. While websites are a very useful tool in identifying and protecting cultural resources, if not kept up-to-date, they can become useless. Preservationists across the state could benefit from a collaborative website as well, one that incorporates links to other websites of importance and posts important events and information.

While it is important to keep historic preservation groups informed, it is also necessary to educate the constituencies that can potentially impact historic preservation. Outreach efforts need to be put into place that will inform local, state, and federal agencies, the legislature, and the Wyoming Business Council on historic preservation issues that will affect their communities. We need to continue to improve communication by using effective tools that allow the people of Wyoming to actively participate in preserving their rich and complex heritage.



Native American consultation at Camp Guernsey, National Guard Training Area, Platte County.  
Photo by Dan Wolf.



48FR3123 Structure Map.

## Sand Draw

Danny Walker, Ph. D., Assistant State Archaeologist

OWSA–Research, in partnership with the University of Wyoming, Fremont County (Wyoming) Solid Waste Disposal District, and the Wyoming Archaeological Society completed excavations at the Sand Draw Dump site (48FR3123) slated to be destroyed by landfill expansion. More than 1,900 square meters were either hand excavated or mechanically scraped during excavations in 1997, 2000, and 2006, resulting in the identification and recording of 15 semisubterranean occupation/living structures, 12 of which occur in a 20- by 35-meter area in a formal spatial arrangement (see accompanying map). The arrangement of these structures is highly suggestive of a planned formal “village” site with a single band group occupying it and not a haphazard placement of the structures from a series of unrelated occupations. The site has been radiocarbon dated between 1000 and 1200 years B.P.

The presence of prehistoric living or other occupation structures in the region, both along the Beaver Creek floodplain and the divide (48FR3123), suggests the prehistoric occupation in the region was not transitory, but part of a region-wide occupation throughout the Wyoming Basin centered on a broad-spectrum hunting and gathering orientation. Locally, within the central part of the Wind River Basin, it appears an intensive human occupation was occurring around A.D. 1000. Radiocarbon data from regional sites during this time period show a widespread occupation across the area that would, historically, become Fremont County. These sites range from the central basin to the foothills, and into the Wind River Mountains, adding further documentation on the seasonal and yearly round of these prehistoric peoples. We are just beginning to learn the basics of how they were subsisting and interacting culturally.

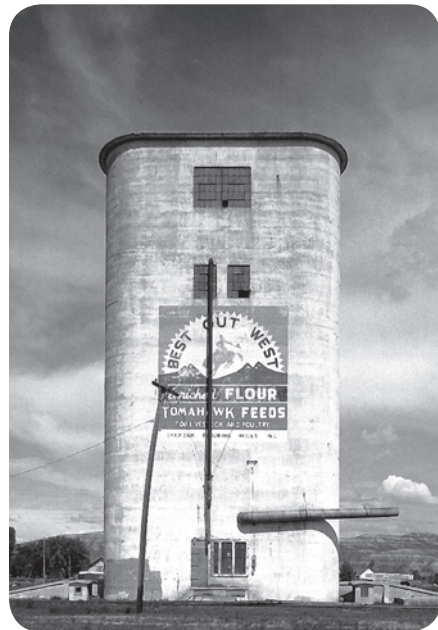
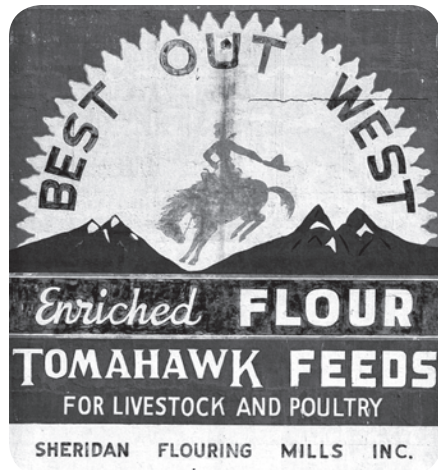
### **Historic Preservation Challenge 3: Preserve and protect cultural resources from the impacts of energy development, population growth, and sprawl.**

Three of the biggest potential threats to cultural resources are energy development, population growth, and sprawl. The explosion of energy development places archaeological sites at risk as rapid development affects more sites and imposes greater demands on state and federal agency staff time and resources. Although Wyoming has not experienced the rapid population growth of such places as Colorado's Front Range, the state will continue to grow as retirees and others seeking a lifestyle change relocate here. Wyoming's moderate population growth, coupled with the influx of large numbers of temporary workers associated with energy development, threaten the historic fabric of our downtown areas as big-box stores displace small businesses, leaving behind dying downtowns with vacant buildings.

Sprawl is defined as "dispersed, auto-dependent development outside of compact urban and village centers, along highways, and in rural countryside" (Vermont Forum on Sprawl 2007). Sprawl is often a by-product of population growth as open spaces become fragmented by look-alike large-lot developments that spread across former ranch lands. Retail often moves to an area of sprawl causing the historic downtown to languish. Movement out of urban centers can contribute to the loss of a sense of place and community. Despite Wyoming's low population and modest population growth, sprawl is having an impact on our communities and our historic resources. As ranch and agricultural lands are sold and subdivided, populations move out of city centers, threatening not only our historic downtown areas, but also historic homesteads and trails. We need to plan for growth in order to ensure that Wyoming's famed open spaces and historic places remain for future generations.



Jonah II natural gas field, Sublette County.  
Photo courtesy Bureau of Land Management, Pinedale Field Office.



Best Out West Grain Elevator,  
Clearmont, Sheridan County.

Education of city and county planning departments is essential to increase their awareness of potential impacts from proposed development on historic properties. Groups such as the local historic preservation boards, the Wyoming Archaeological Society, the Wyoming State Historical Society and its city and county chapters, the Wyoming Association of Municipalities, the Wyoming Association of County Officers, the Wyoming Planning Association, the Lincoln Highway Association, Tracks Across Wyoming, and the Oregon-California Trails Association need to work together to better protect historic resources.

#### **Historic Preservation Challenge 4: Unify heritage tourism efforts between agencies at a statewide level.**

Heritage tourism, as defined by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, means “traveling to experience the places and activities that authentically represent the stories and people of the past and present.” It includes irreplaceable historic, cultural, and natural resources. Heritage tourism is the fastest growing niche market in the travel industry today. According to the National Trust, travel and tourism directly contributed \$600 billion to the U.S. economy in 2004. That year, more than 80 percent of all travelers chose to visit historic and cultural sites (O’Connell 2006:26.)

Wyoming is a state rich in historic and natural resources and it can offer tourists a vast selection of unique experiences. Visitors will not only benefit from what Wyoming has to offer, but the state will benefit as well. Heritage tourism builds community pride, establishes and strengthens identity, and boosts the local economy. Visitors to such places stay longer and spend more money versus other types of tourists.

Tourism efforts must strive for a balance between promotion, interpretation, and conservation. Heritage tourism should also be involved in understanding the impact of tourism on communities and regions, achieving economic and social benefits, providing financial resources for protection, as well as marketing and endorsement.

## **Historic Preservation Challenge 5: Strengthen local community capabilities to identify, evaluate, nominate, protect and interpret historic and cultural resources.**

Each community throughout Wyoming possesses important cultural resources worthy of recognition and preservation. Most residents are aware of their historic resources; however, many may not be aware of the best methods of preservation and protection. Various organizations across the state are working to provide these services, but much more needs to be done to offer additional opportunities to Wyoming communities.

Wyoming Main Street works with communities to develop healthy, thriving, and profitable historic downtown centers. Historic preservation is an important component of the Main Street approach, and each Main Street director is working to protect their historic downtown resources and incorporate them into Main Street plans. Citizens often look to their Main Street organizations when they are in need of preservation guidance.

The SHPO staff is well qualified to provide assistance with identifying and preserving archaeological sites and historic structures, preparing National Register nominations, obtaining federal tax credits, and educating local preservation boards. Preservation information is being offered through National Register workshops, technical assistance, and other training opportunities connected to the CLG program.

The Alliance for Historic Wyoming and the Cadoma Foundation are also working to strengthen the preservation capabilities of Wyoming citizens. Each of these newly formed non-profit organizations has begun to promote preservation in the state.

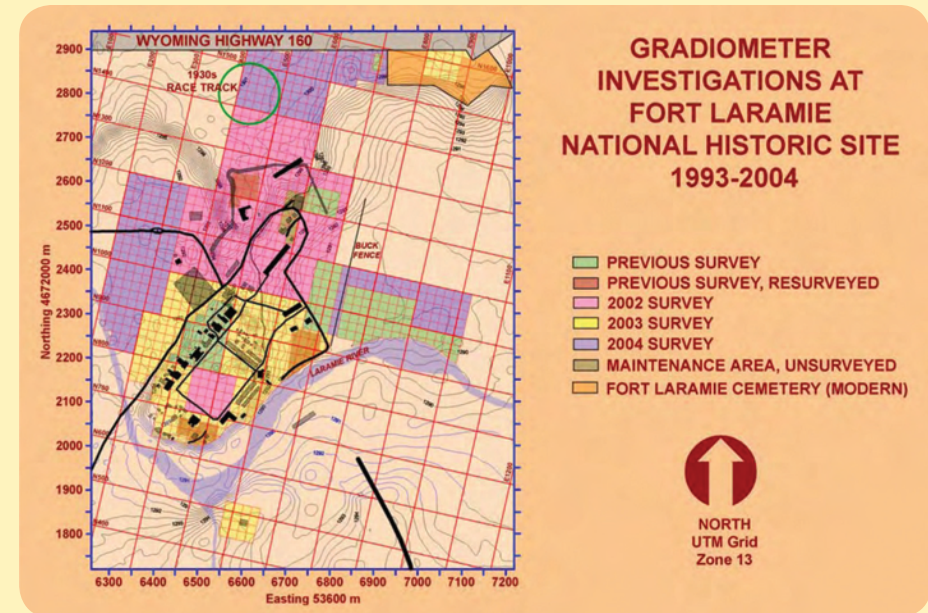


Carnegie Library, Lusk, Niobrara County.

# Fort Laramie

Danny Walker, Ph.D., Assistant State Archaeologist

In 2005, OWSA–Research, in partnership with Fort Laramie National Historic Site, the University of Wyoming, and the NPS Midwest Archaeological Center concluded a fourth field season at Fort Laramie designed to conduct as comprehensive a geophysical archaeological survey of the fort grounds as possible. The geophysical and archaeological investigations undertaken as part of this project were designed to correct a major deficiency in the cultural resource database for Fort Laramie. A traditional surface “Class III” survey was felt to be noneffective for inventory and evaluation of such buried resources. At Fort Laramie, features not visible on the surface are known to exist and modern landscaping and activities have hidden them. The goal of the first year (2002) was to begin obtaining remote sensing data to produce geophysical maps of the subsurface. Anomalies on these maps identified buried historic resources related to the activities at Fort Laramie throughout the Military, Homestead, and Park Service Eras. In years two (2003), three (2004), and four (2005), remote sensing continued, but limited archaeological testing also evaluated selected anomalies for their contributory nature to the National Register of Historic Places status of the fort. This testing was to evaluate unrecorded resources and collect data to permit a refined interpretation of the remote sensing maps. The survey and testing also identified remains of resources suggested to be present by historic records and photographs, and evaluated those features relative to the remote sensing data.



Gradiometer investigations at Fort Laramie.

Depending upon the technology being used, remote sensing (resistance meter, conductance, and magnetometer) scans reached between 0.5 and 1.0 meters below the surface. These depths should be adequate to include all historic archaeology and much of the prehistoric archaeology. Various remote sensing projects have been carried out at Fort Laramie since 1994 and all have been tied into the same master archaeological grid. Thus, all collected remote-sensing data from those earlier projects and the 2002–05 projects are compatible. The attached map shows the shaded area where remote sensing has occurred during this project, through the 2004 field season.

Participation in the yearly Wyoming Association of Municipalities (WAM) Convention is another excellent way to reach out to communities. Special sessions are held to specifically train members of historic preservation boards, and opportunities exist for constituents to discover the benefits of preservation. The convention also offers a networking opportunity, which does not currently exist in any other capacity, for preservation-minded individuals.

Organizations, such as archaeological and historical societies, scenic roadway committees, and historic trails associations are also currently working to help spread the preservation ethic across the state. However, in order to strengthen community capabilities to identify, evaluate, nominate, protect and interpret historic and cultural resources more steps need to be taken to improve the current programs and provide for additional opportunities throughout the state. Small steps such as newsletters, the development of informational rack cards, and workshops reveal that these organizations are striving for improvement in this arena; however, there is still more that can be achieved.

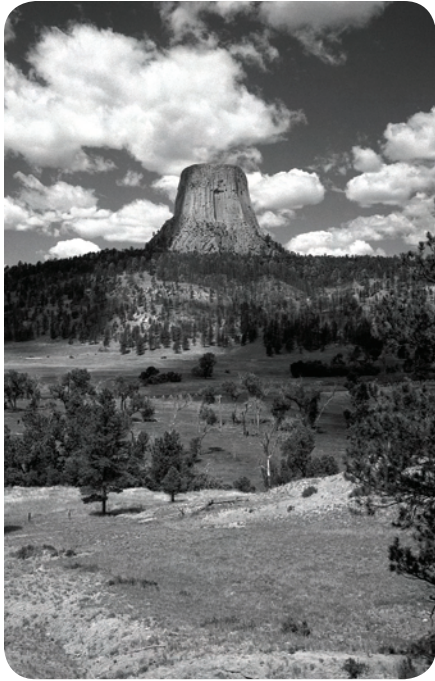
### **Historic Preservation Challenge 6: Strengthen site stewardship, artifact curation, and record preservation capabilities.**

Protection and preservation of archaeological and historic resources must be a combined effort from many parties. Each site can present its own challenges for preservation, and may require multidisciplinary expertise. Monetary restrictions often hinder efficient protection of resources, especially from vandalism and looting, and the proper long-term care of artifacts and paper.

Nationally, site stewardship programs using local preservation groups or individual members of the general public have been shown to be highly efficient. However, attempts in Wyoming during the last 20



Legend Rock State Archaeological Site, Hot Springs County.



Devils Tower, Crook County.

years have not been entirely successful. This is due, in part, to the lack of funding, leadership, and a long-term commitment to the stewardship program by agencies and the public. To address this issue, SHPO, in partnership with the Wyoming Bureau of Land Management (BLM), initiated a pilot site-stewardship program in 2007. This pilot program will serve as the basis for development of a full-scale site-stewardship program by 2010. Other agencies along with local, state, and national interest groups will be contacted to become partners and provide assistance.

Curation of archaeological and historic artifacts, associated field records, and final site forms and reports from site investigations is also extremely important. Future research on recorded archaeological sites relies on these records and artifacts. Improving capabilities to preserve the artifacts and associated records recovered from Wyoming sites for future research is a primary goal of the curation facilities in the state.

### **Historic Preservation Challenge 7: Identify and protect cultural landscapes.**

Cultural landscapes are special places. They are important touchstones of national, regional, and local identity. A cultural landscape reflects the interaction of humans and the land through time and fosters a sense of community and place. Transportation corridors, farms and ranches, traditional sacred sites, mining districts, and the sites of historic events are part of our cultural landscape. Such landscapes may contain buildings, structures, and sites and include topography, water, wildlife, and natural vegetation. Cultural landscapes are often affected by the forces of nature, commercial and residential development, vandalism, and neglect. These changes can be unpredictable and irreversible. For the benefit of future generations, it is important to identify and preserve these places.

A major challenge in dealing with cultural landscapes is defining boundaries because they often are comprised of large geographic areas. The shift from preserving individual sites to entire landscapes requires education of federal agencies, companies, cultural resource consultants, and the general public on how to identify and evaluate the importance of cultural landscapes; build a constituency to protect Wyoming's cultural landscapes; consider potential effects to cultural landscapes early in the planning process; encourage federal agencies to conduct early consultation with interested parties and Native American tribes; encourage federal agencies to consider the cumulative impacts of multiple undertakings on linear landscapes (historic trails/corridors); develop cultural resource management plans for cultural landscapes; and develop appropriate mitigation for adverse effects.

## **U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Curation Project/Agreement**

**Martha Rogers, Curator and Danny Walker, Ph.D.,  
Assistant State Archaeologist**

The University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository (UWAR) received funding in 2005 and 2006 from the Great Plains Region, Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) for inventory of artifacts from all BOR properties housed within UWAR. By federal law, agencies are responsible for artifact collections made from their lands after collection and during storage in a repository. The project provided funding for students to go through the entire repository, separate out all collections from BOR lands, and do an item-by-item inventory of those specific collections. University of Wyoming students cataloged previously uncataloged artifacts, and entered site and artifact data into the current UWAR database. They also entered additional information required by the Department of the Interior into a database created by UWAR for this project and repackaged all collections to current federal standards. This funding helps continue UWAR's long-term effort to inventory and repackage to current federal standards all collections (federal, private, and other) in the repository. The Great Plains Region of the BOR also has proposed a long-term (30 year) agreement formally designating the UWAR as their official repository for Wyoming.



Cataloging artifacts.  
Photo by Richard Collier



Union Pacific Depot, Cheyenne.

## IV. Programs, Goals, and Strategies

### National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places is the nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register is part of a nationwide program that coordinates and supports public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect historic, archaeological, and architectural resources. Types of properties may include districts, buildings, objects, and landscapes—anything significant to prehistory and history. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service (NPS) and managed locally by the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

National Register properties are distinguished by having been documented and evaluated according to uniform standards. These criteria try to recognize the accomplishments of those who have contributed to the history and heritage of the United States and their local communities. Private property owners, local governments, and citizens alike can prepare and submit a National Register nomination. The process is open to all individuals and groups interested in historic preservation.

Indeed, the process is fairly straightforward. Initially, nominations are submitted to SHPO for a thorough review. From there, the document is further reviewed by the Wyoming State Review Board, which is composed of professionals in the fields of American history, architectural history, prehistoric and historical archaeology, and other related disciplines. The State Review Board makes a recommendation to SHPO as to whether the nomination meets the National Register criteria, and if so, SHPO forwards the nomination to the National Park Service for final approval.

During the time the proposed nomination is evaluated by SHPO, property owners and local officials (including the appropriate Certified Local Government) are notified of the intent to nominate and public comment is solicited. If the majority of the interested parties object to the nomination, the historic property under consideration is shelved until the objections are mitigated. Once that takes place, the nomination is sent to the National Park Service for final approval.

The Wyoming SHPO carefully documents and stores each nomination in the Cheyenne office, and most nominated properties are listed and annotated online at the SHPO Web site. Each nomination includes a historic narrative, a property description, a topographical map, and archival quality photographs.

## National Register Goals and Strategies

### Goal 1. Increase nominations to the National Register.

#### Strategies

- Improve collaboration between local, state, and federal agencies to identify potential National Register projects.
- Visit sites to evaluate potential National Register properties.
- Provide technical assistance to the interested public in the identification of potential National Register projects.

### Goal 2. Pursue National Register nominations that represent the state's diverse resources.

#### Strategies

- Use the National Register process to create a more inclusive list of resources, such as Traditional Cultural Properties and Rural Cultural Landscapes.
- Nominate cultural landscapes that seek to combine historic and prehistoric themes.
- Inventory existing National Register sites by theme and develop nominations on under-represented themes.



Carissa Mine, Fremont County.



Dubois commercial building,  
Fremont County.

### **Goal 3. Provide training on the National Register process.**

#### Strategies

- Provide and/or attend workshops that focus on how to properly prepare a nomination.
- Increase technical assistance to those interested in preparing a nomination.
- Use CLG grants to provide funding for training.

### **Goal 4. Expand, revise, and update National Register Web sites.**

#### Strategies

- Create new ways of using the Web-based National Register data to better tell the history of Wyoming.
- Develop local preservation Web sites that provide community and neighborhood information and updates.
- Update current links to the National Register of Historic Places and other related agencies and organizations.

### **Goal 5. Develop a National Register database for Wyoming that provides public access to information on Wyoming sites listed on the National Register.**

#### Strategies

- Catalog the existing National Register research materials and enter information into a searchable database.
- Scan the existing research materials and all nominations to create PDF files to be posted on the SHPO Web site.
- Enter all National Register sites into the master Wyoming Cultural Resources Information System.
- Make the Wyoming National Register database files accessible to the public in an on-line system.

## Heart Mountain, Wyoming Foundation

Ann Noble, Historian

The Heart Mountain, Wyoming Foundation (HMWF) was formed in 1996 to memorialize and educate the public about the significance of the historical events surrounding the experiences of Japanese Americans who were interned at the Heart Mountain Relocation Center in Park County, Wyoming, during World War II.

In addition to a myriad of educational programs and events, the HMWF has placed a priority on interpretation and education at the actual relocation campsite. Accomplishments include: reconstruction of the original camp Honor Roll built by the internees, which contained the names of those from the camp who served in the military during WWII (800+ names); construction of an eight-station interpretive walking path providing information and history on many important aspects of internment and camp life; completion of a professional condition assessment of the four standing buildings and chimney to determine action necessary to stabilize the structures; and, designation of the site as a National Historic Landmark. The next and most significant goal is to construct an interpretive learning center on 50 acres purchased with money privately raised by the foundation.



Heart Mountain barracks with Heart Mountain in the background, Park County.

Photo courtesy of Wyoming State Archives.



Old Bedlam, Fort Laramie  
National Historic Site,  
Goshen County.

## Goal 6. Increase public awareness of the National Register of Historic Places.

### Strategies

- Communicate the benefits of the National Register to the public through outreach and via the media.
- Educate local leaders about the National Register by providing information at meetings and conferences.
- Use websites and local media/newspapers to dispel common misconceptions about listing a property on the National Register.
- Provide decision makers in local, state, and federal agencies with accurate information about the National Register.
- Use local media/newspapers to publicize all new Wyoming listings in the National Register.

### Cultural Records

The Wyoming Cultural Records Office (WYCRO) maintains a comprehensive statewide information system for cultural resources. This function was first established by the Smithsonian Institution in the early 1940s, passed to the Wyoming Archaeological Society, then to the Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist/ University of Wyoming Department of Anthropology, and in the late 1970s became part of the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office per requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Even before the NHPA, many Wyoming citizens felt this information was important to compile, maintain, make accessible for academic research, and preserve for future generations. The Wyoming State Archaeologist's Statute (§ 36-4-106.d) enacted in 1967 specifies this collection be "permanently deposited at the University of Wyoming."

During the past decade, the WYCRO has worked toward creating sophisticated electronic data systems for the efficient management and distribution of cultural resources information. This has been done in several phases. The first phase was to redesign the 1970s version of the database and post the information on a secured Internet Web site. This was completed in fall 1999. Next was the integration and redesign of the Review and Federal Consultation dataset. In 2000, a pilot study was done that entered site and project information from southwestern Wyoming into a Geographic Information System (GIS).

In 2002, the Department of Energy (DOE) funded a major project that allowed WYCRO to create and implement significant parts of the current information system. The GIS mapping applications were customized and the geodatabase was upgraded to better manage the extensive spatial data. These programs were then given to the Wyoming BLM field offices so they could share in the creation of GIS data for the



Encoding GIS information.  
Photo by Mary Hopkins.

## Information Services: GIS/Mapping Services/Web Service

Mary Hopkins, Deputy SHPO, Cultural Records Program Manager

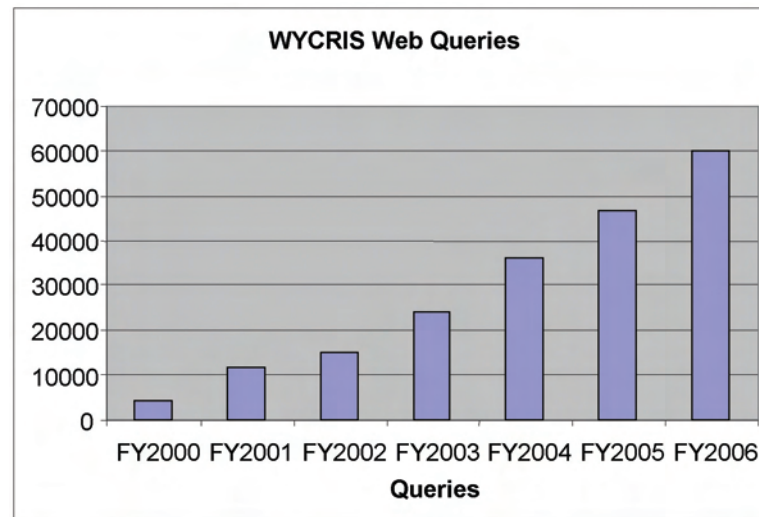
In 2004, the Wyoming SHPO Cultural Records Section completed work on the development of a sophisticated GIS (electronic mapping) and associated attribute database for cultural resources in Northeastern Wyoming. This project was funded by the Department of Energy and included the involvement of the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Forest Service, Gnomon, Inc., the New Mexico SHPO, and SRI Foundation, Inc. Eight counties of data were encoded and digitized, thus enhancing SHPO's ability to serve current cultural resources data on-line to approved users. This project has set the stage for encoding and digitizing the rest of the information in Wyoming. Currently 54% of cultural resources and 64% of all inventories are included in this system. Because of increased energy production in Wyoming, it is critical to have up to date information on the known resources and inventory areas. It is SHPO's intent to continue to pursue funding and resources to complete this goal.



Wagon train reenactment, Uinta County.

Wyoming SHPO. A detailed database of site information was also created (the Wyoming Cultural Resource Information System or WYCRIS). The information from more than 16,000 sites was entered into the WYCRIS database between 2002 and 2004. To make it easier for clients to access the spatial information, the Wyoming Cultural Resource Internet Map Server (WYCRIMS) was upgraded and training was provided to users throughout the state.

As a result of the significant upgrades to the information available, including such things as online site forms, private consultants, researchers, and federal agencies are regularly using this information service within their standard work process. The success of this effort can be measured by the fact the use of the Wyoming SHPO Web site has increased 850 percent since 2000, with it more than tripling between 2002 and 2006.



Wyoming Web Queries by fiscal year from 2000–2006.

One of the most important tasks of the DOE-sponsored project was to create an Internet-based information tracking system for projects conducted under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The intent of “Project Tracking” is to streamline the information system and reduce duplication of effort between private cultural resource consultants, the federal land managing agency, and SHPO. Private cultural resource consultants now enter the initial electronic record that is used by the federal agencies and SHPO.

This truly is a paradigm shift for everyone involved. Many users are still adjusting to the change in their day-to-day work flow and modifications are being made to the system based on user comments. Because of this, the long-term benefits of the system are currently hard to quantify.

At this time, most information modules are in place: the master Wyoming Cultural Resources Information System (WYCRIS), the Wyoming Cultural Resources Internet Map Server (WYCRIMS), and the Cultural Resources Management Tracking Tool (CRMTracker). Each are in different stages of development and use, yet the information system foundation has been created. The challenge before us now is to work to address the backlog of projects and sites not entered into the system. Approximately 24 percent of all resources are entered into the expanded information system, 54 percent of all sites and 64 percent of projects are digitized into GIS. Keeping pace with the increased volume of new reports and sites coming into the office is another challenge. Because of the increase in new surveys, approximately 5,800 new archaeological and historic sites are being added to the inventory every year.

## **Cultural Records Goals and Strategies**

**Goal 1. Maintain a comprehensive and up-to-date information system of Wyoming's cultural resources and associated surveys.**

### Strategies

- Acquire assistance and funding for the maintenance of the information systems.
- Ensure reports are complete and meet the state standard.
- Continue training and education on the use of CRMTracker.



Abandoned Dryland Farm Homestead, Niobrara County.



Building the railroad.  
Photo courtesy of Wyoming  
State Archives.

## **Goal 2. Expand information provided online to appropriate users.**

### Strategies

- Add the WYCRIS site-attribute database to the secured online database.
- Add the isolates and isolated resources to the secured online database.
- Develop a historic structures database and host it online.
- Create a public use system for National Register properties.

## **Goal 3. Increase knowledge of the appropriate and effective use of the database and geographic information system.**

### Strategies

- Train users on the content of the database and the use of associated metadata (the information on how the information was created, captured and collected).
- Provide examples of how the database can be queried and associated maps can be created.
- Attend professional-level classes on GIS.

## **Goal 4. Increase public access to information about Wyoming's cultural resources.**

### Strategies

- Train industry representatives, city and county planners, and the interested public in the use of the Cultural Resource Information Summary Program (CRISP) which contains non-sensitive inventory information.
- Develop cultural resource maps of Wyoming with resources identified by theme; e.g. historic ranches, historic trails, and prehistoric sites identified by age or type and serve this information online to industry and general public.

## **Planning and Historic Context Development**

The development of historic contexts is an important factor in the preservation and promotion of Wyoming's heritage. It is the mission of the Planning and Historic Context Development Program to develop and maintain updated historic contexts to increase efficiency and better decision making in the identification, evaluation, and management of Wyoming's heritage resources.

The Planning and Historic Context Program oversees and aids in the research and development of historic contexts for use by academic researchers, federal and state agencies, and industry in the evaluation and treatment of historic properties in the state. The program is guided by the Historic Context Development Advisory Committee. Representatives from industry, federal and state agencies, and the archaeological and historical professions constitute the committee.

Historic contexts are information about both prehistoric and historic trends and properties grouped by important themes in the prehistory or history of a community, state, or nation during a particular period of time. Contexts are organized by theme, place, and time; and they link properties and locations to important historic trends. In this way, historic contexts provide a framework for determining the significance of a property and its eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Historic contexts allow researchers, property managers, and other interested parties to understand a property as a product of its time and as an illustration of unique, representative, or pivotal aspects of Wyoming's heritage.

Historic contexts are as varied as the resource types they encompass. Themes may relate to development of a community (including commercial or industrial activities), occupation of a group, rise of an architectural movement, work of a master architect, specific events or activities, or a pattern of physical development that influenced the character of a place at a particular time in history. It is within the larger historic context that local significance becomes apparent. Similarly, state and national significance become clear only when the property is seen in relationship to trends and patterns of the past, statewide or nationally.

Historic contexts are a proven tool to make well-educated decisions on the preservation of important cultural resources. Written by professional archaeologists and historians, context studies examine a



Irrigation.  
Photo courtesy of Wyoming State Archives.



Mining.  
Photo courtesy of Wyoming  
State Archives.

specific historic theme by reviewing what we already know, what is likely to be found, and what is worthy of preservation. One of the most important features of contexts is that they are prepared in anticipation of development rather than in response to it. As proactive tools, contexts are valuable planning documents that can enhance an agency's ability to protect important resources.

In September 2006, the Historic Context Development Plan for Wyoming was released. In the plan, seven contexts were identified as the highest priorities for development. These contexts were selected based on perceived risk to those cultural resources threatened by development, demolition, or other land uses.

The seven priority contexts for development are the following:

1. Southern Wyoming Transportation Corridor
2. Hunter-Gatherer Archaeological Sites in Wyoming
3. Hard-rock and Soft-rock Mining in Wyoming
4. Wyoming Historic Schools
5. Wyoming Irrigation and Water Systems
6. Homesteading, Ranching, and Stock Grazing in Wyoming
7. "New Deal" Resources in Wyoming

Because federal and private funding is unlikely to be sufficient, reliably consistent, or timely, the Historic Context Development Steering Committee has recommended that to accomplish the goals of resource protection and economic development, the State of Wyoming fund this effort.

Long-term maintenance and continued context development is required if the Historic Context Development Plan is to be successful. A memorandum of understanding (MOU) among the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Forest Service, and SHPO was ratified in 2007 to ensure the plan is implemented and evaluated in a collaborative manner to best serve the public interest. The MOU establishes a Historic Context Advisory Committee to work with SHPO to implement the plan.

## Planning and Historic Context Development Goals and Strategies

### Goal 1. Develop and maintain an up-to-date suite of contexts.

#### Strategies

- Develop relevant scopes of work, evaluate proposals, and review draft contexts to ensure they follow the guidelines for historic context development in Wyoming.
- Periodically review existing contexts to ensure they are current and meeting user needs.

### Goal 2. Identify specific context needs based on gaps in the knowledge of Wyoming's cultural past.

#### Strategy

- Obtain input from agencies, consultants, industry, and the public on the identification of new context needs.

### Goal 3. Coordinate context use among agencies, professionals, and industry.

#### Strategy

- Provide training on each context produced to ensure it is used as a framework to assess the significance of relevant resources, to guide data recovery plans, and to review reports.



Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark,  
Big Horn County.  
Photo by Courtney Milne.



Duncan Mine, Fremont County.

#### **Goal 4. Make information available on historic context development goals, efforts, and accomplishments.**

##### Strategy

- Post an explanatory page on historic contexts on the SHPO Web site, including the following:
  1. Guidelines for the development of historic contexts in Wyoming
  2. Current historic context needs and priorities
  3. List of completed historic contexts

#### **Goal 5. Make historic contexts easily accessible to users and the public.**

##### Strategy

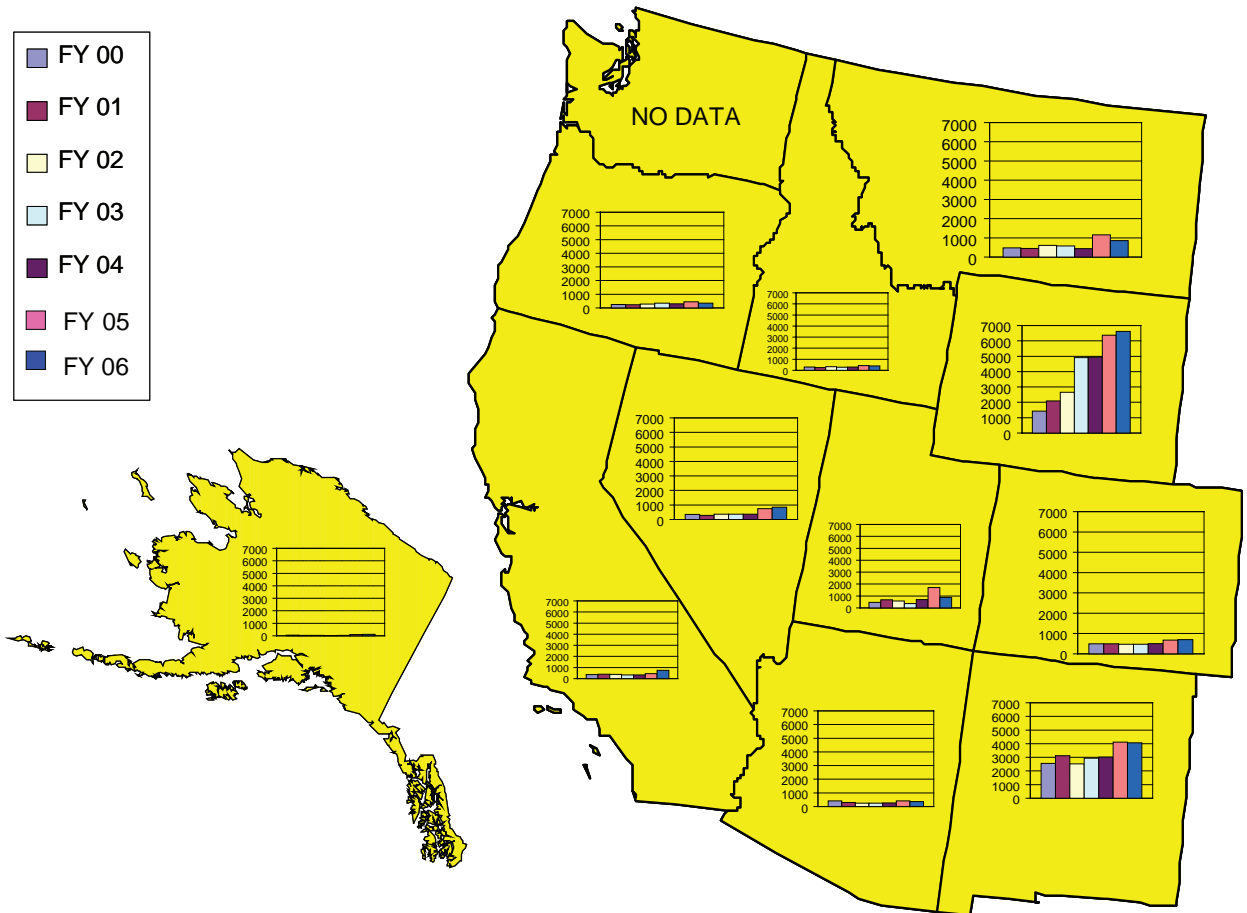
- Post Wyoming context documents on the SHPO and other agency Web sites.
- Make CDs/DVDs of contexts available on request.
- Require the development of a popular summary document with photographs for public distribution.

### **Review and Federal Consultation**

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties (i.e. sites eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places), and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment. The historic preservation review process mandated by Section 106 is outlined in regulations issued by ACHP (36 CFR Part 800). Under these regulations, the principal participants are the federal agency and the ACHP. The Advisory Council however, does not usually get involved in individual Section 106 reviews unless a historic property will be adversely affected. Most of the day-to-day consultation occurs among the federal agency, the SHPO, and other consulting parties. The SHPO provides professional recommendations and opinions, but the federal agency makes the decisions in the review process and remains legally responsible for completing the Section 106 consultation process.

Federal agencies are also required to consult with Indian tribes throughout the process. Guidance on tribal consultation is found on the Advisory Council's website. Other consulting parties, including local governments, local historical societies and historic preservation commissions, and applicants for federal grants, licenses, or permits, may also participate in the review process.

# Section 106 Undertakings 2000 - 2006

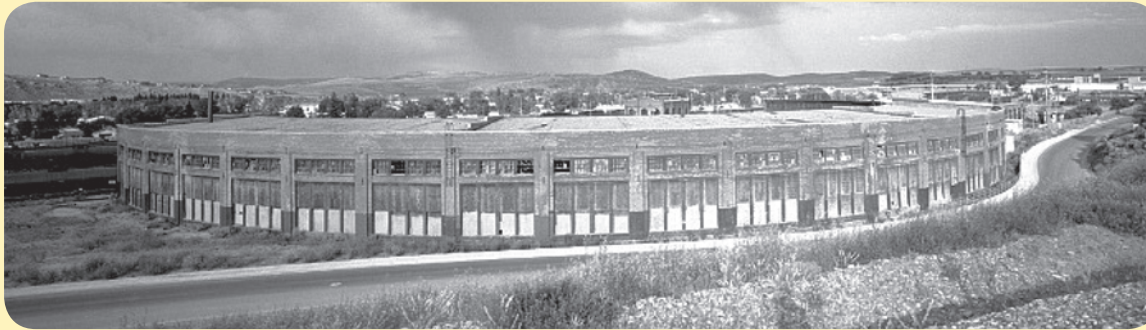


*note: Alaska not shown to scale*

The SHPO's Review and Federal Consultation (R&FC) program annually reviews approximately 4,000 requests for comment from more than 50 different federal agencies, with the Bureau of Land Management generating the majority of requests. Most of these requests are related to oil and gas development; although, a full spectrum of federal undertakings are represented. To date, 51,380 projects have been conducted in the state with 4,029,747 acres, or 6.4 percent of Wyoming's 62,664,960 acres inventoried for cultural resources.

## Evanston Roundhouse & Railyards

Mieke Madrid and Jim Davis, City of Evanston



The Union Pacific Roundhouse of Evanston, Uinta County.

Photo by Richard Collier

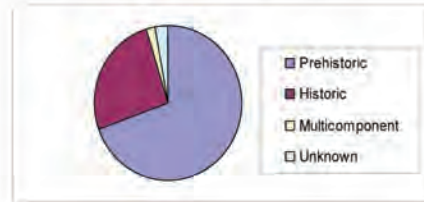
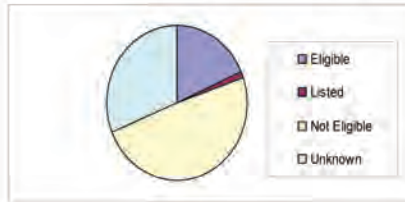
In the early 1900's, the roundhouse and railyards of Evanston, Wyoming were built with the definitive promise of economic success and sustainability for area workers and their families. This pledge was fulfilled for the greater part of the 20th Century as the roundhouse—a 64,000 sq. ft., 28-bay structure for repairing rail cars—provided the vast majority of Evanston residents with employment. In 1971, however, the roundhouse was closed, as modern diesel engines along the Union Pacific made railroad services nearly obsolete. Subsequently, Union Pacific Railroad donated the 27-acre area, including the roundhouse and machine shop to the City of Evanston.

While the structures were leased from the city until 1998, they were vacated in disrepair and in desperate need of renovation after nearly a century's worth of use. The Evanston Urban Renewal Agency—which was initiated in the early 1980s to help facilitate the revitalization, design and economic growth of the “Renewal District”—took immediate action. Having successfully raised funds through the annual Renewal Ball to restore Evanston's Historic Depot Square, the agency set out to refurbish the machine shop.

Following a series of community meetings and workshops, the agency, along with the expertise of Idaho-based architectural firm Myers-Anderson, created a master plan depicting the future design and uses of the entire roundhouse and railyards area. In 2004, the machine shop was adaptively restored and now serves Evanston as a remarkable and spacious community center. In fact, the machine shop is utilized nearly every week of the year for a vast array of public and private events and activities. In the summer of 2005, the parking area adjacent to the machine shop was completed, and in early 2007, the agency received a \$1.5 million grant from the Wyoming Business Council to restore the first of four sections of the roundhouse.

Although Union Pacific still owns the third major building at the site—the Power House—the revitalization of the entire roundhouse and railyards area is eagerly anticipated in the near future. Having provided so much to the residents of Evanston, it seems only fitting that the historic locale is returned to its former glory and transformed into a place where citizens and visitors alike can gather and reflect upon the celebrated history of the railroad.

# Resources Evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places



Eligible	19%	Prehistoric	70%
Listed on NRHP	1%	Historic	26%
Not Eligible	49%	Both	2%
Unevaluated	31%	Unknown	2%

*86,707 recorded Sites and 51,380 Projects conducted*

***Only 54 % sites and 64 % projects are in GIS***

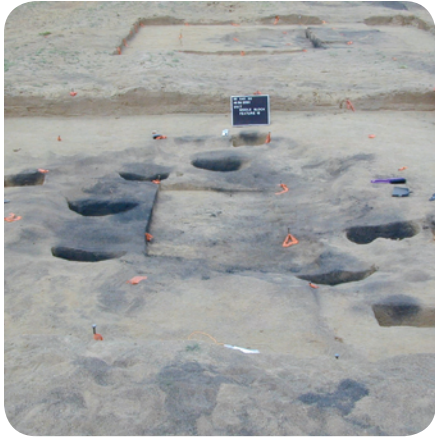
*The percentages are growing because of increased energy production in Wyoming*

Since 1988 when the R&FC electronic database was established, 12,720 historic properties have been located within the Area of Potential Effect of federal undertakings. Of these, consultation on 5,674 historic properties (45%) has resulted in concurrence with a determination of “no historic properties adversely affected,” while consultation on 6,354 (50%) has resulted in concurrence with a determination of “no historic properties affected” meaning no further work to protect these historic properties was required. Consultation on 692 (5%) of these historic properties has resulted in concurrence with a determination of “adverse effect.”



Camouflage paint technique used to reduce visual impacts to the setting of the Lander Trail, Sublette County.

Photo by Dave Vlcek.



An Archaic Period habitation site in the Jonah Field near Pinedale, Sublette County. Photo courtesy Current Archaeological Research.

In those cases where a historic property will be adversely affected, the federal agency is required to consult to resolve the adverse effect with the SHPO and others, who may include Indian tribes, local governments, permit or license applicants, and members of the public. Consultation usually results in development of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), which outlines agreed-upon measures that the agency will take to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects. Mitigation measures negotiated are highly dependent on the type of resource and how they will be affected. These measures can range from data recovery at archaeological sites, to camouflage of visual impacts on historic trails, to access for Native Americans to conduct religious ceremonies at Traditional Cultural Properties.

The R&FC staff is also involved in the development of Programmatic Agreements which tailor Section 106 processes to specific federal agencies and their programs. Most noteworthy in 2006 was the signing of a new statewide protocol with the Bureau of Land Management. Ongoing negotiations on statewide programmatic agreements with the U.S. Forest Service and the Natural Resources Conservation Service should prove fruitful. Given the Section 106 workload within the State of Wyoming, customizing processes for specific agencies will continue to be a priority. This will be increasingly true as interest and exploration in alternative energy sources (particularly wind energy and oil shale) expands.

## Review and Federal Consultation Goals and Strategies

### Goal 1. Maintain quality of cultural resource preservation during rapidly expanding usage of public lands.

#### Strategies

- Provide training opportunities on state and federal requirements and regulations.
- Improve communication among federal, state, and local agencies, project proponents, and consulting parties.
- Provide opportunities for public participation in the Section 106 process.
- Develop, utilize, and incorporate technological solutions to expedite the Section 106 review process (e.g. CRMTracker).
- Develop creative forms of mitigation that help preserve, highlight, and enhance Wyoming's cultural resources.

**Goal 2. Promote dialog between the preservation community and the public to better understand and support historic preservation through the Section 106 process.**

Strategies

- Incorporate public education into mitigation of adverse effects.
- Incorporate site stewardship into mitigation of adverse effects.
- Participate in venues that offer the opportunity to educate the public concerning the cultural heritage of the State of Wyoming and the Section 106 process.
- Use the media to publicize how preservation can benefit local economies and lands.
- Use covenants, easements, and private investment when appropriate as preservation strategies.
- Develop educational materials and programs that demonstrate the benefits of local preservation ordinances.

**Goal 3. Develop programmatic agreements to streamline the Section 106 consultation process.**

Strategies

- Identify undertakings with little or no potential to affect historic properties.
- Monitor the success of existing programmatic agreements and seek to amend said agreements when necessary to improve efficiency.

**Goal 4. Increase efficiency of review for applicants authorized to initiate consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.**

Strategies

- Provide training on the Section 106 consultation process.
- Improve communication and coordination among agencies, organizations, and communities.



Aladdin Store, Aladdin, Crook County.



314 6th Street, Cheyenne, Wyoming,  
South Side National Historic District.  
Photo by Richard Collier.

## South Side Cheyenne

Jeff Pappas, Ph.D., Historian

On October 11, 2006, the Cheyenne South Side Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places, which marks the fifth historic district in Cheyenne. The other four districts are located near the downtown area. They include the oldest and most architecturally distinct buildings in the city. The South Side district however, represents a welcome departure from the previous listings. Instead of classic examples of a typical East Coast architectural style, notably Gothic and Victorian, the South Side district is a superb illustration of post World War I cottage design built by the Union Pacific Railroad for its workers. The Cheyenne South Side Historic District is the first predominately working-class neighborhood listed in the National Register in the State of Wyoming. The neighborhood is a self-contained unit with schools, churches, and a fire department, all of which are located within walking distance of the Cheyenne stockyard. The district contains almost 400 structures and many of its residents still work for the Union Pacific Railroad—similar to what it was in 1930. The neighborhood is densely residential, supporting a vibrant community; and though it is within sight of downtown, the South Side district is an independent neighborhood, distinct in every way.

## Certified Local Government

The Certified Local Government (CLG) program offers opportunities for local governments to become involved in the historic preservation activities of the state and the nation. Any city or county meeting certain criteria may become a CLG. Certification makes local governments eligible to receive grant funding, technical assistance and educational programs and materials, to review National Register nominations in their jurisdictions, to provide input in local land-use policy, to participate in networking with other local governments, and to create a stronger preservation influence in their communities. Requirements of the program include maintaining a historic preservation board or commission that is recognized by the local jurisdiction, allowing for public participation, reporting annually, maintaining local surveys and inventories, and enforcing local preservation laws.

Each year the National Park Service provides grant funding to each SHPO. Ten percent of each state's grant must be apportioned to CLGs. In Wyoming, approximately \$50,000 is available for CLG projects each year in matching, reimbursable grants. Typical projects include surveys, National Register of Historic Places nominations, walking tour brochures, local history publications, attendance at local and national conferences, and rehabilitation of significant historic structures.

The CLG program strives to help local communities achieve their preservation goals, for it is at the local level that preservation efforts are often the most effective. The program encourages each historic preservation commission or board to make their voices heard in order to preserve the cultural resources of Wyoming. There are over 1,200 active CLGs in the United States working to enhance local preservation efforts nationwide. In Wyoming, there are currently 20 active CLGs. Additional communities in the state could benefit from becoming certified.



Irma Hotel, Cody, Park County.



State Prison, Rawlins,  
Carbon County.

## Certified Local Government Goals and Strategies

**Goal 1. Increase public awareness of the benefits of historic preservation and the tax credit program.**

### Strategies

- Provide training on current and new preservation methods.
- Provide technical assistance to communities on local preservation projects.
- Increase the number of annual visits to communities.
- Use websites and local media/newspapers to publicize information about successful historic preservation projects in the state.

**Goal 2. Increase the number of local bricks and mortar projects.**

### Strategy

- Provide funding for bricks and mortar projects through the Wyoming Cultural Trust program.

**Goal 3. Develop more active and better educated Historic Preservation Commissions.**

### Strategies

- Provide information to local governments on the importance of cultural resource protection.
- Invite local government officials and representatives to preservation meetings, conferences, etc.

**Goal 4. Properly report and adhere to federal regulations.**

### Strategies

- Keep the Wyoming Certified Local Government Handbook updated.
- Each CLG will submit an annual report.
- Develop and initiate the use of a CLG database that will track grants, annual reports, correspondence, and membership.

## **Washakie County Certified Local Government, Worland Centennial Project**

**Audrey York, Certified Local Government  
Program Coordinator**

For Worland's Centennial in 2006, the Washakie County Certified Local Government (CLG) generated an interactive database to raise awareness of the town's history. The project, which took two phases and utilized two CLG grants, began with a title history of the 182 lots in the original town plat. From there, volunteers collected historic photographs of buildings and newspaper articles of major events in Worland's history. Current-day photographs were taken to show the change in the various properties since the town was established. Volunteers also gathered additional historic photographs, articles, and personal papers and conducted interviews for personal historic accounts. All of the collected information is incorporated into a product similar to a Web site available at [www.historicworland.com](http://www.historicworland.com), which will make researching Worland's historic properties user friendly.

The goal of the Worland Centennial Project was to educate the public about Worland's history. The Washakie County CLG has made several presentations to the community regarding the project in order to stress the importance of historic properties in Worland's history.



North Side of Big Horn Avenue, Worland, Wyoming.  
Photo courtesy of Washakie County Assessor's Office.



Daly Ranch, Carbon County.  
Graffiti on shearing shed wall.

## Goal 5. Train historic preservation commission members.

### Strategies

- Provide information to commissions about upcoming training that is available on both local and national levels.
- Utilize national granting programs to bring preservation training to communities.
- Establish an annual statewide historic preservation conference.

## Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Incentives

The federal government offers a program of tax incentives to support the rehabilitation of historic and nonhistoric buildings for income-producing purposes. This program is one of the federal government's most successful and cost-effective community revitalization programs. The Wyoming SHPO serves as the liaison between the property owner and the National Park Service (NPS). The goal of this combined endeavor is to encourage preservation of community treasures and increase awareness of the benefits of rehabilitation efforts.

Under the provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, two tax credit options are available to property owners. The first, a 20 percent federal tax credit, is available for substantial rehabilitation of a certified historic structure whose end use is income-producing. The second, a 10 percent federal tax credit, is available for substantial rehabilitation of a nonhistoric structure built prior to 1936.

Within each state, SHPO is responsible for monitoring tax incentive projects. This includes interaction with interested parties (property owners, architects, contractors, developers, etc.), site evaluations, and guidance for the interested parties through the application process, supplying a link between the property owner and the NPS, and providing recommendations on applications before forwarding to the NPS for a determination.

Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Incentives Goals and Strategies

## Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Incentives Goals and Strategies

### Goal 1. Increase knowledge of the tax incentives program.

#### Strategies

- Keep the tax incentive Web page up to date with current information about the program.

- Provide information through meetings, newsletters, etc. on current projects and national news regarding the federal historic rehabilitation tax incentive program.

**Goal 2. Train the public through workshops and educational materials on tax incentives and historic preservation techniques.**

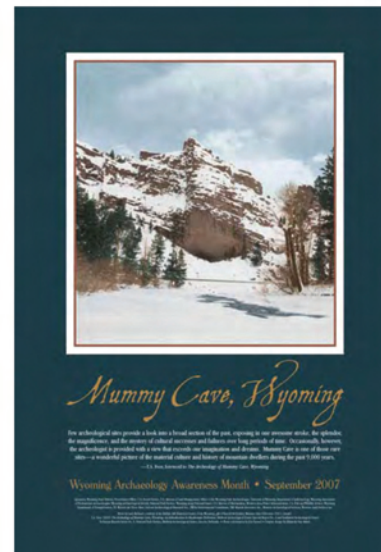
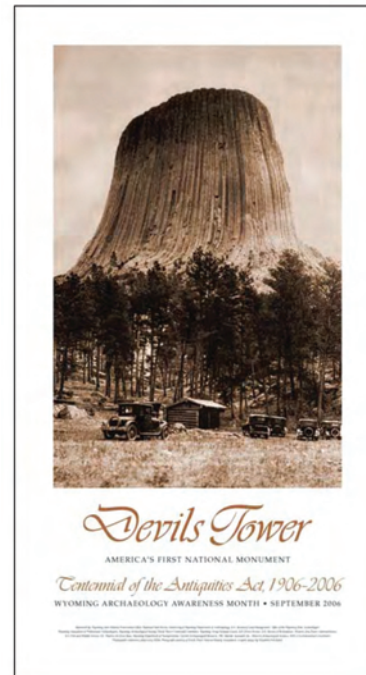
Strategies

- Offer educational opportunities on tax incentives and “best practices” in preservation to architects, contractors, developers, and the interested public.
- Partner with local hardware stores and craftsmen to offer public workshops concerning a variety of preservation techniques for the layman.
- Gather, produce, and distribute written guidelines and publications that focus on preservation techniques.
- Produce a tax incentive handbook as a reference guide.
- Produce an informational rack card on the tax incentive program.

**Education and Outreach**

**Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month**

Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month consists of a series of statewide activities and programs devoted to discussing archaeological issues and to educating the public about the importance of preserving and protecting our archaeological heritage. The goal of this program is to educate the public about the nature of Wyoming’s archaeological heritage. Since 1990, this program has provided



Archaeology Month posters help promote awareness of Wyoming’s rich cultural heritage, which extends back at least 12,000 years.



a venue for archaeologists to involve the public, promote the preservation of archaeological resources, and illustrate the scientific process of the discipline.

Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month is celebrated each year during the month of September. Each year, the Governor of Wyoming signs a proclamation to initiate the month long celebration. This program is sponsored in partnership with nearly 20 state and federal agencies, professional and avocational archaeological groups, and private entities. Six thousand posters and educational brochures featuring a prominent archaeological site in the state and calendars of events are produced every year and distributed to schools, museums, and the public throughout the state and nation. In addition, a public lecture on a current topic in archaeology is cosponsored by the University of Wyoming's Frison Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology and the supporters of Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month. Information about Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month activities is made available at <http://wyoshpo.state.wy.us/aamonth/index.asp>.

## Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month Goals and Strategies

**Goal 1. Increase public awareness of Wyoming archaeology during the month of September.**

### Strategies

- Partner with the Frison Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology to sponsor a speaker on the topic of archaeology each September.
- Establish a speaker series for Archaeology Awareness Month.
- Annually develop an exhibit that highlights some aspect of Wyoming archaeology to be displayed (preferably) in the lobby of



Archaeological dig site at Seminoe's Trading Post, Natrona County.  
Photo by Danny Walker.



Pzinski Ranch,  
Centennial Ranch  
Program, Weston County.

- the Wyoming State Museum during Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month.
- Develop traveling exhibits on Wyoming archaeology.

## Centennial Farm and Ranch Program

In 2006, SHPO, along with numerous partners, initiated a Centennial Farm and Ranch Program. The program annually honors those families who have owned and operated the same farm or ranch for at least 100 years. Wyoming's ranch and farmlands are disappearing at an alarming rate. Farmers and ranchers have withstood development pressure, drought, and other man-made and natural threats and yet they have managed to preserve these important pieces of Wyoming's heritage. Agriculture produces more than food; it also maintains open spaces, contributes to the state's economy, and supports family businesses.

An annual yearbook featuring the centennial families is published each year. Information is gathered from questionnaires sent to each family inquiring about the history of their family and ranch. This information is then included in the yearbook. Every five years a compilation yearbook will be published. Each centennial family will receive a yearbook and copies will be available for purchase.

## Centennial Farm and Ranch Goals and Strategies

**Goal 1. Produce an annual yearbook featuring the centennial families' histories along with the history of the individual ranches and publish a compilation yearbook every five years.**

Strategies

- Work with individual ranchers to obtain family histories and historic ranch photos.
- Research history of ranching in various Wyoming counties at the Wyoming State Archives and American Heritage Center.

**Goal 2. Secure funding for centennial signs and annual ceremony.**

Strategies:

- Seek legislative funding to recognize historic ranches as an important component of the state's identity.

- Seek funding support from program partners.
- Solicit funds from energy companies doing business in areas of the state that have centennial ranches.

### Goal 3. Develop partnerships with the agricultural community.

#### Strategies

- Write articles for the various agricultural publications such as the Wyoming Livestock Roundup, the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, and the Wyoming Agribusiness newsletter.
- Develop presentations on historic and centennial ranches to present to such groups as the Wyoming Cattle Women, Inc., the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, and at the Wyoming State Fair.
- Meet ranching families one-on-one through the Centennial Farm and Ranch Program.

### The Wyoming Site Stewardship Program

The Wyoming Site Stewardship Program is comprised of concerned people committed to protecting and preserving Wyoming's rich cultural heritage. Professional heritage/cultural resource specialists and trained volunteers work together to monitor cultural resources throughout the state, adding to the existing documentary record, sustaining a regular presence to deter looting and vandalism, and reporting these activities when they occur.

The primary objective of the stewardship program is to periodically monitor selected sites to maintain a record of resource condition. Information collected by stewards will include evidence of



Earl, Wayne, Walt, and Ty Christensen of Clareton, Weston County.



The Sheridan Inn, Sheridan.  
Photo by Richard Collier.

## Sheridan Inn

Edre Maier, Executive Director, Sheridan Heritage Center

Construction of the Sheridan Inn was financed through a joint effort of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad and the Sheridan Land Company. Built across the street from the train depot, the inn opened in 1893 and was advertised as “the finest hotel between Chicago and San Francisco.” Colonel William F. “Buffalo Bill” Cody frequented the inn and was once part owner. He would sit on the grand porch of this gracious building and would audition acts for his “Wild West Show.” In 1964, the Sheridan Inn was listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a National Historic Landmark.

Throughout the years, the inn was owned and managed by 10 different entities prior to the acquisition of the building by the Sheridan Heritage Center in 1999. The building was constantly under financial duress and was almost demolished several times to make way for new convenience stores of the time.

In 2005, during a structural review, severe problems with the building were observed. This necessitated an immediate fundraising and stabilization project for the inn. A business plan was developed to ensure long-term funding for the maintenance of the building. The plan calls for the restoration of the second and third floors into 22 themed rooms available for overnight stay with all of the modern amenities. The stabilization of the structure and the adaptive use of the second and third floors is a \$4.3 million project that has been funded by the Save America’s Treasures grant program, local one-cent sales tax monies, the city of Sheridan, Wyoming Cultural Trust Fund Grant, major foundations, and private donations. It is a true public/private venture to save an icon of the West.

new vandalism or looting, and evidence that the resource may be deteriorating from natural conditions or inadvertently from human activity at and near the site. Information on vandalism and looting, reported promptly, can greatly increase the effectiveness of investigation. Information on other conditions that may be affecting a site is used to improve general site management. Each volunteer site steward has responsibility for one or more particular sites. Each volunteer works with a site stewardship field coordinator to establish the monitoring requirements for each site.

The SHPO and the Wyoming BLM sponsor and exercise oversight of the program jointly. Other agencies, organizations, and individuals are also invited to become official supporters of the Wyoming Site Stewardship Program.

## Wyoming Site Stewardship Goals and Strategies

**Goal 1. Protect and preserve prehistoric and historic cultural resources for the purposes of conservation, scientific study, interpretation, and public enjoyment.**

### Strategies

- Identify specific preservation needs of both prehistoric and historic sites around the state.
- Expand the site stewardship network to include new partners.

**Goal 2. Increase public awareness of the significance and value of cultural resources.**

### Strategies

- Visit locations across the state and offer site stewardship workshops.
- Make archaeological ethics brochures and other pertinent



Stewardship training at the Wardell Site, Sublette County.  
Photo by John Laughlin.



Castle Gardens petroglyphs,  
Fremont County.  
Photo by Wilfred Husted.

educational literature easily available.

- Post stewardship link and explanatory information on the SHPO and BLM Web pages.

### **Goal 3. Decrease site vandalism and looting.**

#### Strategies

- Regularly communicate with the site monitors about the site condition.
- Identify needs for endangered sites, i.e., signage, fencing, etc., to assist in managing the resource.
- Thoroughly record sites targeted by the stewardship program to include site boundaries and any existing features, rock art panels, looting pits, vandalism, etc.
- Regularly update the site maps and take photographs of any recent looting or vandalism activities and notifying the proper authorities.

### **Goal 4. Increase cooperation between the SHPO, the BLM, and other agencies interested in participating in the stewardship program.**

#### Strategies

- Establish a communication and coordination network between state and federal agencies to ensure site stewardship is used as a vehicle for preserving Wyoming's cultural resources.
- Provide training for every agency interested in the program, combining the interests and concerns of all parties involved.

## **Monuments and Markers Program**

Wyoming's Monuments and Markers Program began in 1927 with the establishment of the Wyoming Landmarks Commission. Established by residents fascinated with the famed Oregon, Mormon Pioneer, California, and Pony Express trails, the program is popular with both Wyoming residents and visitors. Many people and organizations have an interest in the program, and the public is vital to the program's function and success.

The program is a cooperative effort among the Wyoming Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources, the Wyoming Department of Transportation, Wyoming Travel and Tourism, local governments, and private

individuals and organizations. Currently, there are 486 markers on the system and new signs are being placed around the state each year.

The impetus for placing new markers and the information about existing monuments and markers comes from private individuals and organizations. Per Wyoming state statute, the Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources approves text for all new markers, oversees text changes for existing markers, erects new markers, inspects and repairs monuments and markers, and maintains a database of existing markers. The Wyoming Department of Transportation authorizes the location of new markers along state highways, assists in the inspection of monuments and markers, and coordinates with the Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources to relocate markers when necessary because of highway improvements. The Wyoming Travel Commission provides grant funds to place new interpretive signs to promote the history and tourism of Wyoming. Local governments and private organizations assist in the maintenance of monuments and markers sited on property within their jurisdiction and report damage or deterioration of monuments and markers to the state.

## Monuments and Markers Goals and Strategies

### Goal 1. Create standards for the Monuments and Markers program.

#### Strategies

- Produce forms and materials for the application of new markers.
- Establish review criteria and scoring for new applications.
- Establish an interagency review board to approve new markers.
- Post standards and guidelines for the placement of markers on agency Web sites.



Ames Monument, Albany County.



Joy Monument and Lincoln Highway marker, Summit Rest Area, Albany County.

- Coordinate with Wyoming State Parks and Historic Sites on scheduling the replacement of old and installation of new markers.

## Goal 2. Monitor the condition of markers around the state.

### Strategies

- Develop a stewardship program and recruit volunteers to monitor and report on the condition of monuments and markers in Wyoming; e.g. members of the Wyoming Archaeological Society, Certified Local Governments, Wyoming State Historical Society, and Adopt-a-Highway.
- Provide Web access to the SHPO database for volunteers to log their inspection reports.

## Goal 3. Make information available to the public about monuments and markers in Wyoming.

### Strategies

- Develop a Web-based map of the points of interest in Wyoming and provide information on how they can be visited on agency Web sites.
- Coordinate with Wyoming Travel and Tourism to develop Web-based materials about the monuments and markers in Wyoming, and post on Web sites.

## Goal 4. Promote historic sites in Wyoming to increase visitation to the state.

### Strategy

- Bolster heritage tourism by expanding interpretive activities at publicly operated historic sites to tell a fuller story of the state's history.
- Increase the use of the Internet and the media to provide information about historic resources in Wyoming that can be visited by the public.

## Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist

The Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist (OWSA) dates to 1967 when the Wyoming State Legislature passed W. S. 36-4-106(d), establishing a state archaeologist position that “shall be a member of the department of anthropology of the University of Wyoming.” The statutory goals of OWSA are to: (i)

investigate, study, preserve, and record archaeological evidence; (ii) conduct an archaeological survey in Wyoming and maintain records deposited permanently at the University of Wyoming; (iii) engage in systematic investigations of sites and solicit funds for such work; (iv) publish reports; (v) cooperate with communities and agencies in related activities; (vi) cooperate with agencies in historic preservation matters; and (vii) distribute publications to the public. OWSA is comprised of three programs: 1) Research Section; 2) Archaeological Survey Section; and 3) University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository (UWAR). Each service is provided in accordance with the statute and a formal memorandum of understanding between the Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources and the University of Wyoming.

**1) Research.** Field and laboratory research has been a major focus since the program began. Many projects have been joint efforts between the University of Wyoming and OWSA, and many others have been conducted exclusively through OWSA. Sites investigated have contributed to the present understanding of each major period in Wyoming prehistory and history.

**2) Archaeological Survey.** The Archaeological Survey was organized in 1974 and operates entirely on non-general fund revenues through cost-reimbursable billing procedures. It is responsible for conducting cultural resource compliance investigations on projects undertaken by several different state and federal agencies, including the Wyoming Department of Transportation, Wyoming Army National Guard, the National Park Service, and Wyoming State Parks and Historic Sites. They conduct approximately 50 projects each year. Since 1974, the survey has employed more than two hundred University of Wyoming students in field and laboratory operations, giving them invaluable career experience.



La Barge petroglyphs, Lincoln County.



School children on an educational field trip to the Legend Rock State Archaeological Site, Hot Springs County. Photo by Danny Walker.

**3) University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository.** UWAR is the largest archaeological repository in the state, housing more than two million artifacts from more than 18,000 sites. Collections are accessioned from federal agencies, CRM consultants, University of Wyoming faculty, private landowners, and avocational archaeologists. Since the federal government retains ownership of collections from federal land, curation efforts have had to address evolving governmental policies pertaining to federal property law and other concerns. Management of archaeological collections nationwide is affected by 36 CFR Part 79, so the need for funding to meet these guidelines is a major issue. The relationship between federal land management agencies and UWAR has evolved through a series of cooperative agreements throughout the years. The present focus is on developing long-term programmatic agreements with these agencies.

The entire OWSA staff also participates in public outreach efforts, providing presentations on current research; working with the Wyoming Archaeological Society on annual meetings and other topics (including Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month activities); working with avocational volunteers on field projects; providing technical assistance on museum exhibits statewide; and sharing information to the public through phone calls, e-mail, and other media. For the past several years, OWSA has averaged more than 80 programs per year with audiences of nearly 4,000 people annually.

## **Wyoming Archaeology Goals and Strategies**

### **Goal 1. Conduct archaeological surveys statewide.**

#### Strategies

- Use archaeological survey capability to provide quality cultural resource management service.
- Produce a technical report for each completed project.

### **Goal 2. Properly curate archaeological collections.**

#### Strategies

- Develop agreements with federal agencies to facilitate collections management.
- Prepare exhibits on Wyoming archaeology for use in museums around the state.

## Western Center for Historic Preservation at the White Grass Dude Ranch, Grand Teton National Park

National Trust for Historic Preservation and Grand Teton National Park

The National Trust for Historic Preservation is working in partnership with the National Park Service to rehabilitate the historic White Grass Dude Ranch in Grand Teton National Park to create the Western Center for Historic Preservation (WCHP). The center's primary purpose will be to preserve rustic park architecture through work on the deferred maintenance backlog of historic structures in Grand Teton National Park and other parks in the Intermountain Region. The center will also be used to support cultural resource research for Grand Teton and the Greater Yellowstone Area, including the completion of National Register nominations, historic structure reports, cultural landscape surveys, and historical research for context studies.

The White Grass Dude Ranch is one of the last great pioneer dude ranches in the Jackson Hole valley. Homesteaded in 1913 by Harold Hammond and George Bispham, White Grass operated as a dude ranch from 1919 until 1985, when it transferred to the National Park Service. The White Grass Dude Ranch historic district encompasses approximately 30 acres and 13 buildings, including the main cabin, the Hammond cabin, 10 guest cabins, and the shower/laundry building.

The project will help the National Park Service address its growing backlog of deferred maintenance needs, which includes many



Preservation and Skills Training Program team working on stabilizing cabin 1159 at the White Grass Dude Ranch. Photo by Craig Struble.

historic structures listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places. The skills necessary to preserve, rehabilitate, and maintain rustic structures are not always available in today's Western parks and surrounding communities. The center will help address this need by providing hands-on capacity building for NPS maintenance staff, volunteers, and outside contractors who will work side by side with the WCHP crew on the rehabilitation of 13 historic buildings at White Grass and other historic buildings in Grand Teton National Park and other parks in the Intermountain Region.



Miner's Delight  
Saloon excavation,  
Fremont County.  
Photo by Danny Walker.

- Create and maintain an inventory of accessioned artifacts in a computer database.
- Package artifact collections according to current federal standards.

### **Goal 3. Increase knowledge of Wyoming's archaeological past.**

#### Strategies

- Respond to public requests for assistance on archaeological matters, including field investigations or preparation of museum exhibits.
- Provide public outreach programs in communities throughout the state.
- Strengthen the visibility of archaeology in the state through use of the media to publicize current research results.
- Increase public opportunities for involvement in Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month by helping to organize and participate in an Archaeology Fair.
- Conduct field and laboratory research on topics relevant to Wyoming archaeology.
- Publish a site ethics brochure.
- Use the Internet to share information about the state's archaeological resources, public opportunities to participate in archaeological activities, and accomplishments.

### **Goal 4. Preserve Wyoming's archaeological past to the highest standards.**

#### Strategies

- Establish a state Unmarked Graves and Burial law.
- Cooperate with Wyoming State Land Board on developing implementing regulations for the Wyoming Antiquities Act.
- Maintain accessioning records, visiting researcher program, and quality control of inventory for archaeological and comparative faunal collections.

## V. Summary of Goals

Historic preservation goals and strategies are identified throughout Section IV of the plan. The goals were formulated in response to comments received on the historic preservation plan revision survey and at the public meetings held around the state. Specific program goals are grouped under the following broad goals:

### **Protect and preserve important cultural resources.**

National Register goals 1, 2, 6  
Cultural Records goal 1  
Review and Federal Consultation goal 1  
Archaeology Awareness Month goal 1  
Centennial Farm and Ranch goal 1  
Site Stewardship goals 1, 3  
Monuments and Markers goal 2  
Wyoming Archaeology goals 2, 4

### **Train and educate Wyoming citizens.**

National Register goal 3  
Planning goal 3  
Certified Local Government goals 1, 3, 4, 5  
Tax Act goal 2

### **Make information available to the public.**

National Register goals 4, 5, 6  
Cultural Records goals 2, 3, 4  
Planning goals 4, 5  
Review and Federal Consultation goal 2  
Certified Local Government goal 3  
Tax Act goal 1  
Archaeology Awareness Month goal 1  
Site Stewardship goals 2  
Monuments and Markers goals 3, 4  
Wyoming Archaeology goal 3

### **Increase funding.**

Certified Local Government goal 2  
Centennial Farm and Ranch goal 2

### **Build Partnerships.**

Planning goal 3  
Centennial Farm and Ranch goal 3  
Site Stewardship goal 4

### **Collect information.**

Cultural Records goal 1  
Review and Federal Consultation goals 3, 4  
Centennial Farm and Ranch goal 1  
Monuments and Markers goal 1

### **Develop historic contexts.**

Planning goals 1, 2, 3



Mint Bar, Sheridan.

## VI. Conclusion

This Statewide Historic Preservation Plan guides the actions and sets the priorities for historic preservation activity in Wyoming through 2015. Developed in consultation with our preservation partners, the plan identifies goals and strategies for addressing historic preservation challenges identified for Wyoming. The preservation community of Wyoming is broad and diverse, and no one agency, organization, or individual is solely responsible for the protection of the state's cultural resources. Federal, state, tribal, and local governments, preservation organizations, and individuals all have important roles to play. It is the role of the SHPO to provide leadership in the state to assist industry, communities, tribes, other government agencies, and individuals in recognizing, preserving, and protecting Wyoming's significant prehistoric and historic resources. As stated in the foreword, this plan is a road map for how to proceed in the coming years. The work will be constant and the challenges will be many as we navigate the course that has been mapped in these pages.

## Acknowledgements

The development of this plan was truly a collaborative effort on the part of Wyoming SHPO staff and our historic preservation partners in Wyoming. Appreciation and gratitude is extended to Mary Hopkins, Jeff Pappas, Nancy Weidel, and Audrey York for assistance in helping to formulate the vision for this plan as members of the Historic Preservation Plan Development Committee. I also want to give special recognition and thanks to Dr. Michael Cassity for writing the foreword, to Dr. Mark Miller and Nancy Weidel for contributing the overviews of Wyoming's prehistoric and historic past, and to Kristi Hamilton and Audrey York who accompanied me on our 4,106 mile journey around the state to meet with the public on our plan revision.

Many of the historic preservation success stories were provided by our preservation partners. Credit for these inspirational accounts goes to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Grand Teton National Park, Peter Galindo of Yellowstone National Park, Ann Noble of Sublette County, Edre Maier of Sheridan, and Mieke Madrid and Jim Davis of Evanston. A number of staff members also contributed success stories including Dan Eakin, Dave Eckles, Mary Hopkins, Dr. Mark Miller, Dr. Jeff Pappas, Martha Rogers, Dr. Danny Walker, Nancy Weidel, and Audrey York.

Most of the wonderful photographs in the plan are by Richard Collier, our long-time staff photographer. The plan layout and design is by Laura Patridge of the Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources.

Members of the public who participated in the planning process also share credit for this plan. Their comments about the current state of historic preservation in Wyoming and recommendations for the future influenced the final formulation of program goals and strategies. Appreciation is extended to those who dedicated their valuable time attending our listening meetings and providing comments.

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And a special word to thanks for their support of historic preservation efforts in Wyoming to Milward Simpson, Director of the Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources and Sara Needles, Administrator, Cultural Resources Division.

**Judy Wolf, Chief**  
**Planning and Historic Context Development Program**

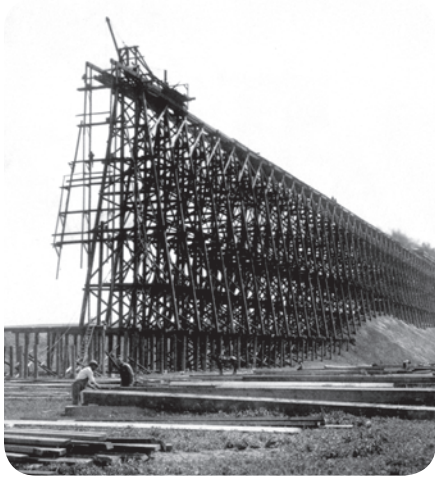
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## Nondiscrimination Statement

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Office of Equal Opportunity  
National Park Service  
1849 C Street, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20240



Building the railroad.  
Photo courtesy of Wyoming  
State Archives.

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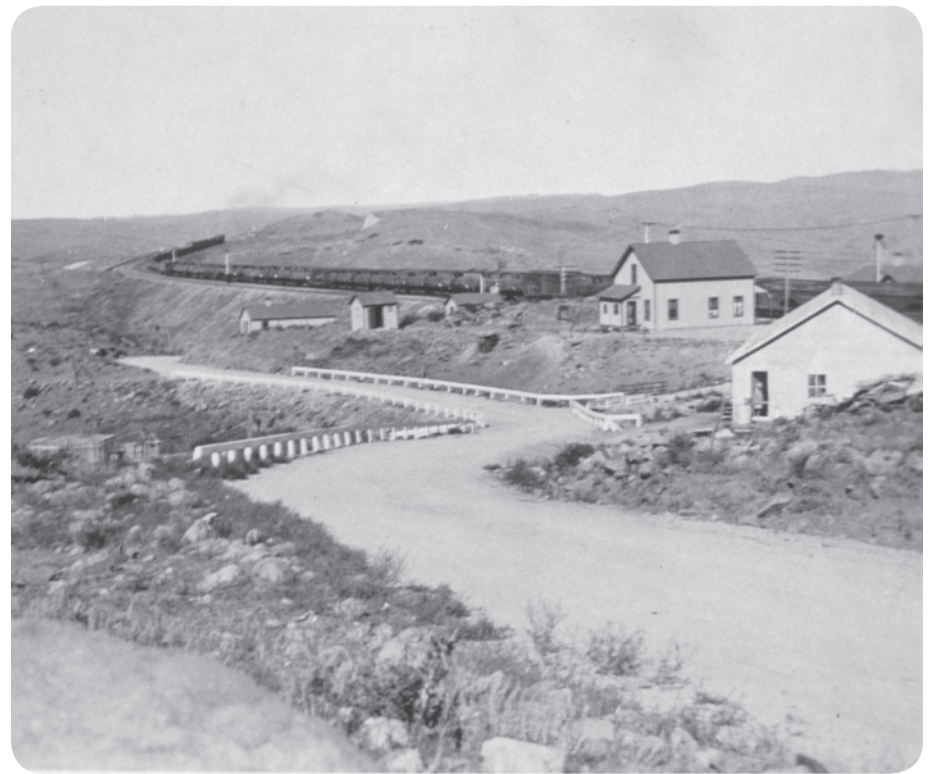
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Lincoln Highway, Granite Canyon.



**Appendix A. Preservation Partners**



## Preservation Partners

Advisory Council on Historic  
Preservation  
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW,  
Suite 803  
Old Post Office Building  
Washington, DC 20004  
(p) 202-606-8503  
achp@achp.gov  
<http://www.achp.gov>

Alliance for Historic Wyoming  
P.O. Box 4445  
Casper, WY 82604  
<http://www.historicwyoming.org>

Colorado Preservation, Inc.  
333 W. Colfax  
Suite 300  
Denver, CO 80202  
(p) 303-893-4260  
(f) 303-893-4333  
<http://www.coloradopreservation.org>

National Alliance of Preservation  
Commissions  
P.O. Box 1605  
Athens, GA 30603  
(p) 706-542-4731  
(f) 706-583-0320  
[http://www.sed.uga.edu/pso/  
programs/napc/napc.htm](http://www.sed.uga.edu/pso/programs/napc/napc.htm)

National Main Street Center  
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20036  
(p) 202-588-6219  
(f) 202-588-6050  
msconference@nthp.org  
<http://www.nationaltownmeeting.org>

National Park Service  
Certified Local Government  
Program/Heritage Preservation  
Services  
1849 C St., NW (2256)  
Washington, DC 20240  
(p) 202-354-2062  
(f) 202-354-1794  
<http://www.cr.nps.gov>  
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/hps/clg/>

National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 Eye St., NW  
8th Floor (MS 2280)  
Washington, DC 20005  
(p) 202-354-2213  
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr>

National Trust for Historic  
Preservation  
1785 Massachusetts Ave, NW  
Washington, DC 20036-2117  
(p) 202-588-6000 • 800-944-6847  
(f) 202-588-6038  
<http://www.nationaltrust.org>

National Trust for Historic  
Preservation, Mountain Plains  
Office  
535 16th St. Ste. 750  
Denver, CO 80202  
(p) 303-623-1504  
(f) 303-623-1508

Tracks Across Wyoming, Inc.  
1200 Main Street  
Evanston, WY 82930  
(p) 307-789-9690  
[http://www.tracksacrosswyoming.  
com](http://www.tracksacrosswyoming.com)

Wyoming Archaeological Society  
1617 Westridge Terrace  
Casper, WY 82604  
(p) 307-268-2212  
(f) 307-268-2224  
cbuff@acad.cc.wheeen.edu

Wyoming Main Street  
2219 Carey Avenue  
Cheyenne, WY 82002  
(p) 307-777-6430  
<http://www.wyomingmainstreet.org>

Wyoming State Historical Society  
PMB #184  
1740H Dell Range Blvd.  
Cheyenne WY 82009-4946  
<http://www.wyshs.org/index.htm>



## **Appendix B. National Historic Landmarks**



## National Historic Landmarks

Wyoming National Historic Landmarks	County
Expedition Island	Sweetwater County
Fort D. A. Russell	Laramie County
Fort Phil Kearny and Associated Sites	Johnson County
Fort Yellowstone	Park County
Heart Mountain Relocation Center	Park County
Horner Site	Park County
Independence Rock	Natrona County
Jackson Lake Lodge	Teton County
Lake Guernsey State Park	Platte County
Medicine Wheel	Big Horn County
Murie Ranch Historic District	Teton County
Norris, Madison, and Fishing Bridge Museums	Teton and Park Counties
Obsidian Cliff	Park County
Old Faithful Inn	Teton County
Oregon Trail Ruts	Platte County
Penney, J. C. Historic District	Lincoln County
Sheridan Inn	Sheridan County
South Pass	Fremont County
Sun, Tom, Ranch	Carbon and Natrona Counties
Swan Land and Cattle Company Headquarters	Platte County
Union Pacific Railroad Depot	Laramie County
Upper Green river Rendezvous Site	Sublette County
Wapiti Ranger Station	Park County



## **Appendix C. National Register Listed Properties**



## National Register Listed Properties

County	Resource Name	City	Listed
Albany	Ames Monument	Sherman	7/24/1972
Albany	Barn at Oxford Horse Ranch	Laramie	6/25/1986
Albany	Bath Ranch	Laramie	12/13/1985
Albany	Bath Row	Laramie	5/8/1986
Albany	Blair, Charles E., House	Laramie	10/31/1980
Albany	Boswell, N. K., Ranch	Woods Landing	7/21/1977
Albany	Brooklyn Lodge	Centennial	10/24/1989
Albany	Centennial Depot	Centennial	11/8/1982
Albany	Centennial Work Center	Centennial	4/11/1994
Albany	Como Bluff	Rock River– Medicine Bow	1/18/1973
Albany	Conley, John D., House	Laramie	5/15/1980
Albany	Cooper Mansion	Laramie	8/8/1983
Albany	Dale Creek Crossing (48AB145)	Ames Monument	5/9/1986
Albany	DOE Bridge over Laramie River	Bosler	2/22/1985
Albany	East Side School	Laramie	3/17/1981
Albany	First National Bank of Rock River	Rock River	11/21/1988
Albany	Fort Sanders Guardhouse	Laramie	5/1/1980
Albany	Goodale, William, House	Laramie	8/5/1991
Albany	Ivinson Mansion and Grounds	Laramie	2/23/1972
Albany	Jelm-Frank Smith Ranch Historic District	Woods Landing	8/31/1978
Albany	Keystone Work Center	Albany	4/11/1994
Albany	King, F.S., Brothers Ranch Historic District	Laramie	9/21/2006
Albany	Laramie Downtown Historic District	Laramie	11/10/1988
Albany	Lehman-Tunnell Mansion	Laramie	11/8/1982
Albany	Libby Lodge	Centennial	9/30/1976
Albany	Lincoln School	Laramie	12/5/2003
Albany	Mountain View Hotel	Centennial	6/7/2007
Albany	North Albany Clubhouse	Garrett Route	7/23/1998
Albany	Old Main	Laramie	7/11/1986

County	Resource Name	City	Listed
Albany	Parker Ranch House	Laramie Peak	12/13/1985
Albany	Richardson's Overland Trail Ranch	Laramie	3/5/1992
Albany	St. Matthew's Cathedral Close	Laramie	4/12/1984
Albany	St. Paulus Kirche	Laramie	11/25/1983
Albany	Union Pacific Athletic Club	Laramie	9/13/1978
Albany	Vee Bar Ranch Lodge	Laramie	6/30/1986
Albany	Woods Landing Dance Hall	Woods Landing	12/13/1985
Albany	Wyoming Territorial Penitentiary	Laramie	3/29/1978
Big Horn	EJE Bridge over Shell Creek	Shell	2/22/1985
Big Horn	EJP County Line Bridge	Hyattville	2/22/1985
Big Horn	EJZ Bridge over Shoshone River	Lovell	2/22/1985
Big Horn	Hanson Site	Shell	12/15/1978
Big Horn	Lower Shell School House	Greybull	2/7/1985
Big Horn	M L Ranch	Lovell	7/15/1992
Big Horn	Medicine Lodge Creek Site	Hyattville	7/5/1973
Big Horn	Medicine Wheel	Kane	4/16/1969
Big Horn	Paint Rock Canyon Archeological Landscape District	Hyattville	7/12/1990
Big Horn	Rairden Bridge	Manderson	2/22/1985
Big Horn	US Post Office–Basin Main	Basin	5/19/1987
Big Horn	US Post Office–Greybull Main	Greybull	5/22/1987
Campbell	Basin Oil Field Tipi Rings (48CA1667)	Piney	12/13/1985
Campbell	Bishop Road Site (48CA1612)	Piney	12/13/1985
Campbell	Nine Mile Segment, Bozeman Trail (48CA264)	Pine Tree Junction	7/23/1989
Carbon	Allen, Garrett, Prehistoric Site	Elk Mountain	8/7/1974
Carbon	Arlington	Arlington	11/25/1983
Carbon	Baker, Jim, Cabin	Savery	11/8/1982
Carbon	Bridger's Pass	Rawlins	4/28/1970
Carbon	Brush Creek Work Center	Saratoga	4/11/1994
Carbon	Como Bluff	Rock River– Medicine Bow	1/18/1973
Carbon	DFU Elk Mountain Bridge	Elk Mountain	2/22/1985

County	Resource Name	City	Listed
Carbon	Divide Sheep Camp	Baggs	2/9/1984
Carbon	DMJ Pick Bridge	Saratoga	2/22/1985
Carbon	DML-Butler Bridge	Encampment	2/22/1985
Carbon	Downtown Rawlins Historic District	Rawlins	5/16/1985
Carbon	Downtown Rawlins Historic District (Boundary Increase)	Rawlins	9/29/1999
Carbon	Duck Lake Station Site	Wamsutter	12/6/1978
Carbon	Elk Mountain Hotel	Elk Mountain	10/10/1986
Carbon	Ferris, George, Mansion	Rawlins	11/1/1982
Carbon	First State Bank of Baggs	Baggs	9/13/1984
Carbon	Fort Halleck	Elk Mountain	4/28/1970
Carbon	Fort Steele	Fort Fred Steele	4/16/1969
Carbon	France Memorial United Presbyterian Church	Rawlins	5/14/1984
Carbon	Grand Encampment Mining Region: Boston Wyoming Smelter Site	Encampment	7/2/1973
Carbon	Grand Encampment Mining Region: Ferris-Haggarty Mine Site	Encampment	7/2/1973
Carbon	Hanna Community Hall	Hanna	11/26/1983
Carbon	Hotel Wolf	Saratoga	11/21/1974
Carbon	Hugus Hardware	Saratoga	4/5/1984
Carbon	Jack Creek Guard Station	Saratoga	5/15/1986
Carbon	Medicine Bow Union Pacific Depot	Medicine Bow	11/1/1982
Carbon	Midway Station Site	Rawlins	12/6/1978
Carbon	Parco Historic District	Sinclair	5/6/1987
Carbon	Pine Grove Station Site	Rawlins	11/21/1978
Carbon	Platte River Crossing	Saratoga	8/12/1971
Carbon	Rawlins Residential Historic District	Rawlins	9/9/1999
Carbon	Ryan Ranch	Saratoga	3/29/1978
Carbon	Sage Creek Station Site	Rawlins	12/6/1978
Carbon	Saratoga Masonic Hall	Saratoga	3/29/1978
Carbon	Stockgrowers Bank	Dixon	6/25/1986
Carbon	Stone Wall Ranch	Savery	9/29/1986

County	Resource Name	City	Listed
Carbon	Sun, Tom, Ranch	Independence Rock	10/15/1966
Carbon	Union Pacific Railroad Depot	Rawlins	9/2/1993
Carbon	Virginian Hotel	Medicine Bow	5/22/1978
Carbon	Washakie Station Site	Rawlins	12/12/1978
Carbon	Willis House	Encampment	3/29/2001
Carbon	Wyoming State Penitentiary District	Rawlins	5/26/1983
Converse	Antelope Creek Crossing (48CO171 and 48CO165)	City Unavailable	7/23/1989
Converse	Braehead Ranch	Douglas	9/7/1995
Converse	Christ Episcopal Church and Rectory	Douglas	11/17/1980
Converse	College Inn Bar	Douglas	7/10/1979
Converse	Commerce Block	Glenrock	1/21/2005
Converse	Douglas City Hall	Douglas	3/17/1994
Converse	Fort Fetterman	Orpha	4/16/1969
Converse	Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad Passenger Depot	Douglas	8/3/1994
Converse	Glenrock Buffalo Jump	Glenrock	4/16/1969
Converse	Holdup Hollow Segment, Bozeman Trail (48CO165)	City Unavailable	7/23/1989
Converse	Hotel Higgins	Glenrock	11/25/1983
Converse	Jenne Block	Douglas	1/6/1998
Converse	La Prele Work Center	Douglas	4/11/1994
Converse	Morton Mansion	Douglas	1/11/2001
Converse	North Douglas Historic District	Douglas	11/25/2002
Converse	Officer's Club, Douglas Prisoner of War	Douglas	9/8/2001
Converse	Ross Flat Segment, Bozeman Trail (48C0165)	City Unavailable	7/23/1989
Converse	Sage Creek Station (48CO104)	Glenrock	7/23/1989
Converse	Stinking Water Gulch Segment, Bozeman Trail (48CO165)	City Unavailable	7/23/1989
Converse	US Post Office–Douglas Main	Douglas	5/19/1987
Crook	Arch Creek Petroglyphs (48CK41)	Moorcroft	12/4/1986
Crook	DXN Bridge over Missouri River	Hulett	2/22/1985

County	Resource Name	City	Listed
Crook	Entrance Road–Devils Tower National Monument	Devils Tower	7/24/2000
Crook	Entrance Station--Devils Tower National Monument	Devils Tower	7/24/2000
Crook	Inyan Kara Mountain	Sundance	4/24/1973
Crook	McKean Archeological Site (48CK7)	Moorcroft	4/1/1991
Crook	Old Headquarters Area Historic District	Devils Tower	7/20/2000
Crook	Ranch A	Beulah	3/17/1997
Crook	Sundance School	Sundance	12/2/1985
Crook	Sundance State Bank	Sundance	3/23/1984
Crook	Tower Ladder–Devils Tower National Monument	Devils Tower	7/24/2000
Crook	Vore Buffalo Jump	Sundance	4/11/1973
Crook	Wyoming Mercantile	Aladdin	4/16/1991
Fremont	Atlantic City Mercantile	Atlantic City	4/25/1985
Fremont	BMU Bridge over Wind River	Ethete	2/22/1985
Fremont	Brooks Lake Lodge	Dubois	9/29/1982
Fremont	Castle Gardens Petroglyph Site	Moneta	4/16/1969
Fremont	CM Ranch and Simpson Lake Cabins	Dubois	9/15/1992
Fremont	Decker, Dean, Site (48FR916; 48SW541)	Honeycomb Buttes	3/12/1986
Fremont	Delfelder Schoolhouse	Riverton	3/29/1978
Fremont	Diamond A Ranch	Dubois	8/19/1991
Fremont	ELS Bridge over Big Wind River	Dubois	2/22/1985
Fremont	ELY Wind River Diversion Dam Bridge	Morton	2/22/1985
Fremont	Fort Washakie Historic District	Fort Washakie	4/16/1969
Fremont	Green Mountain Arrow Site (48FR96)	Stratton Rim	3/12/1986
Fremont	Hamilton City	Atlantic City	6/4/1980
Fremont	Jackson Park Town Site Addition Brick Row	Lander	2/27/2003
Fremont	King, C. H., Company, and First National Bank of Shoshoni	Shoshoni	9/8/1994
Fremont	Lander Downtown Historic District	Lander	5/5/1987
Fremont	Quien Sabe Ranch	Shoshoni	4/18/1991

County	Resource Name	City	Listed
Fremont	Riverton Railroad Depot	Riverton	5/22/1978
Fremont	Shoshone-Episcopal Mission	Fort Washakie	4/11/1973
Fremont	South Pass	South Pass City	10/15/1966
Fremont	South Pass City	South Pass City	2/26/1970
Fremont	Split Rock Prehistoric Site (48FR1484)	Split Rock Ranch	5/4/1987
Fremont	St. Michael's Mission	Ethete	6/21/1971
Fremont	Torrey Lake Club/Ranch Historic District	Dubois	8/12/1991
Fremont	Torrey Lake Petroglyph District	Dubois	10/4/1993
Fremont	Twin Pines Lodge and Cabin Camp	Dubois	12/10/1993
Fremont	Union Pass	Unknown	4/16/1969
Fremont	US Post Office and Courthouse– Lander Main	Lander	5/19/1987
Fremont	Welty's General Store	Dubois	11/15/1979
Fremont	Wind River Agency Blockhouse	Ft. Washakie	12/23/2000
Goshen	Cheyenne-Black Hills Stage Route and Rawhide Buttes and Running Water Stage Stations	Lusk	4/16/1969
Goshen	Fort Laramie National Historic Site	Fort Laramie	10/15/1966
Goshen	Fort Laramie Three-Mile Hog Ranch	Fort Laramie	4/23/1975
Goshen	Jay Em Historic District	Jay Em	4/12/1984
Goshen	South Torrington Union Pacific Depot	Torrington	12/31/1974
Goshen	US Post Office–Torrington Main	Torrington	5/19/1987
Hot Springs	Bates Battlefield	Unknown	11/20/1974
Hot Springs	Callaghan Apartments	Thermopolis	3/29/1993
Hot Springs	CQA Four Mile Bridge	Thermopolis	2/22/1985
Hot Springs	Downtown Thermopolis Historic District	Thermopolis	5/10/1984
Hot Springs	EFP Bridge over Owl Creek	Thermopolis	2/22/1985
Hot Springs	Halone, Alex, House	Thermopolis	1/14/1994
Hot Springs	Legend Rock Petroglyph Site	Grass Creek	7/5/1973
Hot Springs	US Post Office–Thermopolis Main	Thermopolis	5/19/1987
Hot Springs	Woodruff Cabin Site	Thermopolis	2/26/1970
Johnson	AJX Bridge over South Fork and Powder River	Kaycee	2/22/1985

County	Resource Name	City	Listed
Johnson	Cantonment Reno	Sussex	7/29/1977
Johnson	Carnegie Public Library	Buffalo	11/7/1976
Johnson	Dull Knife Battlefield	Barnum	8/15/1979
Johnson	EDL Peloux Bridge	Buffalo	2/22/1985
Johnson	EDZ Irigary Bridge	Sussex	2/22/1985
Johnson	Fort McKinney	Buffalo	7/30/1976
Johnson	Fort Phil Kearny and Associated Sites	Story	10/15/1966
Johnson	Fort Reno	Sussex	4/28/1970
Johnson	HF Bar Ranch Historic District	Buffalo	11/7/1984
Johnson	Holland House	Buffalo	11/4/1993
Johnson	Johnson County Courthouse	Buffalo	11/7/1976
Johnson	Lake Desmet Segment, Bozeman Trail	City Unavailable	7/23/1989
Johnson	Main Street Historic District	Buffalo	4/12/1984
Johnson	Methodist Episcopal Church	Buffalo	9/13/1976
Johnson	Powder River Station–Powder River Crossing (48JO134 and 48JO801)	Sussex	7/23/1989
Johnson	St. Luke’s Episcopal Church	Buffalo	11/7/1976
Johnson	Sussex Post Office and Store	Kaycee	11/12/1998
Johnson	TA Ranch Historic District	Buffalo	3/26/1993
Johnson	Trabing Station–Crazy Woman Crossing	City Unavailable	7/23/1989
Johnson	Union Congregational Church and Parsonage	Buffalo	2/7/1985
Johnson	US Post Office–Buffalo Main	Buffalo	5/19/1987
Laramie	Atlas Theatre	Cheyenne	4/3/1973
Laramie	Baxter Ranch Headquarters Buildings	Cheyenne	6/14/1979
Laramie	Beatty, Charles L., House	Cheyenne	6/28/1990
Laramie	Boeing/United Airlines Terminal Building, Hangar and Fountain	Cheyenne	2/7/1985
Laramie	Capitol North Historic District	Cheyenne	12/10/1980
Laramie	Castle on 19th Street	Cheyenne	7/10/1979
Laramie	Cheyenne Flour Milling Company	Cheyenne	10/13/2003
Laramie	Cheyenne High School	Cheyenne	8/22/2005
Laramie	Cheyenne South Side Historic District	Cheyenne	10/11/2006

County	Resource Name	City	Listed
Laramie	Churchill Public School	Cheyenne	8/22/2005
Laramie	City and County Building	Cheyenne	11/30/1978
Laramie	Continental Oil Company	Cheyenne	10/13/2003
Laramie	Corlett School	Cheyenne	8/22/2005
Laramie	Crook House	Cheyenne	7/10/1979
Laramie	Deming School	Cheyenne	8/22/2005
Laramie	Dereemer Ranch Historic District	Horse Creek	11/25/1983
Laramie	Downtown Cheyenne Historic District	Cheyenne	12/22/1978
Laramie	Downtown Cheyenne Historic District (Boundary Increase I)	Cheyenne	12/22/1980
Laramie	Downtown Cheyenne Historic District (Boundary Increase II)	Cheyenne	5/20/1988
Laramie	Downtown Cheyenne Historic District (Boundary Increase III)	Cheyenne	8/22/1996
Laramie	Federal Office Building–Cheyenne	Cheyenne	10/12/2000
Laramie	Fincher, Mabel, School	Cheyenne	8/22/2005
Laramie	First United Methodist Church	Cheyenne	2/25/1975
Laramie	Fort David A. Russell	Cheyenne	10/1/1969
Laramie	Frewen, Moreton, House	Cheyenne	4/14/1975
Laramie	Governor’s Mansion	Cheyenne	9/30/1969
Laramie	Hebard Public School	Cheyenne	8/22/2005
Laramie	Hynds Lodge	Cheyenne	3/23/1984
Laramie	Johnson Public School	Cheyenne	8/22/2005
Laramie	Keefe Row	Cheyenne	8/3/1979
Laramie	Lafrentz, Ferdinand, House	Cheyenne	7/17/1979
Laramie	Lakeview Historic District	Cheyenne	8/5/1996
Laramie	Laramie County Milk Producers Cooperative Association	Cheyenne	10/13/2003
Laramie	Masonic Temple	Cheyenne	10/25/1984
Laramie	McCord–Brady Company	Cheyenne	10/13/2003
Laramie	McCormick, Lulu, Junior High School	Cheyenne	8/22/2005
Laramie	McDonald Ranch	Chugwater	5/14/1987
Laramie	Nagle-Warren Mansion	Cheyenne	7/12/1976

County	Resource Name	City	Listed
Laramie	Park Addition School	Cheyenne	8/22/2005
Laramie	Pine Bluffs High School	Pine Bluffs	3/21/1996
Laramie	Rainsford Historic District	Cheyenne	11/6/1984
Laramie	Remount Ranch	Cheyenne	9/19/1990
Laramie	St. Mark's Episcopal Church	Cheyenne	2/26/1970
Laramie	St. Mary's Catholic Cathedral	Cheyenne	11/20/1974
Laramie	Storey Gymnasium	Cheyenne	8/22/2005
Laramie	Sturgis, William, House	Cheyenne	11/8/1982
Laramie	Texas Oil Company	Cheyenne	10/13/2003
Laramie	Union Pacific Railroad Depot	Cheyenne	1/29/1973
Laramie	Union Pacific Roundhouse, Turntable and Machine Shop	Cheyenne	7/24/1992
Laramie	Van Tassell Carriage Barn	Cheyenne	9/13/1978
Laramie	Whipple-Lacey House	Cheyenne	5/15/1980
Laramie	Wyoming Fuel Company	Cheyenne	10/13/2003
Laramie	Wyoming State Capitol and Grounds	Cheyenne	1/29/1973
Lincoln	Emigrant Springs	Kemmerer	1/11/1976
Lincoln	Haddenham Cabin	Kemmerer	12/23/2003
Lincoln	Johnston Scout Rocks	Kemmerer	11/7/1976
Lincoln	Kemmerer Hotel	Kemmerer	12/2/1985
Lincoln	Lincoln County Courthouse	Kemmerer	11/8/1984
Lincoln	Names Hill	La Barge	4/16/1969
Lincoln	Penney, J. C., Historic District	Kemmerer	6/2/1978
Lincoln	Penney, J. C., House	Kemmerer	6/18/1976
Lincoln	Rock Church	Auburn	12/13/1985
Lincoln	Salt River Hydroelectric Powerplant	Etna	12/2/1993
Lincoln	US Post Office–Kemmerer Main	Kemmerer	5/19/1987
Niobrara	Agate Basin Site	Mule Creek	2/15/1974
Niobrara	C and H Refinery Historic District	Lusk	1/16/2001
Niobrara	Cheyenne-Black Hills Stage Route and Rawhide Buttes and Running Water Stage Stations	Lusk	4/16/1969
Niobrara	DSD Bridge over Cheyenne River	Riverview	2/22/1985

County	Resource Name	City	Listed
Niobrara	Lusk Water Tower	Lusk	8/12/1991
Niobrara	Site of Ferdinand Branstetter Post No. 1, American Legion	Van Tassell	9/30/1969
Natrona	Archeological Site No. 48NA83	Arminto	5/13/1994
Natrona	Big Horn Hotel	Arminto	12/18/1978
Natrona	Bishop House	Casper	3/12/2001
Natrona	Bridger Immigrant Road– Waltman Crossing	Casper	1/17/1975
Natrona	Casper Army Air Base	Casper	8/3/2001
Natrona	Casper Buffalo Trap	Casper	6/25/1974
Natrona	Casper Federal Building	Casper	12/21/1998
Natrona	Casper Fire Department Station No. 1	Casper	11/4/1993
Natrona	Casper Motor Company–Natrona Motor Company	Casper	2/23/1994
Natrona	Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Depot	Powder River	1/7/1988
Natrona	Church of Saint Anthony	Casper	1/30/1997
Natrona	Consolidated Royalty Building	Casper	11/4/1993
Natrona	DUX Bessemer Bend Bridge	Bessemer Bend	2/22/1985
Natrona	Elks Lodge No. 1353	Casper	1/30/1997
Natrona	Fort Caspar	Casper	8/12/1971
Natrona	Fort Caspar (Boundary Increase)	Casper	7/19/1976
Natrona	Independence Rock	Casper	10/15/1966
Natrona	Martin’s Cove	Casper	3/8/1977
Natrona	Masonic Temple	Casper	8/24/2005
Natrona	Midwest Oil Company Hotel	Casper	11/17/1983
Natrona	Natrona County High School	Casper	1/7/1994
Natrona	North Casper Clubhouse	Casper	2/18/1994
Natrona	Ohio Oil Company Building	Casper	7/25/2001
Natrona	Pathfinder Dam	Casper	8/12/1971
Natrona	Rialto Theater	Casper	2/11/1993
Natrona	Roosevelt School	Casper	1/30/1997
Natrona	South Wolcott Street Historic District	Casper	11/23/1988
Natrona	Split Rock, Twin Peaks	Muddy Gap	12/22/1976

County	Resource Name	City	Listed
Natrona	Stone Ranch Stage Station	Casper	11/1/1982
Natrona	Sun, Tom, Ranch	Independence Rock	10/15/1966
Natrona	Teapot Rock	Midwest	12/30/1974
Natrona	Townsend Hotel	Casper	11/25/1983
Natrona	Tribune Building	Casper	2/18/1994
Park	Absaroka Mountain Lodge	Cody	10/30/2003
Park	Anderson Lodge	Meeteetse	9/14/1987
Park	Blair, Quintin, House	Cody	9/27/1991
Park	Buffalo Bill Boyhood Home	Cody	6/5/1975
Park	Buffalo Bill Dam	Cody	8/12/1971
Park	Buffalo Bill Statue	Cody	12/31/1974
Park	Colter's Hell	Cody	8/14/1973
Park	Dead Indian Campsite	Cody	5/3/1974
Park	Downtown Cody Historic District	Cody	8/15/1983
Park	Elephant Head Lodge	Cody	10/30/2003
Park	First National Bank of Meeteetse	Meeteetse	9/5/1990
Park	Fort Yellowstone	Mammoth Hot Springs	7/31/2003
Park	Goff Creek Lodge	Cody	10/30/2003
Park	Grand Loop Road Historic District	Yellowstone National Park	12/23/2003
Park	Hayden Arch Bridge	Cody	2/22/1985
Park	Heart Mountain Relocation Center	Ralston	12/19/1985
Park	Horner Site	Cody	10/15/1966
Park	Irma Hotel	Cody	4/3/1973
Park	Lake Fish Hatchery Historic District	Canyon Village	6/25/1985
Park	Lamar Buffalo Ranch	Mammoth Hot Springs	12/7/1982
Park	Mammoth Hot Springs Historic District	Yellowstone National Park	3/20/2002
Park	Mummy Cave	Cody	2/18/1981
Park	Norris Museum/Norris Comfort Station	Yellowstone National Park	7/21/1983

County	Resource Name	City	Listed
Park	Norris, Madison, and Fishing Bridge Museums	Yellowstone National Park	5/28/1987
Park	North Entrance Road Historic District	Yellowstone National Park	5/22/2002
Park	Obsidian Cliff	Mammoth	6/19/1996
Park	Obsidian Cliff Kiosk	Mammoth	7/9/1982
Park	Pahaska Tepee	Cody	3/20/1973
Park	Pioneer School	Clark	10/5/1993
Park	Ralston Community Clubhouse	Ralston	7/23/1998
Park	Red Star Lodge and Sawmill	Cody	10/30/2003
Park	Roosevelt Lodge Historic District	Yellowstone National Park	4/4/1983
Park	Stock Center	Cody	1/1/1976
Park	Stock, Paul, House	Cody	1/27/2000
Park	T E Ranch Headquarters	Cody	4/3/1973
Park	US Post Office–Powell Main	Powell	5/22/1987
Park	US Post Office–Yellowstone Main	Yellowstone	5/19/1987
Park	UXU Ranch	Wapiti	5/24/2003
Park	Wapiti Ranger Station	Wapiti	10/15/1966
Platte	Diamond Ranch	Chugwater	9/28/1984
Platte	EWZ Bridge over East Channel of Laramie River	Wheatland	2/22/1985
Platte	Grant, Robert, Ranch	Wheatland	9/7/1995
Platte	Guernsey Lake Park	Guernsey	8/26/1980
Platte	Lake Guernsey State Park	Guernsey	9/25/1997
Platte	Oregon Trail Ruts	Guernsey	10/15/1966
Platte	Patten Creek Site (48PL68)	Hartville	9/11/1989
Platte	Register Cliff	Guernsey	4/3/1970
Platte	Sunrise Mine Historic District	Hartville	12/23/2005
Platte	Swan Land and Cattle Company Headquarters	Chugwater	10/15/1966
Platte	Wheatland Railroad Depot	Wheatland	2/16/1996
Sheridan	Big Goose Creek Buffalo Jump	Sheridan	2/12/1974

County	Resource Name	City	Listed
Sheridan	Big Red Ranch Complex	Ucross	10/11/1984
Sheridan	CKW Bridge over Powder River	Arvada	2/22/1985
Sheridan	Clearmont Jail	Clearmont	5/14/1984
Sheridan	Connor Battlefield	Ranchester	8/12/1971
Sheridan	Dayton Community Hall	Dayton	11/25/2005
Sheridan	EAU Arvada Bridge	Arvada	2/22/1985
Sheridan	EBF Bridge over Powder River	Leiter	2/22/1985
Sheridan	ECR Kooi Bridge	Monarch	2/22/1985
Sheridan	ECS Bridge over Big Goose Creek	Sheridan	2/22/1985
Sheridan	Fort MacKenzie	Sheridan	6/18/1981
Sheridan	Johnson Street Historic District	Big Horn	4/9/1984
Sheridan	Mount View	Sheridan	12/8/1997
Sheridan	Odd Fellows Hall	Big Horn	12/9/1980
Sheridan	Quarter Circle A Ranch	Big Horn	8/10/1976
Sheridan	Sheridan County Courthouse	Sheridan	11/15/1982
Sheridan	Sheridan Flouring Mills, Inc.	Sheridan	12/8/1997
Sheridan	Sheridan Inn	Sheridan	10/15/1966
Sheridan	Sheridan Main Street Historic District	Sheridan	11/9/1982
Sheridan	Sheridan Railroad Historic District	Sheridan	11/12/2004
Sheridan	Trail End	Sheridan	2/26/1970
Sheridan	Wissler, Susan, House	Dayton	3/8/1984
Sublette	Archeological Site No. 48SU354	Big Piney	5/13/1994
Sublette	Church of St. Hubert the Hunter and Library	Bondurant	1/24/2002
Sublette	Circle Ranch	Big Piney	5/14/1987
Sublette	Daniel School	Daniel	9/5/1990
Sublette	DDZ Bridge over New Fork River	Boulder	2/22/1985
Sublette	ENP Bridge over Green River	Daniel	2/22/1985
Sublette	Father DeSmet's Prairie Mass Site	Daniel	4/28/1970
Sublette	Fort Bonneville	Pinedale	4/28/1970
Sublette	Jensen Ranch	Boulder	5/5/1988
Sublette	Log Cabin Motel	Pinedale	3/25/1993
Sublette	New Fork	Boulder	7/16/1987
Sublette	Redick Lodge	Pinedale	3/18/1983

County	Resource Name	City	Listed
Sublette	Steele Homestead	Boulder	4/25/1985
Sublette	Trappers Point	Pinedale	5/14/2007
Sublette	Union Pass	Unknown	4/16/1969
Sublette	Upper Green River Rendezvous Site	Daniel	10/15/1966
Sublette	Wardell Buffalo Trap	Big Piney	8/12/1971
Sweetwater	Araphoe and Lost Creek Site (48SW4882)	Hadsell Cabin	3/12/1986
Sweetwater	City Hall	Rock Springs	5/15/1980
Sweetwater	Decker, Dean, Site (48FR916; 48SW541)	Honeycomb Buttes	3/12/1986
Sweetwater	Downtown Rock Springs Historic District	Rock Springs	1/19/1994
Sweetwater	Dug Springs Station Site	Rock Springs	9/22/1977
Sweetwater	Eldon–Wall Terrace Site (48SW4320)	Westvaco	12/13/1985
Sweetwater	ETD Bridge over Green River	Fontenelle	2/22/1985
Sweetwater	ETR Big Island Bridge	Green River	2/22/1985
Sweetwater	Expedition Island	Green River	11/24/1968
Sweetwater	First National Bank Building	Rock Springs	3/13/1980
Sweetwater	Granger Station	Granger	2/26/1970
Sweetwater	Gras House	Rock Springs	3/13/1986
Sweetwater	Laclede Station Ruin	Rock Springs	12/6/1978
Sweetwater	Natural Corrals Archeological Site (48SW336)	South Superior	8/17/1987
Sweetwater	Our Lady Sorrows Catholic Church	Rock Springs	11/6/1997
Sweetwater	Parting of the Ways	Farson	1/11/1976
Sweetwater	Point of Rocks Stage Station	Rock Springs	4/3/1970
Sweetwater	Red Rock	Rawlins	11/21/1978
Sweetwater	Reliance School and Gymnasium	Reliance	5/13/1988
Sweetwater	Reliance Tipple	Reliance	5/23/1991
Sweetwater	Rock Springs Elks' Lodge No. 624	Rock Springs	12/10/1993
Sweetwater	Slovenski Dom	Rock Springs	12/30/1997
Sweetwater	South Superior Union Hall	South Superior	11/25/1983
Sweetwater	Stewart, Elinore Pruitt, Homestead	McKinnon	4/25/1985
Sweetwater	Sweetwater Brewery	Green River	11/1/1982
Sweetwater	Taliaferro House	Rock Springs	7/23/1998
Sweetwater	US Post Office–Green River	Green River	12/11/1997

County	Resource Name	City	Listed
Sweetwater	Wardell Court Historic Residential District	Rock Springs	1/30/1997
Teton	4 Lazy F Dude Ranch	Moose	4/23/1990
Teton	Administrative Area Historic District, Old	Moose	4/23/1990
Teton	AMK Ranch	Moran	4/23/1990
Teton	Bar B C Dude Ranch	Moose	4/23/1990
Teton	Brinkerhoff, The	Moose	4/23/1990
Teton	Cascade Canyon Barn	Moose	8/18/1998
Teton	Chambers, Andy, Ranch Historic District	Moose	4/23/1990
Teton	Chapel of the Transfiguration	Moose	4/10/1980
Teton	Cunningham Cabin	Moose	10/2/1973
Teton	Death Canyon Barn	Moose	8/25/1998
Teton	Double Diamond Dude Ranch Dining Hall	Moose	8/18/1998
Teton	Flat Creek Ranch	Jackson	12/31/2001
Teton	Gap Puche Cabin	Jackson	6/18/1990
Teton	George Washington Memorial Park	Jackson	12/5/2003
Teton	Highlands Historic District	Moose	8/19/1998
Teton	Huckleberry Mountain Fire Lookout	Teton National Forest	7/8/1983
Teton	Huff Memorial Library	Jackson	12/5/2003
Teton	Hunter Hereford Ranch Historic District	Moose	8/24/1998
Teton	Jackson Hole American Legion Post No. 43	Jackson	9/12/2003
Teton	Jackson Lake Lodge	Moran	7/31/2003
Teton	Jackson Lake Ranger Station	Moose	4/23/1990
Teton	Jenny Lake Boat Concession Facilities	Moose	8/24/1998
Teton	Jenny Lake CCC Camp NP-4	Moose	7/7/2006
Teton	Jenny Lake Ranger Station Historic District	Moose	4/23/1990
Teton	Kimmel Kabins	Moose	4/23/1990
Teton	Lake Hotel	Yellowstone National Park	5/16/1991
Teton	Leek's Lodge	Moran	9/5/1975
Teton	Leigh Lake Ranger Patrol Cabin	Moose	4/23/1990
Teton	Lucas, Geraldine Homestead- Fabian Place Historic District	Moose	8/24/1998

County	Resource Name	City	Listed
Teton	Madison Museum	Madison Junction	7/9/1982
Teton	Manges Cabin	Moose	8/19/1998
Teton	Menor's Ferry	Moose	4/16/1969
Teton	Miller Cabin	Jackson	4/16/1969
Teton	Miller, Grace and Robert, Ranch (Boundary Increase)	Jackson	1/11/2002
Teton	Moose Entrance Kiosk	Moose	4/23/1990
Teton	Moran Bay Patrol Cabin	Moose	8/25/1998
Teton	Mormon Row Historic District	Moose	6/5/1997
Teton	Murie Ranch Historic District	Moose	8/24/1998
Teton	Murie Residence	Moose	4/23/1990
Teton	Norris, Madison, and Fishing Bridge Museums	Yellowstone National Park	5/28/1987
Teton	Old Faithful Historic District	Yellowstone National Park	12/7/1982
Teton	Old Faithful Inn	West Thumb	7/23/1973
Teton	Queen's Laundry Bath House	Yellowstone National Park	7/25/2001
Teton	Ramshorn Dude Ranch Lodge	Moose	8/19/1998
Teton	Rosencrans Cabin Historic District	Moran	8/6/1980
Teton	Snake River Land Company Residence and Office	Moose	7/7/2006
Teton	Snake River Ranch	Wilson	11/26/2004
Teton	Squirrel Meadows Guard Station	City Unavailable	10/4/1990
Teton	St. John's Episcopal Church and Rectory	Jackson	12/1/1978
Teton	String Lake Comfort Station	Moose	4/23/1990
Teton	Triangle X Barn	Moose	8/19/1998
Teton	Upper Granite Canyon Patrol Cabin	Moose	8/19/1998
Teton	Van Vleck House and Barn	Jackson	9/7/1995
Teton	White Grass Dude Ranch	Moose	4/23/1990
Teton	White Grass Ranger Station Historic District	Moose	4/23/1990
Teton	Wort Hotel	Jackson	12/9/1999

County	Resource Name	City	Listed
Uinta	Bridger Antelope Trap	Evanston	1/21/1971
Uinta	Downtown Evanston Historic District	Evanston	11/25/1983
Uinta	ERT Bridge over Black's Fork	Fort Bridger	2/22/1985
Uinta	Fort Bridger	Fort Bridger	4/16/1969
Uinta	Piedmont Charcoal Kilns	Hilliard	6/3/1971
Uinta	Quinn, A. V., House	Evanston	9/13/1984
Uinta	St. Paul's Episcopal Church	Evanston	11/17/1980
Uinta	Triangulation Point Draw Site District (48UT114; 48UT377; 48UT392; 48UT440)	Verne	9/16/1986
Uinta	Uinta County Courthouse	Evanston	7/14/1977
Uinta	Union Pacific Railroad Complex	Evanston	2/26/1985
Uinta	US Post Office–Evanston Main	Evanston	5/19/1987
Uinta	Wyoming State Insane Asylum	Evanston	2/27/2003
Uinta	Young, Brigham, Oil Well	Evanston	4/25/1985
Washakie	Ainsworth House	Big Trails	9/11/1986
Washakie	Ten Sleep Mercantile	Ten Sleep	9/11/1986
Washakie	Worland House	Worland	2/27/1986
Washakie	Worland Ranch	Worland	3/5/1992
Weston	Cambria Casino	Newcastle	11/18/1980
Weston	Jenney Stockade Site	Newcastle	9/30/1969
Weston	US Post Office–Newcastle Main	Newcastle	5/19/1987
Weston	Weston County Courthouse	Newcastle	9/1/2001
Weston	Wyoming Army National Guard Cavalry Stable	Newcastle	7/7/1994



## **Appendix D. Survey Form**



## 2007 Wyoming Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Survey

Please answer the following three questions.

1. Do you feel that the challenges identified by SHPO are accurate? If not, what do you recommend?
2. Over the next five years, what specific goals should SHPO have?
3. What services would you like to see provided by SHPO?

Any additional comments are welcome.

Which of the following best describes you? Check all that apply:

- Archaeologist
- Historian
- Industry Representative
- Cultural Resource Consultant
- Architect
- CLG Member
- Federal, State or Local Official
- General Public
- Other



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