





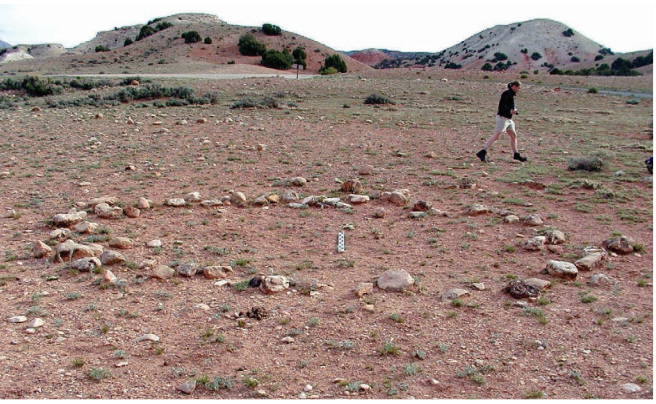
HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN THE COWBOY STATE

Wyoming's Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan

2016–2026















Front cover images (left to right, top to bottom):

Doll House, F.E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne. Photograph by Melissa Robb.
Downtown Buffalo. Photograph by Richard Collier
Moulton barn on Mormon Row, Grand Teton National Park. Photograph by Richard Collier.

Aladdin General Store. Photograph by Richard Collier.
Wyoming State Capitol Building. Photograph by Richard Collier.

Crooked Creek Stone Circle Site. Photograph by Danny Walker.
Ezra Meeker marker on the Oregon Trail. Photograph by Richard Collier.
The Green River Drift. Photograph by Jonita Sommers.

Legend Rock Petroglyph Site. Photograph by Richard Collier.
Ames Monument. Photograph by Richard Collier.

Back cover images (left to right):

Saint Stephen's Mission Church. Photograph by Richard Collier.
South Pass City. Photograph by Richard Collier.
The Wyoming Theatre, Torrington. Photograph by Melissa Robb.

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Wyoming's Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan
2016–2026

Matthew H. Mead, Governor

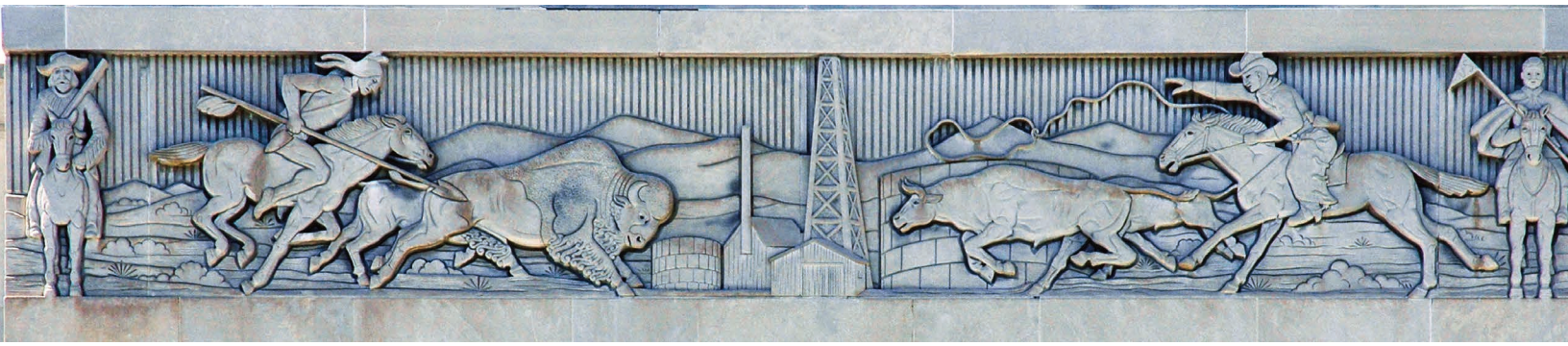
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City County Building (Casper - Natrona County), a Public Works Administration project. Photograph by Richard Collier.

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The development of this plan was a collaborative effort on the part of Wyoming SHPO staff and our historic preservation partners in Wyoming. 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 prioritization of the historic preservation challenges and the final formulation of program goals and strategies. Appreciation is extended to those who dedicated their valuable time attending our planning meetings and providing comments.

Many of the historic preservation success stories were provided by our preservation partners. Credit for these inspirational accounts goes to Randy Byers, Peggy Brooker, Kierson Crume, Kerry Davis, Clint Gilchrist, Tina Hill, Laura Nowlin, Zehra Osman, Kristin Phipps, Thomas H. Simmons and R. Laurie Simmons, and Larry Todd. A number of staff members also contributed success stories including Jody Clauter, Dan Eakin, Beth King, and Michael Page, Greg Pierce and Judy Wolf.

Appreciation and gratitude is especially extended to Renee Bovee, John Laughlin, and Steve Sutter for their assistance in editing the plan. We also want to give special recognition and thanks to Dr. Phil Roberts for writing the foreword to the plan. Numerous 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.



The Mint Bar neon sign, Sheridan Downtown Historic District. Photograph by Richard Collier.

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LX Bar Ranch in Campbell County. Photograph by Richard Collier.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Wyoming's Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan guides the actions and sets the priorities for historic preservation in Wyoming through 2026. Developed in consultation with our preservation partners, the plan identifies goals and strategies for addressing seven historic preservation challenges in Wyoming:

Historic Preservation Challenge 1: Increase public education and outreach efforts.

Historic Preservation Challenge 2: Strengthen historic preservation programs and initiatives to augment existing preservation efforts.

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

Historic Preservation Challenge 4: Strengthen local community capabilities to identify, evaluate, nominate, protect and interpret historic and cultural resources.

Historic Preservation Challenge 5: Identify and protect cultural landscapes.

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

Historic Preservation Challenge 7: Unify heritage tourism efforts between agencies at a statewide level.

A summary of each of the programs for the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist (OWSA) is provided in the plan. Since the publication of our previous plan, progress has been made in achieving the program goals identified in 2007. Accomplishments for each program are discussed and program goals for the next decade are identified. Success stories from preservation partners across the state and from SHPO and OWSA staff are included in 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 vision and direction for all involved in historic preservation in Wyoming.

MATTHEW H. MEAD
GOVERNOR

THE STATE OF WYOMING

STATE CAPITOL
CHEYENNE, WY 82002

Office of the Governor

Dear Wyoming Citizens:

Many of you have stopped at Independence Rock and studied the names of those who paused in their westward journey and carved their name. You may have looked across the sagebrush at the faintly visible ruts of the Oregon trail or marveled at the remnants of a teepee ring or an arrowhead from the bed of a stream. All of these are part of an amazing story. They bring history to life in a vibrant and colorful way.

We are proud of our heritage and inspired by the courage and independence of those who came before us. They helped shape this land and the values we treasure today. It is a legacy we want to preserve and pass on to future generations.

This historic preservation guide sets Wyoming's preservation plan for the next ten years. It sets priorities and goals that balance preservation with conservation, industry and public use. I encourage you to review this plan and to become engaged in these decisions. They will help determine what our children and grandchildren see as they look across the prairie.

For those of you who preserve history, celebrate history, and teach history, thank you. Your work lets our story live.

Sincerely,

Matthew H. Mead
Governor

MHM:dh

PHONE: (307) 777-7434

FAX: (307) 632-3909

MESSAGE FROM THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

Wyoming's cultural resources bring so much to the quality of life in our state. We enjoy exploring and learning about those who came before us and ponder how Native Americans, emigrants, ranchers, railroaders, and early miners survived this harsh yet beautiful landscape. The commitment of Wyoming's legislature to save and protect important resources for the public under the care of Wyoming State Parks, Historic Sites and Trails shows the public that history is important and understanding the past helps us better decide what is important for the future.

Wyoming boasts the most intact segments of the Oregon, Mormon-Pioneer, California, and Pony Express Trails in the nation. Agencies such as the Bureau of Land Management are mandated to manage the lands for multiple use, so they work to balance development and still maintain the integrity of historic properties. The Wyoming SHPO strives to find ways to avoid adverse effects to important resources while working to ensure undertakings are moving forward in a timely manner.

Our office does not achieve this alone; we work closely with and are inspired by the work of local communities, counties, and private property owners. We appreciate and value the strong partnerships in Wyoming that accomplish preservation for the public. We have highlighted many of these local accomplishments in this plan during the past seven years. We look forward to the next ten years of working together to ensure our important cultural resources are preserved into the future. This plan sets a path forward for the state in historic preservation and we value all of the citizen input we received in order to shape the future.



Mary Hopkins at the Powder Wash archaeological district. Photograph by Melissa Robb.

My sincerest thanks and regards to all who care about Wyoming's cultural resources and participate in this important work.

Mary M. Hopkins
Wyoming State Historic Preservation Officer



Cadzi Cody hide painting, ca. 1906. Image courtesy of the Buffalo Bill Center of the West.

MISSION STATEMENT

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



Independence Rock. Photograph by Richard Collier.

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.

WHY PRESERVE?

Our history in Wyoming spans thousands of years. Our state has archaeological resources dating back to the late Pleistocene as well as recent properties that represent Wyoming's contribution to world history. We live in a vast landscape that has not changed much through time. Those who traveled the Oregon Trail would recognize much of the same landscape today. In this, Wyoming is unique and fortunate. Our citizens have cared about historic places since the early 1900's. Ezra Meeker began the effort to mark the Oregon Trail through Wyoming and many of the markers he created are still present along the route.

But historic preservation is more than just recognizing the past; it preserves a sense of place and community identity. Historic preservation champions and protects places that tell the stories of our past. It enhances our sense of community and brings us closer together – saving the places where we take our children to school, buy our groceries, and stop for coffee – preserving the stories of ancient cultures found in landmarks and landscapes we visit – protecting the memories of people, and the places and events which are honored in our state and national monuments and parks. Historic preservation is about getting involved in saving these monuments, landscapes, and neighborhoods.

1. Historic Places have monetary value.
For example, buildings of a certain era, namely pre-World War II buildings, tend to be built with higher quality materials and wood from old-growth forests. Many of these older buildings were built to a higher standard than a new counterpart. Often architectural details created in the past are too costly to create today and many of these crafts are no longer commonly practiced.

2. Historic Places attract people and tourists.
Historic downtowns are where visitors and residents can find the distinctive local businesses, historic buildings, and rich cultural and social activities that form a special sense of community. Wyoming's authentic downtowns are recognized as a key part of the state's allure. They offer a place where you can find architecture of historical significance as well as memorable shopping and dining experiences. Many people visit Wyoming's wonderful historic downtowns – such as Sheridan, Lander, and Laramie – and talk about their experience enjoying the ambiance of the West. What would a trip to Jackson be without a visit to the Cowboy Bar or going to the Mint in Sheridan? The cultural heritage tourism market is growing and these tourists want to stay in towns with history and a story to tell.



Historic Cowboy Bar in Jackson, Wyoming. Photograph by Richard Collier.

3. Historic Places remind us of our cultural complexity.
By visiting historic places tourists and longtime residents are able to witness the aesthetic and cultural history of an area. A visit to places such as the ethnically diverse city of Rock Springs reminds us that Wyoming is a state that has changed and prospered because many individuals from diverse backgrounds have worked to build a home and place to live.

4. Historic Preservation preserves resources.
On its most basic level, the practice of historic preservation is the practice of conserving resources. Not only do restoration and redevelopment consume less energy than demolition and new construction, but preservation also recovers the worth of past energy investment. Demolition and new construction not only consume present-day energy, but negates and wastes the past energy investment made in a building. Preservation is a remarkably effective method of sustainability.

5. Historic Preservation is Economic Development.
According to Wyoming Main Street, in the past ten years over $96.1 million dollars have been invested into private and public initiatives in their downtowns. Between 2010 and 2015, $17.4 million dollars were invested into historic buildings in Wyoming as approved 20% Tax Credit projects with a savings of $3.47 million to Wyoming property owners. Obviously this investment results in jobs in our communities and brings economic viability back to the property. For example, the Sheridan Inn stood without hotel facilities for many years and now they are offering rooms to guests and increasing local revenues from tourism.

Historic preservation, unlike any other community effort, can add to our understanding of the past and future. It allows us to have a tangible link to those who came before us. It helps us to take pride in our accomplishments and to recall those who struggled to make Wyoming a better place. It also makes good economic sense and enforces the ethic of "waste not, want not" which seems at times to be a difficult concept to grasp in our current throwaway society. Through preservation we are teaching future generations to be respectful of the past and our scarce resources.

Wyoming has so much to be proud of in terms of our preservation efforts, but there still are challenges ahead. We do not achieve preservation without community support and activism. We appreciate the efforts of private landowners to protect resources on their lands. We work collectively to find positive outcomes for historic resources while still providing for Wyoming's future.



The Sheridan Inn was constructed by the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad as part of its development program in Wyoming associated with extension of the railway. Equipped with the first bathtubs and electric lights in that part of Wyoming, the Inn was considered the "finest hotel" between Chicago and San Francisco. William F. Cody, better known as Buffalo Bill, is said to have led the grand march at the opening of the Inn. He operated the Inn from 1894 to 1896. It was recognized as a National Historic Landmark in 1964. In 2014, the hotel was reopened and restored with the assistance of an approved Tax Credit application administered by the WYSHPO. Photograph courtesy of the Sheridan Inn.

FOREWORD

Since the end of the 19th century, Wyoming people have helped preserve our built heritage. State government has lent a hand by preserving and restoring such places as Fort Bridger and South Pass City. Local groups pitched in over the years by calling attention to threats to local landmarks such as the Sheridan Inn, Laramie's Ivinson mansion, and historic train stations from Evanston to Cheyenne and Medicine Bow. Nonetheless, these efforts didn't always end in success. Many historic structures have been lost—Toomey Mill (Newcastle), South Elementary School (Lander), the Kemmerer Hotel, most of "Cattleman's Row" in Cheyenne, including the Cheyenne Club, just to name a few.

Since the 1960s, the federal government has contributed funding for state and local preservation. Consequently, through federal, state and local partnerships for the past half century, Wyomingites have had the benefit of professional expertise in all phases of preservation. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) has been there to advise on technical aspects of architecture, providing information on taxation benefits from preserving historic structures and recognizing local preservation achievements. Most importantly, the SHPO (staff) remind us of our shared values passed down concretely through our built and archaeological environment and educating everyone—young and old—about our rich legacy and how we can both enjoy and preserve it.



The Killpecker Sand Dunes of the Red Desert. This unique landscape has long attracted the attention of Native Americans. The archaeological record of the area includes a number of rock art sites, several important Paleoindian sites, the Eden-Farson site (listed in the NRHP in 2013) which is a Late Prehistoric/Protohistoric campsite associated with a large pronghorn processing area, and a historic (and perhaps older) Indian Trail network. Photograph courtesy of the Bureau of Land Management.

Wyoming has an extraordinary natural environment. From Yellowstone's wonders to the beauty of the Red Desert, these features attract visitors and inspire all of us living in the state. These features are so very close to us to enjoy that sometimes it is hard to realize that they are accessible because earlier generations ensured they would not be walled off or sold to the highest bidder for private development.

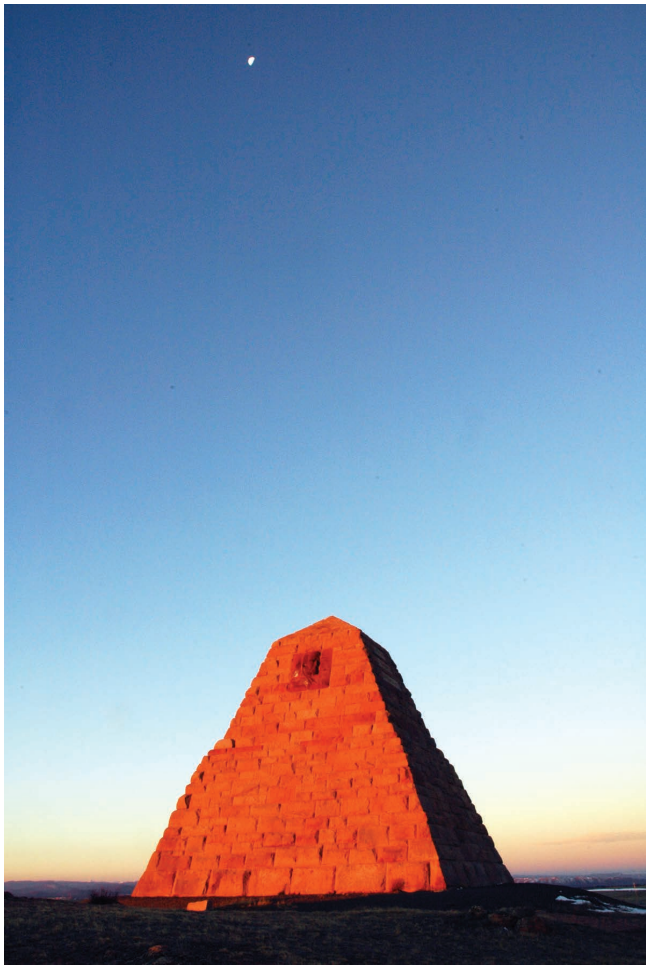
Sometimes underappreciated in this scene, however, are structures built over the past 150 years by humans. Many are unique—for instance, the Ames Monument—while others, often very few in number, represent what once had been ordinary homes or businesses in Wyoming. Although these structures have far less grandeur than the Tetons or Devils Tower, they inspire us in quite different ways. Essentially, they are the greatest connections we have to who we are as Wyomingites. These are the direct links to the pioneers and the town builders who first came to Wyoming in the 19th century. They are connections to the generation between the Wars; links to commonly shared experiences. Each has a story—a piece of the mosaic that helps us better understand our history and our own places in it.

Fortunately, and often due to historic preservation efforts through the years, we can see buildings representative of nearly every post-contact historic decade and every economic phase in the state's history. The frontier army posts—Fort Laramie and Fort Bridger, for instance not only tell the story of soldier's lives during the era, but also how standard designs required at all army posts were adapted to the unique Wyoming environment. Wyoming is privileged to still have a substantial inventory of buildings and structures that represent our history while many other places in the west are now gone. Being able to tour one of these places and see the physical building in its historic context is a powerful teaching tool.

Cattle ranching brought the need for homes and bunkhouses, but also shelters for animals. The houses, most of them built with native materials, were designed for function and utility. Some were low-slung, often wood-framed houses, with windows and doors facing away from the prevailing winter winds and built in draws or along water courses as shelter from the elements. Others, in places where winter snowfall might be measured in feet, had sharply peaked roofs, built on higher terrain in anticipation of spring run-off. Some featured ornate fire places, worked with hearths of heat-preserving native stone while others, out on the plains and far from wood sources, had metal stoves, imported from the east, designed for burning the abundant coal. These Wyoming buildings might demonstrate shared cultural roots with structures from where their builders had come. Barns, for instance, have unique features, sometimes revealing builders' ethnicities or long experience housing animals in harsh climates.

Wyoming's early-day commercial buildings, too, were functional and designed to fit the locale. Nonetheless, their appearances sometimes showed interesting cultural biases. Take for instance the false fronts that seem to be ubiquitous in every Main Street picture from the days of glass-plate photography. In some cases, more than just the design was imported. In railroad towns, entire store fronts were shipped in for assembly as nailed-on imitations of Eastern or Midwestern commercial shops.

During territorial days, Wyoming's population was ethnically diverse and this diversity continued well into the 20th century. The cultural ties with past generations became more distant, but as years passed and as the population became more



The Ames Monument is a 60-foot granite pyramid built by the Union Pacific Railroad Company in 1882. It was designed by the renowned American architect Henry Hobson Richardson at the cost of $65,000 and serves as a memorial to the Ames brothers of Massachusetts. The Ames brothers, Oakes and Oliver, used their substantial wealth, influence, and talent to construct the first transcontinental railroad in North America. The monument was placed at the highest elevation on the original route of the railroad. A Richardson biographer has called the monument "Perhaps the finest memorial in America...one of Richardson's least known and most perfect works." The monument is soon slated to be recognized as a National Historic Landmark. Photograph by Richard Collier.



Mormon Row. Mormon homesteaders, who settled east of Blacktail Butte in the Jackson Hole Valley near the turn of the 19th century, clustered their farms to share labor and community in stark contrast to the isolation typical of many western homesteads. Photograph by Michael Cassity.

homogenized, a connection remained to those earlier ancestors through the distinct architecture of home, workplace, and house of worship.

Wyoming's late 20th century building expansion follows the boom of the post-war period and is represented in its commercial and residential architecture. The cities of Cheyenne and Casper grew during this period to accommodate expanding industries such as oil and gas and the transportation sector. The Union Pacific Railroad's modernization changed many communities in Wyoming and is reflected in the modification of the rail yards and depots. The expansion of the nuclear missile defense system continues to be a part of the character of F.E. Warren Air Force Base, the city of Cheyenne and the outlining areas of eastern Wyoming.

Wyoming, like every state, has its own unique built environment. Unlike many other states, however, our population constantly remained among the smallest of any state. Towns were few and mostly spaced far from neighboring populated places. These historic facts alone pose significant challenges for historic preservation. With fewer examples to begin with, each loss of a historic structure seems far more devastating in Wyoming. The loss of one historic landmark—a hotel, a theater, a home, a schoolhouse—is far more strongly felt here, not only for what they mean to a community, but because of their scarcity. But just as in the case of our natural areas, preserving these buildings for the inspiration and enjoyment by future generations means that all of us have to take some responsibility. This is our environment, our history, our heritage, and there is no guarantee it will remain without our informed vigilance. Just as in the case of preserving the natural environment—in "keeping Wyoming wild"—it is up to us to keep Wyoming's historic built environment standing.

Fortunately, we don't have to do it alone. We can celebrate the preservation successes over the past decades, but challenges remain ahead. Like the natural landscapes around us in Wyoming, the built environment shares that same fragility. State historic preservation plans are strategies to preserve and restore our built environment and to educate our young people on our shared values that historic preservation can uniquely teach.

–Phil Roberts, Ph.D.
University of Wyoming

* Phil Roberts is professor of history, University of Wyoming, where he has been on the faculty since 1990. He specializes in the history of Wyoming and the American West, as well as legal, environmental and natural resources history.

I. OVERVIEW OF STATE HISTORY

Prehistoric Period

Human populations have lived in the area 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 plant and animals they had used. In some cases, archeologists have even found remnants of their homes. This physical evidence represents only brief glimpses into Wyoming's cultural history; 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.



Medicine Lodge Creek site. A large sandstone cliff at the site displays hundreds of Native American petroglyphs and pictographs. This rock art is directly associated with the human habitation of this site dating back more than 10,000 years. Photograph courtesy of George Frison.

Wyoming geography encompasses one of the principle 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 for communal activities like major bison hunts. 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.



The Casper Site, excavated in 1971, is a 10,000 year old, communally-operated bison trap and butchering station associated with the Hell Gap cultural complex. Photograph courtesy of the University of Wyoming, Department of Anthropology.

According to the Wyoming Cultural Records Office database, as of December 2014 12% of the state has been systematically surveyed with 101,877 prehistoric and historic period sites 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 Paleoindian 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 house pit 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, the Shoreline site near Seminoe Reservoir, and the housepit sites in the Jonah and Pinedale Anticline oil and gas fields, are among some of the better known housepit localities.

Bison kills are common throughout the Archaic, including Hawken in the Black Hills, Muddy Creek in the Shirley Basin (listed in the NRHP in 2014), 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 activities.

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 coincided with a profound change in prehistoric human populations in Wyoming. Radiocarbon evidence indicates there are many more dated sites for this episode than any previous period. Several factors may have played a role in this observed increase in site density. Settlement mobility may have increased because of territorial conflicts, or more people may have moved in, or Late Prehistoric fire pits simply may be less eroded and more visible to archaeologists than older ones and therefore more likely candidates for radiocarbon sampling. A final explanation awaits further scientific research.

Intermittent contact with 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 (listed on the NRHP in 2015) 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.

Figure 1 illustrates that some periods are represented by only a few hundred sites or less. There is still much we do not know about past

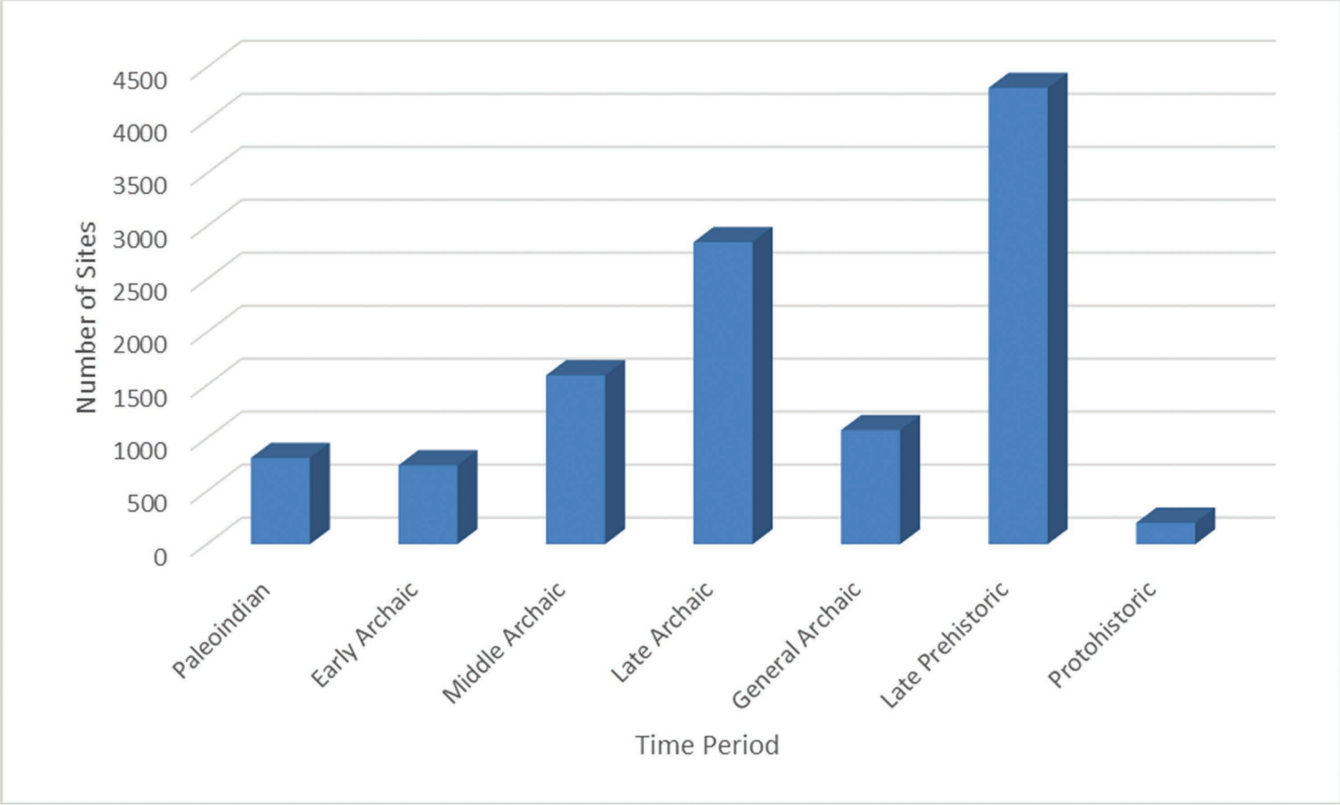


Figure 1. The Number of Prehistoric Sites by Time Period. The following time period ranges are in years before present (BP): Paleoindian (11,700-8,000); Early Archaic (8000-5000); Middle Archaic (5,000-2,500); Late Archaic (2500-1500); General Archaic (8000-1500), sites in this category are thought to date to the Archaic, but a more specific determination was not possible; Late Prehistoric (1500-200); Protohistoric (230-150 BP) (Source: WYCRIS database 2014).



White Mountain petroglyph site. Photograph courtesy of the Bureau of Land Management.

human occupation. However, major research efforts in recent years continue to focus on these data gaps in our knowledge of Wyoming's past. As a result, our understanding of the history and prehistory of the region 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 all of the answers at this point.

Wyoming has benefited from landowners and avocational archaeologists who have long reported archaeological 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 Cultural Resource Management (CRM) for the discovery and documentation of numerous Early Archaic housepit sites, which have prompted new inferences regarding seasonality, settlement duration, and human mobility. In recent years researchers have begun investigating high altitude village sites, examining the relationship between environment, climate, demography, and subsistence. Inventory and research near and around receding glaciers is also taking place. Finally, research investigating the manner in which Native communities reacted to and were impacted by the introduction of Euroamerican goods, technologies, people, and cultural systems continues to add to our current understanding of the Protohistoric and Historic Periods. The active involvement of Native Americans in the Section 106 consultation process is also aiding in our understanding of the history and importance of these properties to their continued cultural practices. 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 cultural resources deserve to be preserved and better understood.



Old Bedlam was built in 1849 and is the oldest documented standing structure in Wyoming. To many people it is the symbol of Fort Laramie. It was originally designed to be a bachelor officer's quarters, but served many other purposes during the 41-year history of the Fort. For several years it was the post headquarters. Many people important in the drama of the westward expansion of the United States stood in its rooms or walked its halls. Photograph courtesy of the National Park Service.

Historic Period

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 in 1807-1808. 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 Basin, 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 included 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 (a National Historic Landmark) and the Evanston Roundhouse and railroad complex.

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, 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, 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



Oregon Trail ruts near Split Rock. Photograph courtesy of the Bureau of Land Management.



View of the Tom Sun Ranch from the top of Devils Gate. Photograph by Richard Collier.

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 of Historic Places (NRHP) 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 associated with this period.

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.



The TA Ranch. Photograph by Richard Collier.



The Osborn homestead in Sublette County. Photograph by Richard Collier.

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 and is associated with this period.

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. In 2014, Wyoming continued to hold the record for the least populated state with a U.S. Census Bureau estimated population of 584,153 residents.

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 and the Park to Park Highway, 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.

However, the age-old complaint that people bypass most of the state in order to get to the Tetons or Yellowstone is still a challenge for all of us and better promotion of all of Wyoming's history is a future goal and challenge. The Wyoming Office of Tourism has recently updated their master plan and is working closely with the Wyoming Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources to promote heritage tourism throughout the state. For the 125th Statehood celebration, the Office of Tourism promoted 125 destinations with many state historic sites, historic downtowns, museums, and other cultural resources highlighted.

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 and still is today. 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. Wind energy is the latest resource to be tapped. The Chokecherry – Sierra Madre wind farm proposed south of Rawlins, Wyoming will be the largest industrial wind farm in the world when it is completed.

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 and the coal-bed methane boom of the early 2000's has already gone bust. However, while the rest of the nation was hit with the housing bust in the early 2010's, Wyoming did not see the same level of foreclosures or devaluation of the housing market. Because of the mineral industry and the fiscally conservative nature of the

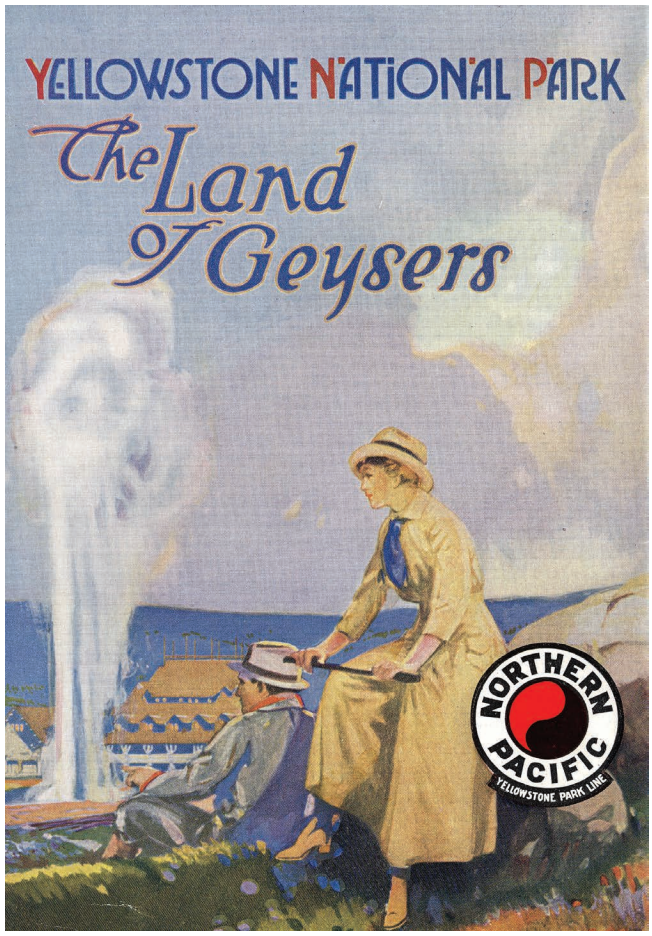


Image from the back cover of a Northern Pacific Railroad brochure for 1915. A series of such publications were issued by the various railroads that provided tourist travel to the world's first national park. This brochure is from the Grace Raymond Hebard Collection, Emmett D. Chisum Special Collections, University of Wyoming Libraries.

Wyoming Legislature and Governor, our state is in an enviable fiscal position.

Large-scale development of natural gas and oil resources as well as wind energy development threatens historic properties. Our landscape is changing at a rapid pace. Planning for our future must include planning for preservation and protection of our heritage. During the last decade, the Wyoming SHPO, federal agencies, interested parties, tribal entities, and project proponents have developed agreements to avoid, minimize and mitigate impacts to important resources. We have become more educated and efficient in the Section 106 process and have numerous examples to call

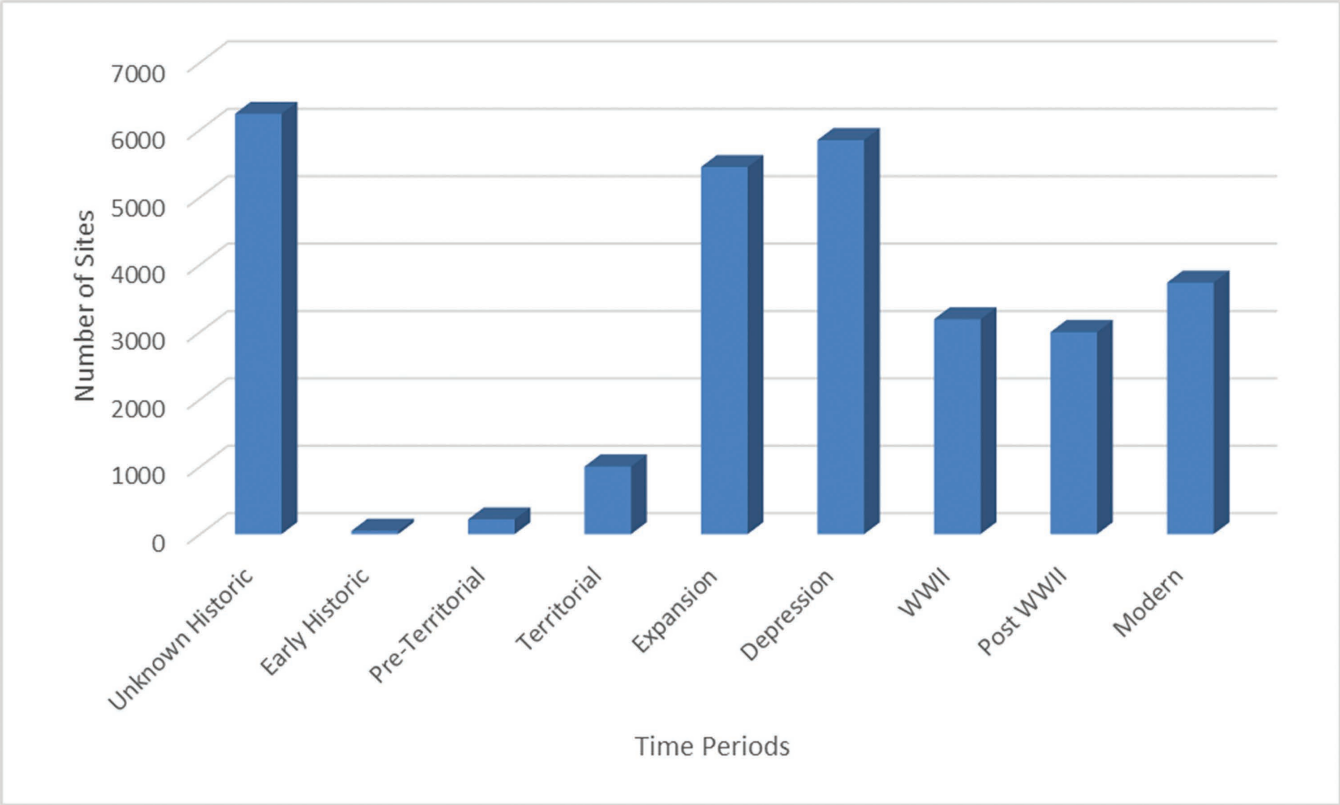


Figure 2. The Number of Historic Sites by Time Period. The following time periods are given in AD. Early Historic (1801-1842); Pre-Territorial (1843-1868); Territorial (1869-1890); Expansion (1891-1928); Depression (1929-1939); World War II (1940-1946); Post World War II (1947-1950); Modern (1950-Present) (Source: WYCRIS database 2014).

upon to improve our efforts in the future. We must rely upon a rigorous consultation and review process to ensure resources are adequately addressed during the planning of new projects that benefit our state.

While sites representing all historic 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 are, in some ways, most at risk because people do not view these as historic. We have made progress in the identification of Cold War Period resources. Legislation was passed in February 2015 that allowed the State of Wyoming to acquire a Peacekeeper Missile Alert Facility (Quebec-1). This facility will help educate the public about the history of the Cold War and the important role the State of Wyoming has played in the defense of our nation. We will continue to work on education efforts to preserve our immediate past.

Current National Register listings represent a broad range of historic contexts and resources types and every county in the state has at least one listed property. However, there are a few areas that are under-represented in the register. Some of the more rural counties and communities have significantly fewer listed resources than the more populated areas. Likewise, mid-20th century, roadside, and linear resources are under-represented in relation to the number of them that are extant.

II. THE PLANNING PROCESS

Methodology

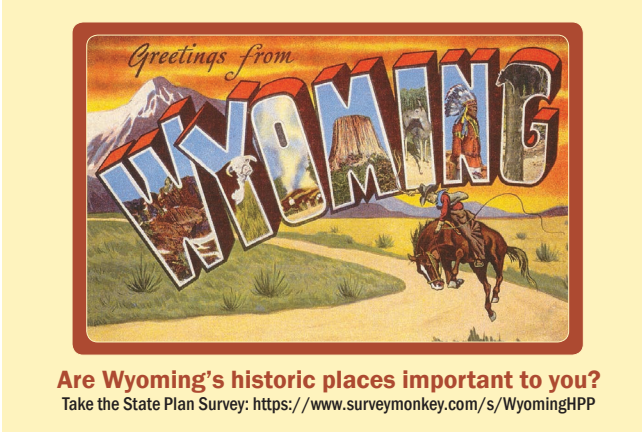
The revision of Wyoming's historic preservation plan began in 2014 with a series of in-house staff meetings focused on reviewing the historic preservation challenges identified in the previous comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan. During these meetings, SHPO staff discussed progress made on the specific program goals and strategies identified to address the challenges. Staff also noted that the majority of goals from the previous plan are still relevant today.

A public discussion and listening session on the plan revision was held at the Preserve Wyoming 2014 conference. The conference, hosted annually since 2008 by the State Historic Preservation Office, Wyoming Main Street, the Alliance for Historic Wyoming, and the State Historical Society, was held in Powell and was attended by 130 people. A formal presentation during the conference program was given on the update of the plan. The challenges facing historic preservation in Wyoming were discussed and progress in meeting goals identified in the previous plan was reviewed. Valuable input was obtained on the types of training, workshops and outreach programs preservationists in the state would find useful and there was good discussion on how SHPO programs could be improved. One important comment concerned the need to improve the SHPO website to make it more user-friendly. One example would be to provide basic preservation information on the website that will help to inform CLGs and the public during their participation in the preservation process.

Public input for the plan revision also came from an on-line survey which posed questions related to continued challenges for historic preservation in Wyoming, threatened resources, and how the SHPO can improve services provided. Announcements about the survey were made on the SHPO web page, on Facebook, in e-mails to a variety of Listserv mailing lists, in press releases to newspapers throughout the state, and in television and radio interviews about the plan update. In addition, 900+ postcards requesting input on the survey were mailed to 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, managers of state historic sites, associations of state industries, nonprofit historic preservation organizations, and other interested individuals. The survey was available from September 1, 2014, through January 15, 2015.

Information concerning the plan revision was also presented by SHPO staff in public meetings held in Gillette, Laramie, and Cheyenne. In an effort to reach members of the preservation community who were unable to attend the Preserve Wyoming conference, a webinar on the plan revision was provided to Certified Local Government (CLG) members in November 18, 2014. Additional input from CLG members on preservation challenges and suggestions for revision of goals for the CLG program was obtained during this meeting.

Comments received in response to the questionnaire and at the public meetings indicated members of the preservation community agree that the challenges identified in the previous plan remain relevant today. However, comments indicated that the prioritization of the goals has shifted somewhat since the previous plan was finalized and that the current plan should



Historic Preservation Plan survey postcard.

make the challenge to increase public education and outreach efforts our top priority. Many respondents requested SHPO staff provide more technical assistance and training in communities around the state. In particular, training on how to apply the National Register criteria and how to list a property in the National Register was 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, program goals and strategies were refined and when feasible and are included in the plan.

A preliminary draft of the plan was posted on the SHPO website and letters announcing the availability of the draft plan were sent to the Wyoming State Parks and Cultural Resources' Commissioners (a nine member governor-appointed advisory board), to the State Historic Preservation Office National Register Review Board, federal and state agencies, the Certified Local Government boards, THPOs and Tribal governments with a potential interest in Wyoming, and members of the public who notified us that 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 completion and availability of the final plan was sent to all of the state newspapers.

How the Plan Will Be Updated

The 2016-2026 plan will be updated following essentially the same process used to formulate this plan. Beginning in 2024, a survey will again be posted soliciting input on historic preservation needs and evaluating the progress and success of the strategies identified in the 2016-2026 plan. The SHPO will take advantage of new technologies to solicit and gather input. Technologies certainly will change and improve in the next ten years and the office will stay abreast of new ways to engage the public. The plan revision session held at the 2014 Preserve Wyoming Conference was very useful for gathering information on the state of historic preservation in Wyoming. A plan revision session will be held at the 2025 Preserve Wyoming Conference. The revised plan will be finalized in 2026.

As we work toward accomplishing the goals identified in the 2016-2026 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.



Landscape of the Red Wall country, Wold Ranch, Johnson County. Photograph by John P. Laughlin.

III. HISTORIC PRESERVATION CHALLENGES

Historic Preservation Challenge 1: 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, using electronic mailing lists, social media, publishing local histories and lists of historic resources, featuring news articles in local papers, and broadcasting stories on the radio or television.

It is also important that the SHPO and 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 currently in place that inform local, state, and federal agencies, the legislature, industry, and the Wyoming Business Council on historic preservation issues that will affect their communities need to be expanded. 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.

Historic Preservation Challenge 2: Strengthen historic preservation programs and initiatives to augment existing preservation efforts.

Lack of funding for historic preservation continues

to be a major constraint in realizing Wyoming's cultural resource goals. Budget limitations restrict the ability 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 some form of a state tax incentive program and/or a bricks and mortar grant program would do much to further private preservation efforts in Wyoming.
The lack of property developers interested in the rehabilitation of historic buildings in Wyoming is also a challenge. Working with the construction community to promote housing and downtown development projects using existing building stock and looking outside our boundaries for those to invest in Wyoming is a future goal.

Insufficient funding continues to impact 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 3: Preserve and protect cultural resources from the impacts of energy development, population growth, and sprawl.

As identified in the previous plan, three of the biggest threats to cultural resources are energy development, population growth, and sprawl. Energy development places archaeological sites at risk as 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 continues to grow as energy development continues and 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, threatens 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 "a pattern of land use that is characterized by dispersed, automobile-dependent development outside of compact urban and village centers, along highways, and in the rural countryside" (Vermont Natural Resources Council 2014). 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 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. Planning for growth is necessary in order to ensure that Wyoming's famed open spaces and historic places remain for future generations.

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 Alliance for Historic Wyoming, Wyoming Main Street, the Wyoming Archaeological Society, the Wyoming State Historical Society, 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 educate others on how to better protect historic resources.

Historic Preservation Challenge 4: 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 provides 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 offered through National Register workshops, technical assistance, and other training opportunities connected to the CLG program. However, CLG programs need more training and assistance in conducting local surveys and evaluating historic resources. The Alliance for Historic Wyoming also works to strengthen the preservation capabilities of Wyoming citizens.

Participation in the yearly Wyoming Association of Municipalities (WAM) Convention is another excellent way to reach out to communities. Special sessions are held by the SHPO to specifically train members of historic preservation boards and elected officials. The convention offers networking opportunities that do 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 help to promote 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.

Historic Preservation Challenge 5: 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, objects, 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 and how to build a constituency to protect these landscapes. It is vital to consider potential effects to cultural landscapes early in the planning process and for federal agencies to conduct early consultation with interested parties and Native American tribes. Federal agencies should be encouraged to consider the cumulative impacts of multiple undertakings on linear landscapes (historic trails/corridors), to develop cultural resource management plans for cultural landscapes, and to develop appropriate mitigation for adverse effects.

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 continue to 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, past attempts in Wyoming have not been entirely successful. This was due, in part, to the lack of funding, leadership, and a long-term commitment to the stewardship program by agencies and the public. In 2007, SHPO partnered with the Wyoming Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to initiate a site-stewardship program. Multiple trainings for volunteers were provided; however, expansion of the program is needed to fully reach its potential. Expansion will include partnering with additional federal and state agencies, and other interested groups (e.g. the Wyoming Archaeological Society).

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.



Guernsey State Park, a National Historic Landmark and one of the most significant Depression Era parks in the nation, was the first cooperative venture between the Bureau of Reclamation, the National Park Service and the Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) to develop a public recreation area. The Castle at Guernsey State Park was built by the CCC in the 1930s. It offers excellent views of the park as well as opportunities for a close-up look at the fine craftsmanship of the CCC buildings, known for reflecting the natural beauty that surrounds them. Photograph by Richard Collier.

Historic Preservation Challenge 7: 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 continues to be the fastest growing niche market in the travel industry today. In 2010, travel and tourism directly contributed $759 billion to the U.S. economy, employed over 7.4 million workers, and created a payroll income of $188 billion (CEOs for Cities 2015). In 2004 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 offering tourists a vast selection of unique experiences. Visitors not only benefit from what Wyoming has to offer, but the state benefits 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.



The La Barge Bluffs Petroglyph Site was listed in the NRHP in 2014. Photograph by Richard Collier.

IV. PROGRAMS, GOALS, AND STRATEGIES

National Register of Historic Places Program

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is the nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, the National Register is part of a nationwide program that encourages public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect historic, archaeological, and architectural resources. Types of properties include districts, buildings, structures, objects, and sites. 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 documented and evaluated according to uniform standards. These criteria recognize the events, people, and architecture that have had a role in shaping the history and development of the United States, the state of Wyoming, and local communities. Private property owners, local and federal government agencies, and citizens can prepare and submit a National Register nomination. The process is open to all individuals and groups interested in historic preservation. This documentation is available to



National Register Review Board president, Do Palma (in black) leads the discussion of a proposed nomination. Photograph by Melissa Robb.



Student intern, Elizabeth Lynch, explains the significance of a petroglyph panel at the Tolar Site to National Register Review Board members. Photograph by Melissa Robb.

future researchers, students, and the public who are interested in Wyoming's history.

Initially, nominations are submitted to SHPO for a thorough review. Counties and cities with an active CLG also have the opportunity to provide comments on the nomination prior to consideration by the Wyoming State Review Board. The document is then further reviewed by the Wyoming State Review Board, which is composed of professionals in the fields of American history, architectural history, prehistoric and historic archaeology, and other related disciplines. The review board makes a recommendation to SHPO as to whether the nomination meets the National Register criteria. Those nominations that do meet the criteria are then forwarded to NPS for official listing in the register.

As part of the process, property owners and local officials (including Certified Local Governments) are notified and invited to comment on relevant nominations. All written comments submitted to SHPO are attached to the nomination and are sent to the state review board and NPS. Property owners are able to object to their property being listed through a notarized statement. If more than half of the owners of a nominated property or district object to the listing, then the nomination cannot be listed. The public is notified of all board meetings and are welcome to attend. Notices are published in newspapers and press releases are sent to all news outlets.

The Wyoming SHPO carefully documents and stores each nomination, and nominated properties are listed and annotated online at the SHPO website. Each nomination includes a historic narrative, a property description, a site map, and photographs.

Progress in Meeting Goals Identified in the Previous Plan

In recent years the Wyoming SHPO has made a strong effort to recognize a diverse range of resources in the National Register. SHPO has been closely involved in developing nominations for Traditional Cultural Properties, such as the Green River Drift in Sublette County; cultural landscapes, such as the Duncan Grant Ranch in Platte County; and unusual resources, such as the Snow Train in Albany County.

The SHPO has long been aware of a lack of nominations for archaeological sites around the state. To help address this issue, in 2010 SHPO developed a program in coordination with the University of Wyoming, Department of Anthropology to have student interns research and prepare National Register nominations for a variety of important archaeological sites. This program



Carpenter Hotel, Fremont County. The Carpenter Hotel has served as a resting point for travelers since 1904 when Nellie Carpenter and her eldest daughter Ellen began running a hotel and restaurant. It began in the one-story section of the main lodge with six hotel rooms and a large dining room. In 1935 the hotel expanded greatly with the addition of the two-story section of the main lodge and five additional cabins. In addition to providing meals and hospitality the hotel also served as the Atlantic City post office from 1930 until 1953. The property continues on in its historic use as the Miner's Delight Inn Bed and Breakfast. The Carpenter Hotel Historic District was listed in the National Register in 2012. Photograph courtesy of Bob Townsend.

has not only increased listings of sites in the state, but also helped federal and state agencies be better stewards of their important sites.

National Register Program Goals and Strategies

Goal 1. Increase nominations to the National Register.

Strategies

- Collaborate with 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 and nomination of National Register eligible properties.
- Expand use of social media and the resources of the Public Information Office within the Wyoming Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources (SPCR) to better promote National Register activities.

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 Cultural Landscapes.
- Nominate properties that seek to combine historic and prehistoric themes.
- Identify and develop nominations on under-represented themes.
- Identify properties related to underrepresented communities such as Native Americans and other ethnic groups.
- Encourage nominations from under-represented counties and cities.

Goal 3. Provide training on the National Register process.

Strategies
- Provide workshops that focus on how to properly prepare a nomination.
- Increase technical assistance to individuals interested in preparing a nomination.
- Use CLG grants to provide funding for training and for the preparation of nominations.
- Provide decision-makers in local, state, and federal agencies with accurate information about the National Register.

Goal 4. Expand, revise, and update National Register website.

Strategies
- Create new ways of using the web-based National Register data to better tell the history of Wyoming.
- Update current links to the National Register and other related agencies and organizations.
- Use website to highlight recent listings.
- Use social media to promote and announce listings on the NRHP.

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 materials and enter information into a searchable database.
- Continue to scan existing nominations to create files to be posted on the SHPO website.
- Continue to enter all National Register sites into the Wyoming Cultural Resources Information System (WYCRIS).
- Continue to offer on-line summaries of the Wyoming National Register listed properties.
- Make National Register nominations available to the public on the SHPO website.
- Use social media to let the public know about available information.

Planning and Historic Context Development Program

"Our past is the foundation on which the future is built"
(Governor Dave Freudenthal 2004).

Wyoming's long history of human occupation spans at least 13,000 years, and its complex land ownership pattern continuously prompts us to seek innovative ways to strive to properly preserve and protect significant cultural resources. In 2004 then Governor Dave Freudenthal and Wyoming Bureau of Land Management State Director Bob Bennett formalized a partnership intended to "foster conditions under which our modern society and our prehistoric and historic resources can exist in productive harmony" Their advocacy was supported by four elements: cooperation, creativity, commitment, and context. Historic context development was adopted as a fundamental element in this partnership.

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



Dorr Ranch, Converse County. The Dorr Ranch was originally part of a homestead established by the Dorr family in 1915. The ranch represents the hardships faced by homesteaders who attempted to make a living in the semi-arid climate of eastern Wyoming. The Dorr family mainly raised cattle and horses and gained a certain level of prominence in the area. William Dorr was one of the leading proponents for the establishment of a post office at the community of Bill, and the Dorrs established a school on their property to serve the local homesteads. Ultimately the family was unable to make a steady living and they sold their property and moved to Montana in 1939. The property is currently managed by the Forest Service as part of the Thunder Basin National Grassland. Photograph by Richard Collier.

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.

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 NRHP. 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 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.

The Historic Context Development Plan for Wyoming was released in 2006. This plan identified seven contexts 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 identified in the 2006 plan are as follows:

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

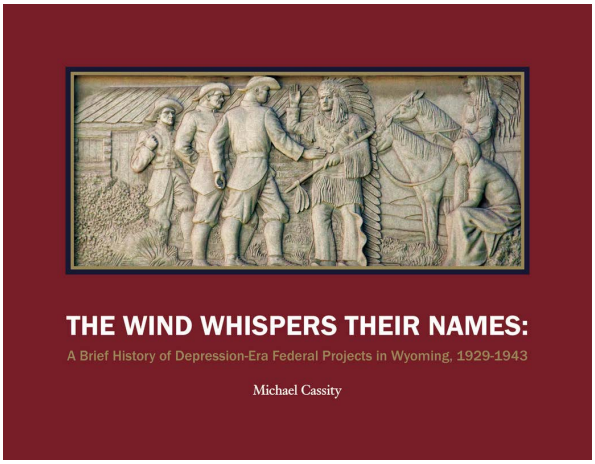
6. Homesteading, Ranching, and Stock Grazing in Wyoming

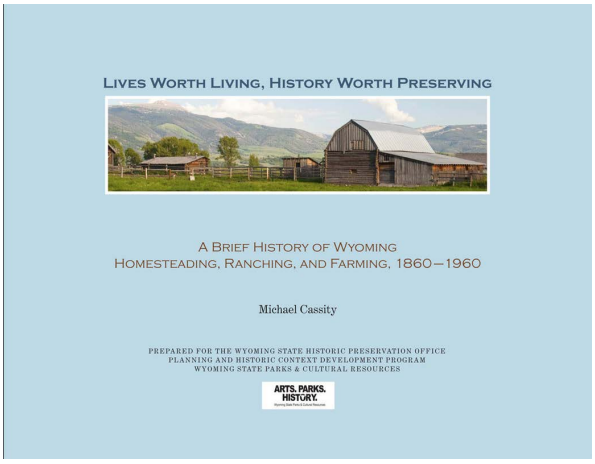
7. "New Deal" Resources in Wyoming

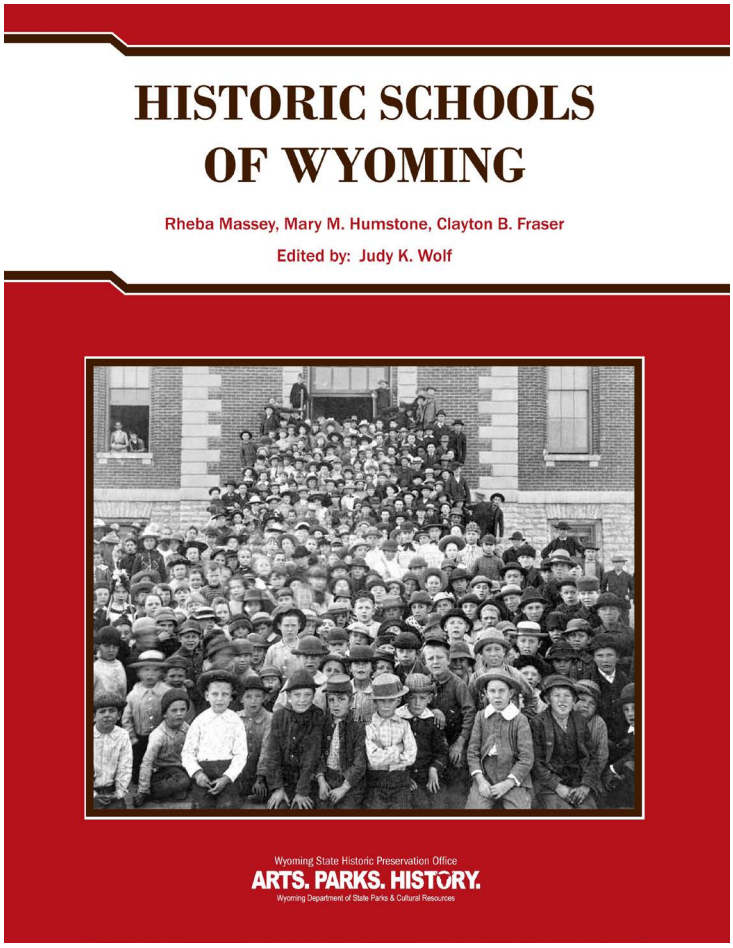
Long-term maintenance and continued context development is required if the Historic Context Development Plan is to be successful. A memorandum of understanding (MOU) among the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Forest Service, and SHPO, was ratified in 2007 to ensure the plan is implemented and evaluated in a collaborative manner to best serve the public interest. The MOU established a Historic Context Advisory Committee to work with SHPO to implement the plan. The committee has not met since the since the last context funded by the legislature was completed in 2012; however, should funding for contexts again become available the advisory committee would be reestablished.

Progress in Meeting Goals Identified in the Previous Plan

In July 2008, the State Historic Preservation Office received a one-time appropriation from the legislature to begin development of historic context documents addressing major themes in Wyoming history. Based on the funding received, the SHPO, working with the Historic Context Development Advisory Committee, chose to begin work on three of the state's priority contexts: Homesteading, Ranching, and Farming in Wyoming; Wyoming Historic Schools; and Depression Era Federal Projects in Wyoming. Dr. Michael Cassity was selected by the committee to develop the contexts on Homesteading, Ranching, and Farming and

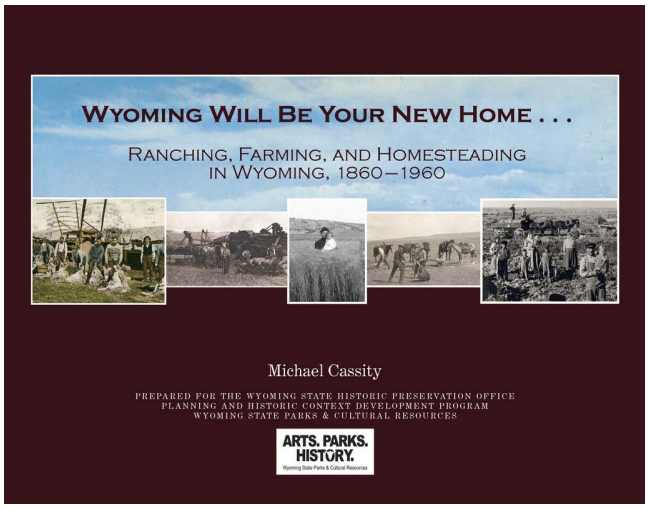






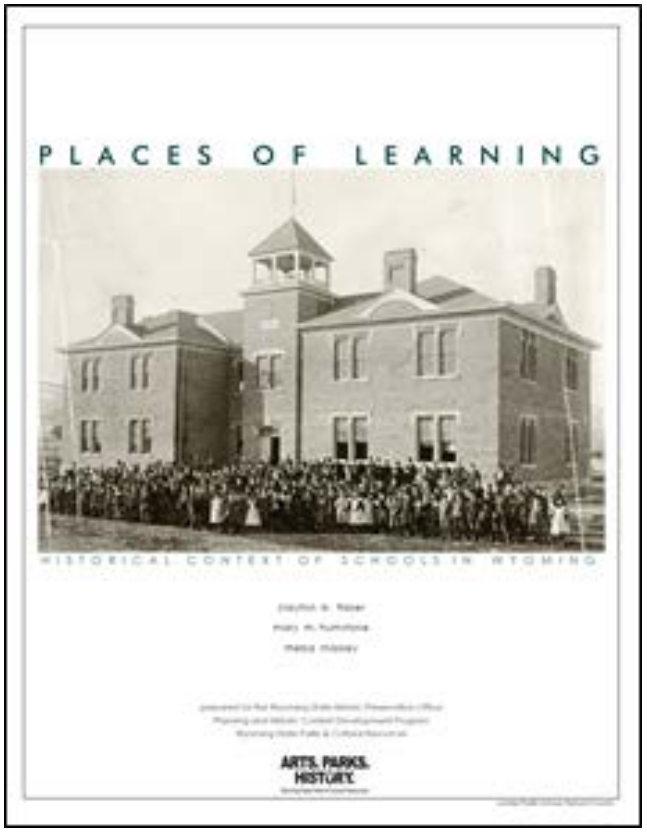
Public booklets

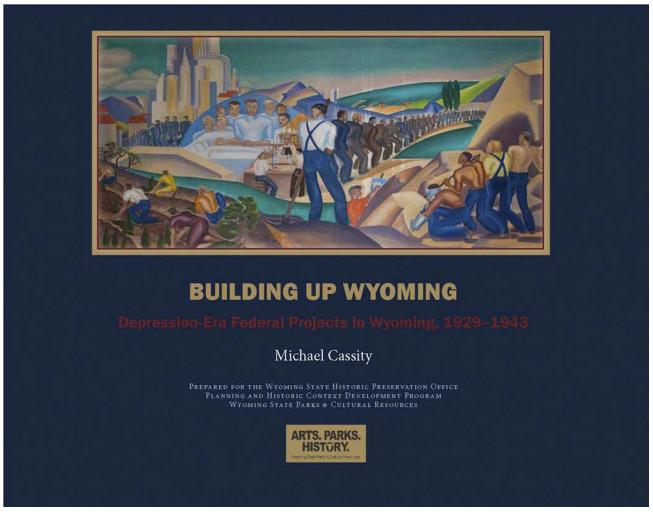
Depression Era Federal Projects. Fraser Design and Humstone Consulting were awarded the contract to develop the Historic Schools context. Public booklets on all three context topics were also produced and made available to the public free of charge.



As the title suggests, *Wyoming Will Be Your New Home… Ranching, Farming, and Homesteading in Wyoming 1860-1960*, covers a century of Wyoming agricultural history starting in 1860. This study of Wyoming history by Cassity, a social historian, examines the experiences of the people living on the ranches and farms, as on government policies.

Places of Learning, Historical Context of Schools in Wyoming, examines the historic context of schools in Wyoming from 1850-1960. It is comprehensive in breadth including public schools, federal, state and local schools, parochial and private schools, community colleges, and the University of Wyoming. The study concentrates primarily on public schools as they constitute the majority of schools in the state. Since the overarching purpose of the study is to provide a basis for evaluating the historical significance and National Register eligibility of individual school properties in Wyoming for the purpose of preserving those that are deemed significant, the context outlines in some detail a strategy for managing such properties (Kathka 2009).

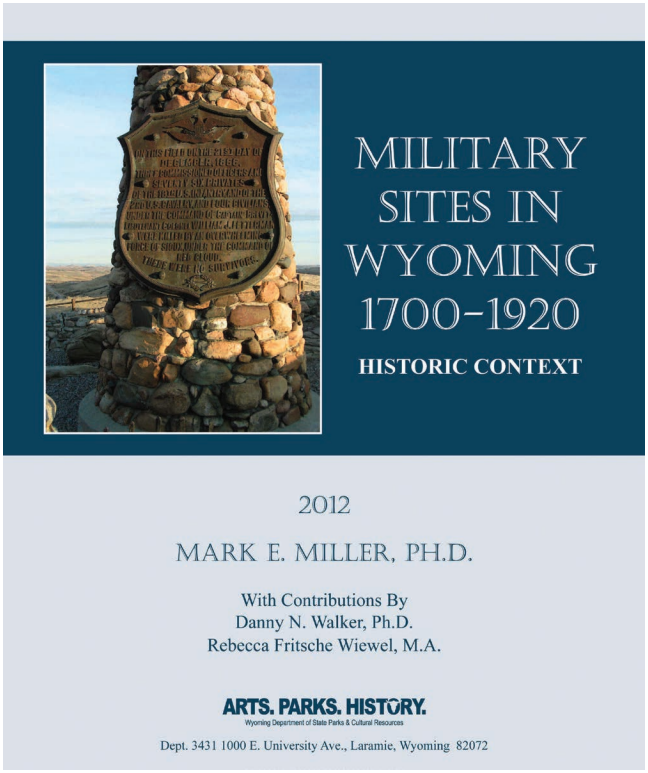




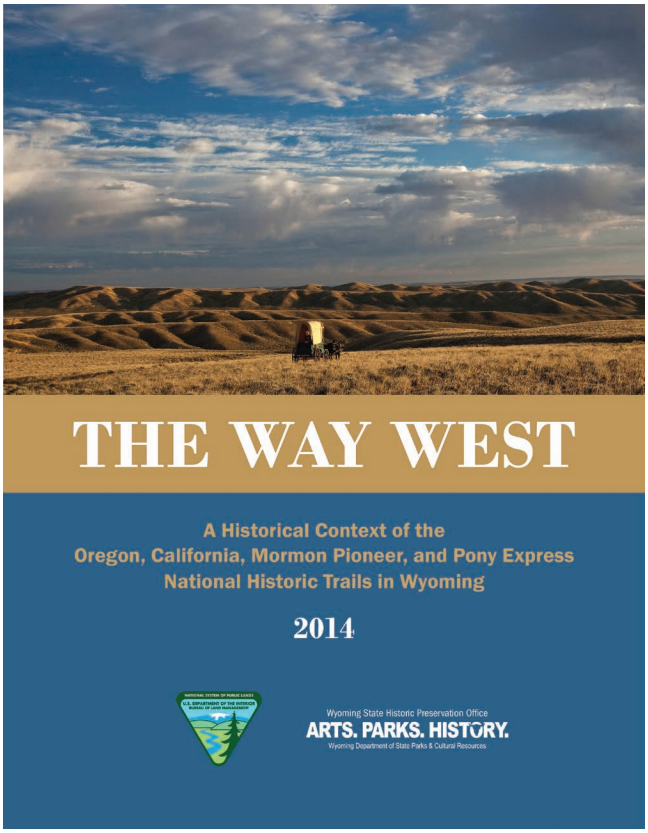
Cassity's study entitled *Building up Wyoming, Depression-Era Federal Projects in Wyoming*, provides an examination of the period spanning 1920 to 1943. It covers the decade leading up to the Stock Market Crash of 1929, the onset of the Great Depression, the responses to that economic collapse by the Herbert Hoover and Franklin D. Roosevelt administrations. The study examines the generally accepted interpretations of the 1920s economy emphasizing the weaknesses in

both the national economy and in the Wyoming economy, Hoover's approach to the Depression, and the various approaches employed by the Roosevelt administrations. He also incorporates interpretations of the period and adds his own view of how these projects changed America and Wyoming. Cassity takes regional and national interpretations and examines how Wyoming's experience fits into those (Kathka 2012).

It is our expectation these historic context documents will provide a consistent framework for determining eligibility to the NRHP. They will allow researchers, property managers, and other interested parties to understand a property as a product of its time and place and as an illustration of unique, representative or pivotal aspects of Wyoming's heritage. The historic contexts will provide for quicker identification of important sites so management and protection decisions can be made more promptly and efficiently.



In addition, context documents have been completed on Military Sites in Wyoming 1700–1920; Wyoming Military Historic Context 1920–1989; and a historical context of the Oregon, California, Mormon Pioneer, and Pony Express National Historic Trails in Wyoming that was developed in partnership with the Bureau of Land Management. Contexts on Domestic Stone Circle Sites in Wyoming and Coal Mining in Wyoming are in preparation.



Printed copies of the contexts were distributed to state and federal agencies, local governments, tribal governments, the Wyoming congressional delegation, state elected officials, members of the State Parks and Cultural Resources Commission, cultural resource and historic preservation professionals, members of preservation boards, managers of state historic sites, associations of state industries, nonprofit historic preservation organizations, interested individuals, and city and county libraries.

All of the completed context documents have been posted on the SHPO website at http://wyoshpo.state.wy.us/HC/Available.aspx and CDs/DVDs of the contexts are available on request.

Planning and Historic Context Development Program 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.
- Identify potential funding sources, such as grants and federal assistance agreements.
- Reconvene the context committee to review and revise context needs and priorities.
- 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. Increase the use of historic contexts among agencies, professionals, industry and the public.

Strategies
- 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.
- Make information available on historic context development goals, efforts, and accomplishments by posting an explanatory page on historic contexts on the SHPO Website, 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
- Post Wyoming context documents on the SHPO website.
- Make CDs/DVDs of contexts available on request.
- Encourage the development of a popular summary document with photographs for public distribution.

Goal 4. Develop a manageable approach for writing a context on Hunter-Gatherer Archaeological Sites in Wyoming.

Strategy
- Reconvene the Historic Context Development committee to discuss the best approach to address the goal.

Cultural Records Program

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 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."

Since 2007, the Cultural Records Office has made a number of upgrades and improvements in various areas of operation and data management. WYCRO has continued to provide support for agencies, contractors, and other constituents in managing data generated from the Section 106 process and other archaeological research. WYCRO has also provided cutting edge online services for sharing and serving data to the archaeological community and other environmental service entities, as well as provided numerous avenues for the general public to use archaeological and historic data collected throughout Wyoming. This is achieved primarily

through the maintenance and development of online databases and other web-based services that promote historic preservation and planning while still following the Secretary of Interior standards that protect sensitive archaeological data where appropriate. Lastly, newly implemented protocols have increased the efficiency of processing, managing, and sharing data.

Generating funds primarily through data sharing grants with the BLM and other federal agencies and file search fees, WYCRO has made considerable headway since 2007 in hiring interns and contractors to accession project reports, digitize geospatial data and encode site forms into databases (Figures 3 and 4). This non-spatial and spatial data is not only shared directly with agencies and contractors but also served online with the WYCRO-GIS geospatial server hosted at the Cultural Record Office. Over 100,000 queries are made to the online service annually.

WYCRO has also undergone a series of hardware and software upgrades to better manage and serve data to industry professionals, planners, and the general public. In addition to upgrading all office workstations (desktop computers, monitors, etc.), five new Proliant blade servers were installed to meet and exceed increased storage and performance needs. WYCRO also upgraded their Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to ArcGIS 10.3, as well as rewrote WYCRO tools for querying and sharing spatial and non-spatial data in the WYCRO2 and Wyoming Cultural Resources Information System (WYCRIS) databases.

The Cultural Records Office has also implemented a number of databases for serving data to the general public. These include databases for historic

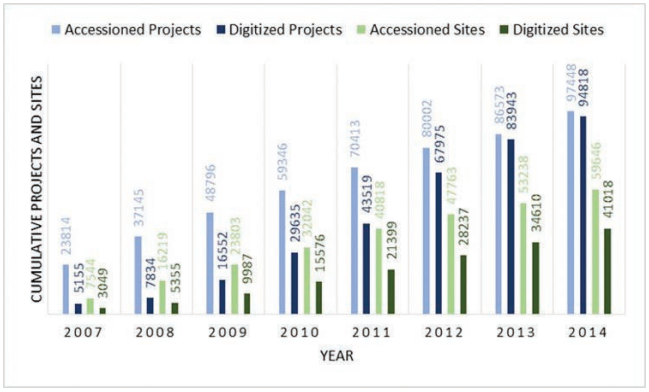


Figure 3. WYCRO staff has increased the number of new and backlogged projects and sites digitized and encoded from 26% in 2007 to roughly 87% by 2014.

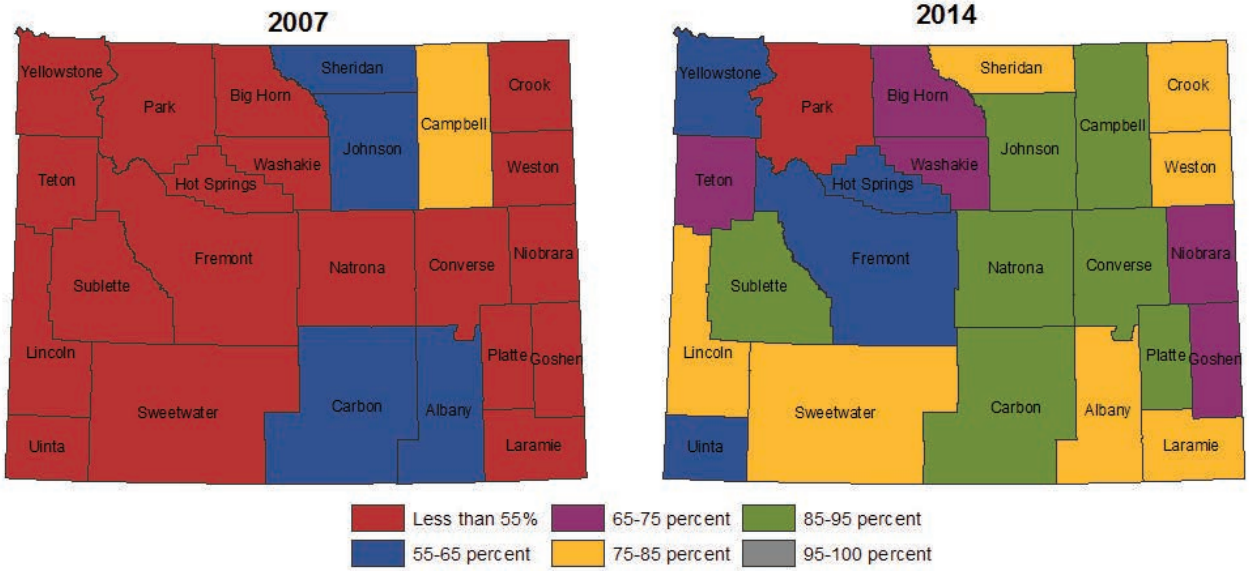


Figure 4. When broken down by county, over 85% of projects and sites have been digitized and encoded in at least seven of Wyoming's twenty-four counties: Campbell, Carbon, Converse, Johnson, Natrona, Platte, and Sublette. Whereas another seven counties (Albany, Crook, Laramie, Lincoln, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Weston) have over 75% of projects and sites completed.

Monuments and Markers, sites listed on the NRHP, photograph archives, and radiocarbon dates obtained statewide. WYCRO also contracted technical services for the conversion of the Review and Compliance database to Microsoft SQL to provide better, more compatible data management services to SHPO's review staff. The MS SQL relational database system will serve as the standard for all databases in the future as WYCRO moves toward a new workflow system designed to track the Section 106 process from fieldwork to final review and compliance via mobile and web-based (hybrid) platforms. To better coordinate these efforts, a new WYCRO Manager was hired in 2015 to manage staff and oversee information technology developments.

Progress in Meeting Goals Identified in the Previous Plan

In 2007, the Cultural Records Office set a series of goals and strategies. Throughout the course of the eight year planning period, WYCRO achieved many of these goals including the implementation of new databases and map viewers (used by industry, archaeologists, and the general public), development of new tools for project planning, and upgrading a number of hardware and software systems. Many of the goals and strategies from the previous preservation plan were also meant to be ongoing. These include training, support, and various services provided by WYCRO/SHPO. However, there was only one goal that was not achieved; "Expand information provided online to appropriate users," and will require attention during the next planning phase.

Since 2007, WYCRO has acquired over $1 million dollars of funding for maintenance of the information systems as well as staff training in WYCRO technology and data management systems. In an effort to keep these systems at the forefront of the industry, WYCRO has also invested in staff training in the area of GIS and other database systems.

Data Sharing is another way in which WYCRO met and/or exceeded goals. Over the past eight years WYCRO has developed a comprehensive online database that allows approved users and researchers to search the many cultural resources in Wyoming that are listed on the NRHP. WYCRO also successfully implemented an online map service (WYCROGIS) for use by archaeologists and qualified consultants for Resource Management and planning as well as research.

Although WYCRO made great efforts to provide both staff and user training, additional programs, manuals and online tutorials could have been developed. All training is currently being done on a case by case basis as need arises. WYCRO still conducts CRM Tracker training for staff and agency personnel, but the frequency of this training has declined in recent years. Lastly, two databases that were identified in the goals presented during the previous plan, the isolated Resources and Historic Structure databases, have yet to come to fruition but are still in the plan for future services.

Cultural Records Program 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 to maintain and improve spatial and non-spatial database management and sharing, as well as online user interfaces.

Goal 2. Develop more extensive and up to date online tools that facilitate all users with regard to data management and sharing.

Strategies
- Implement ArcGIS server and enterprise GIS to serve spatial and non-spatial data in a real-time setting, as well as provide avenues for electronic data submission and advanced querying to

facilitate all users from fieldwork to final review and compliance.
- Re-engineer all MS Access databases into MS SQL Server and ensure they meet relational database standards and best practices.
- Re-engineer on-line Section 106 tracking software that integrates all of WYCRO's databases and provide a framework for contractors, agencies, and WYSHPO regarding compliance procedures.
- Add the isolated resources to the secured online database.
- Include the SHPOs historic structures database into the online services.
- Secure databases and online tools with user-level restrictions based on the professional qualifications of each individual user.

Goal 3. Provide increased training and support for WYCRO's databases and technological services.

Strategies
- Train users on the content of the spatial and non-spatial databases and online services as well as 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, as well as how associated maps can be created. Serve this data online to both qualified researchers and the general public.
- Provide opportunities for staff to attend professional-level classes on GIS, database development training, and regional and national conferences.
- Participate in state, regional, and national level GIS projects that promote the use of cultural resources GIS.

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

Strategies
- Develop and train industry representatives, city and county planners, and the interested public in the use of online spatial cultural and natural resources sensitivity models which contain non-sensitive inventory information (i.e. Wyoming Natural Resources Energy Explorer).
- 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.
- Develop additional online tools and databases for sharing non-sensitive archaeological data with interest groups, education entities, and the general public.

Review and Federal Consultation Program

Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966 requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties (i.e. sites eligible for or listed in the NRHP), 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 nationally significant 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 ACHPs website. Other consulting parties, including local governments, local historical societies and historic preservation commissions (CLGs), and applicants for federal grants, licenses, or permits, may also participate in the consultation process.

Progress in Meeting Goals Identified in the Previous Plan

Between 2007 and 2014, the SHPO's Review and Federal Consultation (R&FC) program formally commented on 21,045 undertakings from more than 50 different federal agencies, with the Bureau of Land Management generating the majority of requests. During the last seven years, the SHPO has dealt with the installation of large scale wind and transmission line projects as the nation looks to expand renewable energy projects. For example, the Chokecherry – Sierra Madre Windfarm PA was signed in 2012 and SHPO staff has been engaged in continued negotiations to mitigate the adverse effects into 2015. The uranium industry has also been revived and numerous proposed in situ projects have been proposed, are in process, or permitted. In addition to traditional oil and gas undertakings, bentonite mining and other extractive energy projects have become common. Addressing the visual and cumulative effects of these large scale renewable and extractive energy projects have been challenging. Large wind turbines and transmission lines are not easily camouflaged or relocated to reduce the effect to historic properties. SHPO has worked with all parties to find mitigation alternatives and innovative ways to reduce adverse effects.

To date, 64,832 projects, an increase of 13,452 additional Class III inventories between 2007 and 2014 are in the inventory database. Over the past seven years, the calculation of the inventory information has been much improved because of the use of GIS. Prior to digitizing projects, our calculations were based upon database entry only and the estimate of acreage inventoried was reported by field investigators. Overall, 7.5 million acres, or 12% of Wyoming's area has been inventoried for cultural resources. In the past seven years, 31,640 cultural resources 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."

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 SHPO 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 2014 was the signing of a revised statewide protocol with the Bureau of Land Management after considerable input from the public, industry, and interested parties. 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 Program Goals and Strategies

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



The Jonah Natural Gas Field. Photograph courtesy of EcoFlight.

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, use, and incorporate technological solutions to expedite the Section 106 review process.
- Develop creative forms of mitigation that help preserve, highlight, and enhance Wyoming's cultural resources.
- Periodically review report and site documentation standards (last updated in 2012).

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.
- Promote the publication of archaeological and historic research in professional journals.

- Participate in gatherings 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 under Section 106 of the NHPA.

Strategies
- Revise and update SHPO's on-line Section 106 database.
- Provide training on on-line Section 106 consultation process.
- Improve communication and coordination among agencies, organizations, and communities.

Certified Local Government Program

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 $70,000 is available for CLG projects each year in matching, reimbursable grants. Typical projects include surveys, NRHP 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. In 2015, there were 1,931 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, such as Thermoplis, Sundance, and Lovell.

Progress in Meeting Goals Identified in the Previous Plan

Since 2008, SHPO has held an annual Preserve Wyoming conference that includes CLG training and encourages broad CLG member attendance. A CLG grant helps defray CLG member expenses. In addition, SHPO established an Excel CLG Program database to track all CLG grants and related reporting requirements.

Certified Local Government Program 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.
- Conduct Brown Bag webinars on various preservation issues, practices.
- Develop SHPO CLG social media presence such as a Facebook page.
- Encourage individual CLGs to develop social media presence such as a Facebook page.
- Use websites, social media, 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 CLG Program, the Wyoming Cultural Trust program, and other state funded grants such as State Lands Investment Board (SLIB) and the Wyoming Business Council.

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

Strategies
- Provide training, networking opportunities through statewide and national conference participation by CLG members.
- Aid CLGs in developing strategic plans and goal setting.
- Aid CLGs in the recruitment of new members to their board.
- Encourage CLG members to attend regular city council and county commissioner meetings to promote historic preservation.
- Invite local government officials and representatives to preservation meetings, conferences, etc.

Goal 4. Properly report and adhere to federal regulations.

Strategies
- Review and update the *Wyoming Certified Local Government Handbook*.
- Each CLG will submit an annual report.

Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Incentives Program

The federal government offers a program of tax incentives to support the substantial rehabilitation of historic buildings used for income-producing purposes. This program is one of the federal government's most successful and cost-effective community revitalization programs. The program is administered jointly by the National Park Service (NPS) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). 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. Rehabilitations using the 20 percent credit must follow the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The second credit, a 10 percent federal tax credit, is available for substantial rehabilitation of a non-historic buildings built prior to 1936.

The SHPO acts as a liaison between the property owner and NPS to ensure that the project follows the program's guidelines. This includes coordinating with property owners, architects, and consultants to ensure that correct information is supplied to the project proponent. SHPO



The Grier Building in Cheyenne. The Grier Furniture Building was designed by well-known architect William Dubois who was responsible for designing several buildings in downtown Cheyenne. It was built in 1911 during a time of growth of the downtown for the Gleason Mercantile Firm, which sold house furnishings and also operated a mortuary. The building continued to be used as a furniture store until 2007. It was rehabilitated using the preservation tax credit in 2012. Photograph courtesy of JCL Architects.



Dinneen Building in Cheyenne. The Dinneen Building historically housed an automobile showroom, a repair and service center, and a gas station. Its prominent location on the Lincoln Highway and on the edge of downtown Cheyenne made it an important landmark for travelers and local residents. Built in 1927 the building was designed by prominent Cheyenne architect Frederick Hutchinson Porter. The Dinneen Motor Company was one of the longest operated automobile dealerships in Cheyenne, and the building represents the era of the grand showrooms of the 1920s. Photograph courtesy of TDSi.

advises the proponents about the proper level of documentation necessary and whether the rehabilitation activities follow the Secretary of Interior's Standards of Rehabilitation.

Progress in Meeting Goals Identified in the Previous Plan

In order to better promote the tax credits, SHPO developed an informational rack card to be distributed to partner organizations. This rack card gives basic information about the program and has been handed out at various conferences and meetings. Also, SHPO staff has given presentations about the credits at the Preserve Wyoming conference and for the American Institute of Architects Wyoming Chapter, several Main Street communities, and at the Wyoming Association of Municipalities conference.

Several high profile rehabilitation projects have been completed within the last five years including the Grier Building, Tivoli Building, and Dinneen Building in Cheyenne, while the largest tax credit project undertaken in the state is progressing at the Sheridan Inn.



Egg and dart molding on the Tivoli Building, Cheyenne. The Tivoli Building is one of the most ornate and visually striking buildings in downtown Cheyenne. Designed by architect J.S. Mathews in 1892, the building features brick construction with decorative sandstone details as well as a prominent copper corner bay. The building originally held a restaurant in the basement, a saloon on the main floor, and sleeping rooms on the upper floor. It was rehabilitated using the preservation tax credit in 2012. Photograph by Glen Garrett.

Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Incentives Program Goals and Strategies

Goal 1. Raise awareness and increase knowledge of the tax incentives program.

Strategies

- Keep the tax incentive webpage up to date with current information about the program.
- Promote the use of tax credits by providing education sessions to various professional organizations.
- Provide information on current projects and national news regarding the federal historic rehabilitation tax incentive program.
- SHPO staff will assist and support an applicant in the preparation of the required documentation to the NPS.

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

Strategies

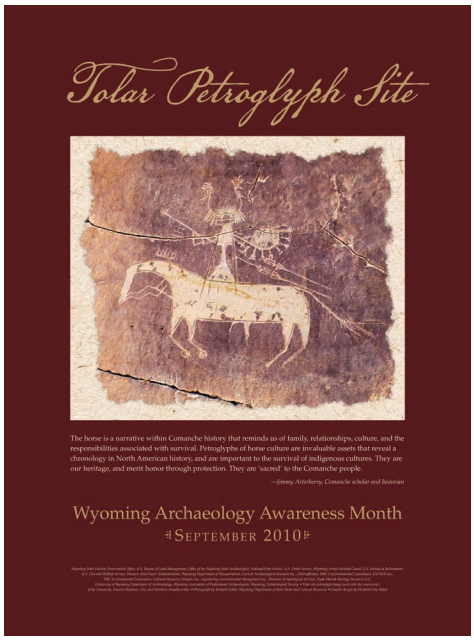
- Offer educational opportunities on tax incentives and best practices to architects, contractors, developers, and the interested public.
- Gather, produce, and distribute written guidelines and publications that focus on preservation techniques.
- Produce a tax incentive handbook as a reference guide.
- Distribute an informational rack card on the tax incentive program.
- Facebook

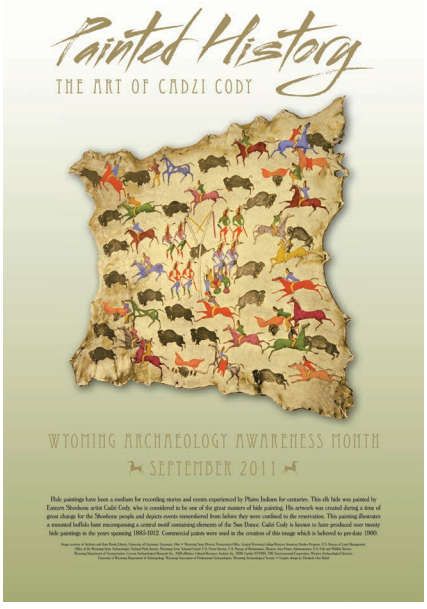
Education and Outreach Programs

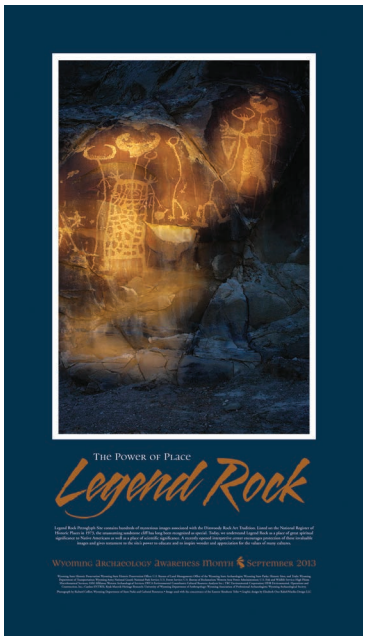
Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month

Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month (WAAM) 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 Wyoming's archaeological heritage. Since 1990, this program has provided a venue for archaeologists to involve the public, promote the preservation of archaeological resources, and illustrate the scientific process of the discipline.

WAAM is celebrated annually during the month of September. Each year, the Governor of Wyoming signs a proclamation to initiate







Archaeology Month posters help promote awareness of Wyoming's rich cultural heritage, which extends back at least 13,000 years. These posters were awarded first place in the annual Society for American Archaeology state poster contest.



Richard Collier photographing a panel at the Legend Rock site for the 2013 WAAM poster. Photograph courtesy of Danny Walker.

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. Posters and educational brochures featuring a prominent archaeological site in the state and calendars of events are produced 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 co-sponsored 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 on the SHPO webpage at http://wyoshpo.state.wy.us/AAmonth/Index.aspx.

Progress in Meeting Goals Identified in the Previous Plan

Six thousand posters and educational brochures are produced each year and are available free of charge. Wyoming Archaeological Society members help distribute the posters to places mentioned above and libraries, courthouses, chambers of commerce, and tourism centers across the state. The Bureau of Land Management assists each year with the mailing of hundreds of posters across the state and nation. Posters are available to the public at the State Historic Preservation Office, the State Archaeologist's Office, the University of Wyoming's Department of Anthropology, selected state park historic sites, and in the offices of various federal agencies across the state.

Since 1996, Wyoming has been honored with 17 awards (10 of which were first place) in the State Archaeology Poster Contest sponsored by the SAA's Public Education Committee and Council of Affiliated Societies. The annual awards are presented to the state whose poster best exemplifies the vibrant role played by the study of archaeology within the community.

We continue to partner with the George C. Frison Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology to sponsor a speaker on the topic of archaeology each September. The talks, held on campus at the University of Wyoming, are always well attended.

An archaeology fair was held at the Wyoming Territorial Prison State Historic Site in Laramie on September 12, 2015 and was very successful with more than 1,000 people in attendance.

Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month Goals and Strategies

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

Strategies

- Continue to partner with the George C. Frison Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology to sponsor a speaker on the topic of archaeology each September.
- Establish and hold an Archaeology Fair each year.
- Encourage professional and federal archaeologists to provide programs in their local communities during the month of September.



The Wind River Dancers performed a variety of American Indian dance styles at the 2015 Archaeology Fair.

Wyoming Archaeology Education and Outreach Plan

Greg Pierce, Ph.D., Wyoming State Archaeologist

The Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist is currently developing a new education and outreach plan. A primary component of this plan is the development of educational opportunities for the youth of the state. This program is guided by five basic principles. First, we seek to educate students about Wyoming's prehistoric and historic past. Second, we look to inform students about what archaeology is, what it studies, and how it is done. Third, we wish to illustrate how archaeology can reveal information that otherwise may have been unknown and how it can bring to life the untold stories of groups from the past. Fourth, we want to demonstrate how archaeological field work can lead to the interpretations about the past that we make in the lab. Finally, we will show how archaeology and archaeological principles include methods of critical thinking, scientific inquiry, and analyzing different perspectives and viewpoints that are beneficial to students and consequently can, and should, be integrated into multiple subject curricula.

The OWSA education program is a multifaceted approach to integrating archaeology into educational activities. The first step is to develop curricula and lesson plans for K-12 educators. These materials will use archaeological principles and concepts



A young spear thrower alongside the mammoth, nicknamed "Little Eric" participated in the atlatl throwing competition honoring the 30th anniversary of the Kids' World Atlatl Open held in Saratoga, Wyoming. Photograph courtesy of Dan Wolf.

to teach students about Wyoming's past, and as a means of teaching other courses like math and art. Educational materials will be available online for free from the OWSA website. The use of this classroom material will be supported with professional development opportunities for educators. Professional development will come in the form of three classes sponsored by OWSA. The first is an introduction to the materials and instruction on how to successfully integrate them into the classroom. The second class will build on the information provided in the initial offering by providing hands on archaeological practice in the field or lab. The final class is designed to provide ongoing support for educators integrating our lesson plans into the classroom. This course is a workshop which will bring teachers together to allow them to discuss the implementation and use of the OWSA materials and provide them a forum in which to talk about what works, what doesn't, and what could be improved. This class will function as the much needed feedback loop between educators across the state and OWSA paving the way for the development of new, useful, and exiting lesson plans and curricula.

Classroom materials will be supplemented during the school year with site and facility tours and classroom visits by professional archaeologists. The OWSA website will provide contact information for participating state and federal agencies around Wyoming with archaeological sites that are conducive to tours. Educators can schedule these visits to build on their classroom instruction. There will also be a list of participating archaeologists with a range of interests and specializations who are available for classroom lectures and activities.

During the summer months OWSA will be implementing a *Summer Ventures* program geared towards getting K-12 students active in archaeology in the field and lab. For grades K-5 these activities will involve day long site or facility visits with a variety of activities aimed at showing students what archaeologists do and how we investigate the past. For students in grades 6-12 we will sponsor week long field and lab schools where students can come and actually do archaeology alongside professional archaeologists.

This new education plan will prove integral in educating Wyoming's youth on the importance of the state's history and opening up a dialog about issues relating to our cultural resources. All materials and activities will be accompanied with a list of state and federal teaching standards that they meet to make them easier to integrate into the curriculum.

Centennial Farm and Ranch Program

In 2006, SHPO, along with the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, the Wyoming Department of Agriculture, the Wyoming Agribusiness Division of the Wyoming Business Council, the Wyoming Rural Electric Association, and the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, 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. Each centennial family receives a yearbook and copies are made available for purchase.

Progress in Meeting Goals Identified in the Previous Plan

Since 2011, SHPO has received $25,000 in bi-annual legislative funding for the program. Eight yearbooks that document the history of each year's Centennial families have been produced since



Centennial Farm & Ranch sign at the Novak family ranch. Photograph by Richard Collier.



The Steve and Cissy Gudahl Family, Platte County at the 2015 Centennial Farm & Ranch awards ceremony. Photograph by Richard Collier.

SHPO re-established the program in 2006. SHPO has developed strong agricultural partnerships with the program partners: the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, the Wyoming Department of Agriculture, the Wyoming Business Council,

Wyoming Rural Electric Association, and the *Wyoming Livestock Roundup*. Positive by-products of this program have been the exposure of SHPO to the public through a non-regulatory contact and better working relationships with the congressional delegation and state elected officials.

Centennial Farm and Ranch Program Goals and Strategies

Goal 1. Produce an annual yearbook featuring the centennial families' histories.

Strategy
- Work with individual ranchers to obtain family histories and historic ranch photos.

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

Strategies
- Seek funding support from program partners.
- Solicit funds from various agriculture-related businesses and organizations doing business in areas of the state that have centennial ranches.
- Work with the SPCR Public Information Office to promote the program through social media and other marketing efforts.

Goal 3. Strengthen partnerships with the agricultural community.

Strategies
- Increase public awareness of the program through letters to all the agriculture-related entities in the state. (For example: the University of Wyoming Agriculture Department, and its Extension program, the Wyoming Brand Inspectors, the Wyoming Livestock Board, etc.).
- Meet ranching families one-on-one through the Centennial Farm and Ranch Program.
- Educate the ranching families involved in the program about the function and activities of SHPO.



Site stewardship training at Whoop-Up Canyon petroglyph site. Photograph by Joe Daniele.

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 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 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 over the program. Other

agencies, organizations, and individuals are also invited to become official supporters of the Wyoming Site Stewardship Program.

Progress in Meeting Goals Identified in the Previous Plan

During the past seven years, the Wyoming Site Stewardship Program has conducted site stewardship trainings in conjunction with the Pinedale, Cody, Rock Springs, and Newcastle BLM field offices. Public lectures were given at the pre-school, middle school, and university levels, as well as at Wyoming Archaeological Society chapter meetings around the state. An ethics brochure was printed and distributed in communities throughout Wyoming and information about the stewardship program is provided on the SHPO website at http://wyoshpo.state.wy.us/Steward/Index.aspx. Additionally, a bookmark containing information about Wyoming Archaeology and the site stewardship program was produced and these are available to the public in local libraries and Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Forest Service offices. Site stewards have provided an increased presence at a number of sites, taking photos and writing updates on the condition of sites that have been impacted by vandalism. There has been increased discussion with other Federal agencies about expansion of the stewardship program throughout the state.

Wyoming Site Stewardship Program 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 the National Forest Service and other 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 trainings and public talks.
- Make and distribute archaeological brochures and informational bookmarks to the state and federal agencies for public availability.
- Use websites, social media, and local media/ newspapers to publicize information about successful site stewardship projects in the state.

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, web cameras, 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.
- Periodically update 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, primarily through e-mail, 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 officially 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 to the state. 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 between the Wyoming Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources (SPCR), the Wyoming Department of Transportation (WYDOT), the Wyoming Office of Tourism, local governments, and private individuals and organizations.

Per Wyoming state statute, SPCR 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. WYDOT authorizes the location of new markers along state highways, assists in the inspection of monuments and markers, and coordinates with SPCR to relocate markers when necessary because of highway improvements. The Wyoming Office of Tourism provides grant funds to place new interpretive signs to promote the history and culture 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. The impetus for placing new markers often comes from private individuals and organizations.

The Monuments and Markers Advisory Committee, a body of 5-9 members (including the State Historic Preservation Officer), meets up to three times each year to review and approve all new and revised signage and other related interpretive products under the jurisdiction of SPCR. Committee members are selected from among the SPCR Commission, SPCR staff,



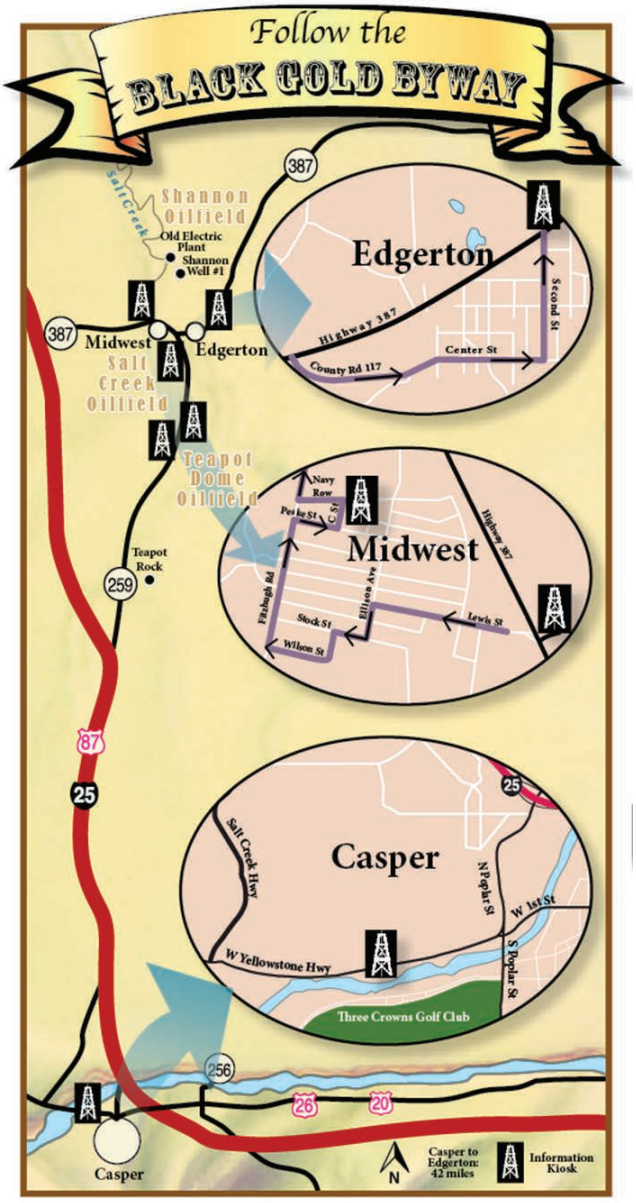
Efforts to recognize, mark and interpret the trail routes began as early as 1906, when pioneer Ezra Meeker returned to Wyoming to locate and mark the trail he had followed to Oregon as a young man. This granite boulder was engraved by Meeker in 1906 and placed at the summit of South Pass. Photograph by Richard Collier.

other state agencies, and the interested public. Representatives from the two Wyoming tribes are also asked to participate. The Director of SPCR appoints members to serve a three-year term. The Director also gives final approval to new and revised interpretive products.

The Historic Mine Trail and Byway Program was established by the Wyoming Legislature in 2005, and in 2009, the program became part of SHPO's Monuments and Markers Program. The purpose of the program is to identify historic mine locations and designate trails and byways that link historic mining areas within the state. Objectives include providing a precise history of mineral development in Wyoming, interpreting the role of mining and minerals in the development of Wyoming's economy, and identifying and describing

Wyoming's mining and mineral development heritage. The Monuments and Markers Advisory Committee reviews and approves interpretive products associated with the Historic Mine Trail and Byway Program. The program is funded through a special biennial appropriation from the Wyoming Legislature (currently $50,000).

In 2009, SHPO began meeting with members of the two Wyoming tribes, the Eastern Shoshone and the Northern Arapaho, in order to discuss tribal involvement in state-sponsored interpretive signage containing Native American themes and storylines. The "Wind River Indian Reservation Interpretive Plan for the Eastern Shoshone and Northern Arapaho" is the result of over five years of conversation between SHPO and the tribes in an effort to integrate tribal members in planning and developing content for new and revised interpretive materials. In 2014, the Monuments and Markers Tribal Committee, previously open to all tribal members, was formalized and became a body of eight individuals. The two Tribal Liaisons to the State of Wyoming recommend members to their respective business councils. The business councils each appoint four tribal members to the committee.



Map of the Black Gold Byway.

Progress in Meeting Goals Identified in the Previous Plan

Since 2007, the Monuments and Markers Program Coordinator has created standards for administering the program, including the development of forms for applying for new markers, removing existing markers, relocating markers, transferring ownership of markers, and reporting on the condition of markers. The Monuments and Markers Advisory Committee has been established and now meets up to three times a year to review and approve SHPO's interpretive products. A template has been developed for all new graphic signage. AA Monuments and Markers webpage containing program guidelines is available within the SHPO website at http://wyoshpo.state.wy.us/MM/Index.aspx. Stewards around the state report on the condition of monuments and markers in their assigned areas. A database of markers within SHPO's interpretive program is available to stewards and to the general public. A handbook on the administration of the program is also available through SHPO.

Monuments and Markers Program Goals and Strategies

Goal 1. Work with the Monuments and Markers Advisory Committee and SPCR Director to develop new interpretive products and to revise and/or maintain existing interpretation.



This interpretive sign from the Trona Trail Historic Mine Byway illustrates the template in use for all new graphic signage projects.

Strategies

- Schedule a maximum of three Monuments and Markers Advisory Committee meetings each year for the purpose of reviewing ongoing interpretive projects within SHPO.
- Provide the committee with a progress report on ongoing projects when a committee meeting is unnecessary.
- Incorporate the committee's comments into the interpretive products under review.
- Obtain the approval of the SPCR Director before finalizing interpretive projects.

Goal 2. Develop a new Historic Mine Trail or Byway as proposed by local communities as funding permits.

Strategies

- Encourage communities around the state to submit applications for new mine trails or byways.
- Present applications to the Monuments and Markers Advisory Committee for selection and/or approval.
- If funding permits, hire a consultant to develop an interpretive plan that includes recommendations for routes, potential local partnerships, and locations for interpretation, as well as historical and cultural contexts.
- Implement recommendations from the interpretive plan, including, but not limited to, interpretive signs, brochures and/or rack cards, and audio tours.
- Host a dedication for the mine trail or byway when completed.

Goal 3. Replace and/or revise existing interpretive signs in poor physical condition and having outdated content.

Strategies

- Encourage participants in the Monuments and Markers Stewardship Program to make annual reports on the condition of signs in their assigned areas.
- Encourage SPCR staff to report interpretive signs in poor physical condition or in need of revised content.

- Develop priority lists for repair or replacement of monuments and markers based on the 2004 Stone Conservation Study and the 2011 Turnout Inventory.
- Build relationships with Native American tribes and tribal subject matter experts in order to incorporate a tribal perspective into the revision of interpretation containing Native American themes and storylines.

Goal 4. Schedule regular meetings of the Monuments and Markers Tribal Committee on the Wind River Indian Reservation.

Strategies
- Work with the committee to identify existing interpretive signs in need of revision or replacement.
- Work with the committee to identify opportunities for new interpretation.
- Solicit comments from the committee on all new or revised interpretive products to be placed on the reservation, as well as all new or revised interpretive products relevant to the Eastern Shoshone and Northern Arapaho tribes throughout the state.
- Incorporate comments provided by the committee and seek approval from appropriate officials prior to finalizing interpretive projects.

Goal 5. Involve the public and partnering state and federal agencies in the Monuments and Markers Program.

Strategies
- Update and improve the existing Monuments and Markers database to make it more user-friendly, and keep it current.
- Maintain the Monuments and Markers webpage within the SHPO website, adding new interpretive products as they become available and revising program guidance as necessary.
- Use social media to promote visitation and educate the public.
- Create a guidance document for interpretive sign development outside of SPCR (e.g. as Section 106 mitigation) according to Monuments and Markers standards.
- Involve interested parties in the installation, removal, and relocation of interpretive signs.
- Maintain relationships with participants in the Monuments and Markers Stewardship Program and add new stewards when requested.
- Respond promptly to miscellaneous queries about the program from the public and the media.

Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist

The Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist (OWSA) was established in 1967 with the passage of W. S. 36-4-106(d) by the Wyoming State Legislature. This statute dictated that the state archaeologist shall be a member of the Department of Anthropology of the University of Wyoming and designated several goals for the office. The statutory goals of the Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist are to: investigate, study, preserve,



Legend Rock rabbit petroglyph. Photograph by Richard Collier.



Assistant State Archaeologist, Marcia Peterson recording a prehistoric lithic scatter (48TE1512) at 9,040 ft. above sea level in the Alaska Basin, Jedediah-Smith Wilderness Area, Caribou-Targhee National Forest Photograph by Cody Castle.

and record the State's archaeological resources; conduct an archaeological survey within the State of Wyoming; engage in systematic, intensive archaeological investigations for the purpose of investigating the historic and prehistoric past of Wyoming; publish reports on this work; cooperate with members of the interested public, local communities, and other agencies; cooperate with agencies in matters of historic preservation; distribute publications to the public. The Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist contains a research program, a contract program in the form the Archaeological Survey, and a curation program in the form of the 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.

Research: Field and laboratory research is a major focus of the Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist. Research projects are conducted primarily by the state archaeologist and the assistant state archaeologist; however, the UWAR collections manager and members of the Archaeological Survey also engage in field and laboratory research. Often projects conducted by this office are conducted as joint efforts between OWSA, the SHPO, the University of Wyoming, members of the interested public, local communities, and other state and federal agencies. Research undertaken by OWSA has contributed to the present understanding of Wyoming's historic and prehistoric past.

Archaeological Survey: The Archaeological Survey was organized in 1974 and operates entirely on non-general funds revenues on a payment for service basis. The Survey is responsible for conducting cultural resource compliance investigations. Since its inception the Survey has worked with WYDOT, the Wyoming Army National Guard, the National Park Service, and Wyoming State Parks and Historic Sites. The Survey conducts approximately 50 contract projects each year. Additionally, over two hundred University of Wyoming students have gained practical field and lab experience while working for the Archaeological Survey since 1974.

University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository: The UWAR is the largest archaeological repository in the state and the only federal repository in Wyoming. It houses more than two million artifacts from over 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 laws and other concerns. Management of archaeological collections nationwide is directed by federal regulations found at 36 CFR Part 79. The regulations establish definitions, standards, procedures and guidelines to be followed by Federal agencies to preserve collections of prehistoric and historic material remains, and associated records, recovered under the authority of the Antiquities Act, the Reservoir Salvage Act, Section 110 of the NHPA, and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act. The need for funding to meet the requirements outlined in the regulations is an ongoing concern. The relationship between federal land management agencies and UWAR has evolved through a series

of cooperative agreements. 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; provide technical assistance on museum exhibits statewide; and sharing information to the public through phone calls, emails, 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.

Progress in Meeting Goals Identified in the Previous Plan

Over the course of the past seven years the Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist has been successful in addressing and implementing a number of the goals and strategies listed in Wyoming's Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan. Many of the goals and strategies listed in the plan are ongoing; and while we've seen success in these areas through the past seven years we will continue to address these issues as we seek to fulfil our mission.

In meeting the expectations listed in Goal 1, to conduct archaeological surveys statewide, we have provided quality cultural resource management service for at least 20 different clients, including numerous state and federal agencies, local governments, universities, private entities, WYDOT, and the Wyoming Army National Guard. These contracts have resulted in the completion of more than 375 projects and associated technical reports for Class I and III cultural resource inventories, construction monitoring, evaluative testing, and data recovery excavations. This work has resulted in the inventory of more than 27,000 acres of land across the State of Wyoming since 2007.



State Archaeologist, Greg Pierce and Assistant State Archaeologist, Marcia Peterson teach the fine points of excavation to the next generation of Wyoming archaeologists at the 125th anniversary of statehood celebration in Cheyenne on July 10, 2015. Photograph by Richard Collier.



In 2013, staff from the SHPO, State Parks, the State Archaeologist's Office, and SPCR Public Information Office developed a public display for Archaeology Awareness Month in the Barrett Building lobby which featured the Legend Rock Petroglyph Site.

In implementing the strategies from Goal 2, to properly curate archaeological collections, we have maintained MOUs with various state and federal agencies facilitating the proper curation of collections. The UWAR has recently signed new MOUs with the Bureau of Reclamation and the Bureau of Land Management. With these agreements in place, we are able to enter into agreements with these agencies for funding collections management activities at UWAR. These monies have largely been used to fund UW student employees to bring older collections up to



In 2013 volunteers and state workers conducted salvage excavations at the site of the former Camp Payne in Evansville. The property was slated to soon become a housing development. The Army camp guarded a crucial crossing of the North Platte River used by Oregon Trail pioneers. Photograph by John P. Laughlin.

modern housing and inventory standards. We are also currently in the process of developing MOUs with the U.S. Forest Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The UWAR also prepares the Archaeology Month display every year in partnership with other SPCR programs. The theme of the display is based on the Archaeology Month poster prepared by the SHPO office. The tangible artifacts provided by UWAR help interpret the posters and explain issues like the archaeological method. The exhibit also contributes to public outreach because it is located in the central lobby of the Barrett Building. In addition, UWAR has items from 103 sites and the Educational Collection on loan to 21 Wyoming museums or educational institutions. Some of these items are on long-term loan to museums for permanent displays on Wyoming history and prehistory.

Recently, the UWAR upgraded its computer database. This database is constantly added to as UWAR receives incoming accessions from contractors working on federal, state, and privately-owned land in Wyoming. Additional changes to the database are required as UWAR upgrades to modern collection storage and inventory standards. UWAR is currently in the planning stages of upgrading our computer database to a new, web-based platform that will enhance our ability to work internally and interact with external contractors. It will also greatly increase our ability for public outreach while retaining the high standard we have developed for in-house organization of the collection inventory.

Finally, the UWAR employs approximately 7-10 UW student employees every semester who work to update and maintain the collections storage and inventory to modern federal standards. In

addition to the UWAR student employees, UWAR staff also train other students in the proper care of archaeological material culture and the ethics of collections management. UWAR regularly takes on student interns from the UW Museum Studies minor program and the collections manager teaches the Introduction to Archaeological Collections Management class. Training these students not only helps UWAR package artifact collections to federal standards, it also teaches future archaeologists about the importance of curation in the discipline.

To increase the knowledge of Wyoming's archaeological past and to preserve the artifacts to the highest standards, OWSA regularly responds to between 50 and 100 inquiries and requests from members of the public, avocational archaeologists, and professional archaeologists within and outside of Wyoming on an annual basis. In doing so we provide individuals with information on artifacts, sites, and/or Wyoming's history; advise on matters relating to state and federal regulations regarding archaeological resources; conduct site visits; and provide advice, help plan, and participate in field investigations.

OWSA staff regularly gives public outreach programs across the state. On average between four and seven presentations are given to avocational organizations, community groups, and students at the University of Wyoming and other educational institutions across the state every month. Talks focus on research projects and topics generally relevant to the history and prehistory of the state.

Over the course of the past five years, several DVD videos have been produced by Wyoming PBS with participation from this office. These videos include *Rancher Archaeologist*, a production chronicling the life of the first Wyoming State Archaeologist and innovator of early archaeology on the High Plains - George Frison. *Legend Rock*, a work discussing an important Native American petroglyph site in Wyoming and the effort to conserve and protect the resources. These works highlight important individuals, sites, historical events, and issues relating to the archaeological resources and past of Wyoming.

In 2015, an Archaeology Fair was held at the Territorial Prison, a Wyoming State Historic Site, in Laramie. The event was sponsored by OWSA, SHPO, Wyoming State Parks and Historic Sites, the Wyoming Arts Council, the BLM, NPS, and the U.S. Forest Service. The event was part of yearly WAAM outreach efforts, which aim to educate the public about Wyoming's historic and prehistoric past as well as raise awareness about issues related to the protection and stewardship of the state's archaeological resources. The fair consisted of a number of performers, displays, and demonstrations designed to cover a range of relevant topics related to Wyoming archaeology and to provide an educational and entertaining experience. Volunteers from state and federal agencies, as well as faculty and students from the University of Wyoming, came together to put on the event which was attended by more than 1,000 individuals. Planning has already started for future fairs.

OWSA staff continues to conduct field and laboratory research on a range on topics including, but not limited to, historic archaeology examining the Late Prehistoric/ Protohistoric transition, early historic mining in Wyoming, military archaeology in the state, the use of near surface geophysical investigation of archaeological resources, and the use of modern field investigations as a means of gaining insight into currently held collections which may be incomplete or ambiguous. This work often is conducted collaboratively with other federal and state agencies, avocational organizations, and members of the interested public. The results of these projects have been disseminated in the form of dozens of scientific articles and technical reports, invited talks, and presentations and posters at professional conferences.

Wyoming Archaeology Goals and Strategies

Goal 1. Conduct archaeological surveys statewide.

Strategies

- Through the Archaeological Survey, continue to provide quality cultural resource management services to private, local, state, and federal agencies.
- Generate technical reports as required for each completed project that meet SHPO standards.

Goal 2. Properly curate archaeological collections.

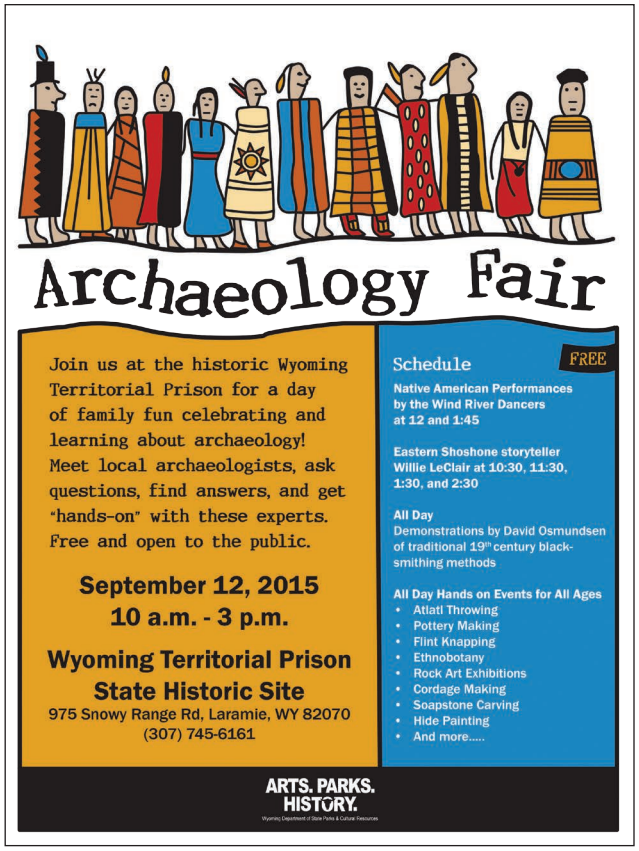
Strategies

- Develop agreements with federal agencies to facilitate collections management.
- Prepare exhibits on Wyoming archaeology for use in museums around the state.
- Create and maintain an accessible inventory of accessioned artifacts in a computer database.
- Continue to update and maintain the archaeological collections according to current federal curation standards.
- Maintain accessioning records, visiting researcher program, and quality control inventory for archaeological and comparative faunal collections.

Goal 3. Public Outreach

Strategies

- Respond to public requests for assistance on archaeological matters, including field investigations or the preparation of museum exhibits.
- Develop, organize, and provide public outreach programs to communities throughout the state.
- Strengthen the visibility of archaeology in the state through the use of social media to publicize current issues relating to the preservation of our archaeological resources, opportunities for public involvement in office projects, and the results of current research.
- Actively seek out opportunities for the involvement of interested individuals and/or communities in the identification, investigation, preservation, and interpretation of the state's archaeological resources.
- Increase public opportunities for involvement in WAAM by organizing and participating in an Archaeology Fair.
- Use the internet and social media to share information about the state's archaeological resources, public opportunities to participate in archaeological activities, and accomplishments.



Flyer advertising the 2015 Wyoming Archaeology Fair.

Goal 4. Investigate and protect Wyoming's archaeological resources

Strategies

- Continue to add to our understanding of Wyoming's historic and prehistoric past through the implementation of laboratory







Learning ancestral skills at the 2015 Archaeology Fair – how to throw a dart with an atlatl, flintknapping, and cordage-making.

and field research projects.

- Seek to develop partnerships with local, state, and federal agencies for the purpose of investigating and protecting Wyoming's archaeological resources.
- Disseminate the information gained from field and laboratory investigations to other professionals, avocational archaeologists, and members of the interested public in the form of academic articles, professional reports, and presentations.
- Seek out opportunities to develop or participate in archaeological site stewardship, stabilization, and monitoring programs.
- Establish a state Unmarked Graves and Burial Law.
- Cooperate with Wyoming State Land Board on developing and implementing regulations for the Wyoming Antiquities Act.



Beginning in 1867 miners pursued the allure of gold at the Carissa Mine. The Carissa was the main economic engine for South Pass City and operated as a functioning gold mine well into the 1950's. In 2003 the Wyoming State Legislature purchased the Carissa Mine to add to South Pass City State Historic Site. Photograph by Richard Collier.

V. SUMMARY OF GOALS

Historic preservation goals and strategies are identified throughout Chapter 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:

- **Train and educate Wyoming citizens.**
  National Register goal 3
  Planning goal 3
  Cultural Records goal 3
  Certified Local Government goals 1, 3
  Tax Act goal 2
  Wyoming Archaeology goal 3

- **Make information available to the public.**
  National Register goals 4, 5
  Planning goals 4, 5
  Cultural Records goals 2, 4
  Review and Federal Consultation goal 2
  Certified Local Government goal 1, 3
  Tax Act goal 1
  Archaeology Awareness Month goal 1
  Site Stewardship goals 2, 3
  Monuments and Markers goals 1, 3, 4
  Wyoming Archaeology goal 3

- **Protect and preserve important cultural resources.**
  National Register goals 1, 2
  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

- **Increase funding.**
  Certified Local Government goal 2
  Centennial Farm and Ranch goal 2

- **Build Partnerships.**
  Planning goal 3
  Review and Federal Consultation goal 2
  Archaeology Awareness Month goal 1
  Centennial Farm and Ranch goal 3
  Site Stewardship goal 4
  Monuments and Markers goal 4, 5
  Wyoming Archaeology goal 4

- **Collect information.**
  Cultural Records goal 1
  Review and Federal Consultation goals 3, 4
  Certified Local Government goal 4
  Centennial Farm and Ranch goal 1
  Monuments and Markers goal 1
  Wyoming Archaeology goals 1, 2, 4

- **Develop historic contexts.**
  Planning goals 1, 2, 6

VI. MAINTAINING LINKAGES WITH THE PAST INTO AN UNCERTAIN FUTURE: CLIMATE CHANGE AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLANNING

Lawrence Todd, Ph.D., Professor Emeritus, Colorado State University
Research Fellow, University of Texas, Austin

Preservation of Wyoming's historic resources requires vigilance and evaluation of multiple sources of impacts that can be anticipated in order to have protection plans developed. Climate change presents unprecedented challenges to established planning processes both because the magnitude, nature, and timing of changes are uncertain, and because the complex interaction of changing environmental variables can create cascades of novel and unexpected threats. Reponses to these changes and associated threats that take the human dimensions into account calls for flexibility, innovation, and multi-discipline/multi-agency cooperation and communication.

While specific impacts and responses to climate change in Wyoming are subject to these vagaries and uncertainties, we can anticipate broad classes of threats that need to be incorporated into the planning process. The number of individual variables that should be considered alone, and in concert, is large and overwhelming. Numerous factors could be important in attempts to model the causes of stresses to historic resources including the position of the jet stream, shifts in sea-surface temperatures, pine beetle physiology, peak run-off, monthly temperature deviations from the historic mean, changes in seasonal precipitation patterns, tree line elevation shifts, grassland species composition and ground cover, altered availability of fresh water for human household consumption or agricultural use, or game animal migration corridor fragmentation and changing grazing patterns. But at the practical, adaptive level, threats perhaps should be considered at a near-classic level of simplicity: fire, ice, wind, and water. In terms of Wyoming's heritage landscapes, these forces come to play in a variety of ways:

- Increased frequency, intensity, and size of mountain and grassland wildfires can not only result in direct, immediate destruction of some types of resources such as houses, cabins, corrals, prehistoric sheep traps, wickiups, or other above ground structures and features; they can also expose large numbers of often previously unrecorded sites to a variety of impacts such as looting, altered erosional potential, increased damage by grazing, and rapid deterioration of previously well-preserved organic materials.
- Melting of high elevation ice and snow patches can expose archaeological materials and ecological data sources that have been



Even several years after a fire, dense concentrations of prehistoric artifact that had previously been covered and protected by vegetation, are exposed on the surface and are vulnerable to theft and damage. Photograph courtesy of Lawrence Todd.

exceptionally well preserved for millennia, but once re-exposed are subject to rapid deterioration and loss.

- Alteration of precipitation patterns and desiccation of soils can alter and reduce surface vegetation cover allowing winds to remove sediments and expose once-buried materials to damage and loss.

- Changing seasonal precipitation patterns and timing of snow melt can alter long-standing systems of stream flow and cycles of erosion and deposition, putting sites on river and stream terrace systems in harm's way. In addition, sites on shores of lakes or reservoirs may be exposed and/or eroded as water levels fluctuate.

Predicting where or when any of these might cause serious damage is not possible. However, there are some steps that can be taken to mitigate and plan for the diversity of climate related impact. Each requires better use of existing data, development of refined methods to monitor and evaluate changes, and increasing the speed of access to and flexibility of use of historic preservation resources.

From Known to Unknown: Models and Threat Assessment

Faced with multiple threats of uncertain timing and intensity, where do we begin in plans to address climate change? Given that a plan helps organize and prioritize information, perhaps the first step is to make maximum use of what is already known as a guide to the unknown. For example, Dr. Craig Lee has used decades of imagery of mountain snow patch locations in the Greater Yellowstone ecosystem to develop a system for categorizing locations that have both a high probability of having retained ice for much of the late Holocene and meet characteristics of being likely locations where archaeological and paleoecological data may have been encased and preserved (Lee and LaPoint 2015). This allows a more systematic assessment of locations where melting ice may be threatening materials with spectacular interpretative potential. Although melt-out may be unavoidable, models



Complex interactions between changing temperatures, pine beetle physiology, and fire ecology are exposing large numbers of backcountry archaeological sites. Once the surface vegetation is burned, and artifacts are exposed, additional interactions between sediment erosion and deflation create major changes in archaeological site condition. Photograph courtesy of Lawrence Todd.

such as Dr. Lee's help focus attention on areas in most need of mitigative attention (Lee et al. 2014; Lee 2012).

Similarly, using CLG funds, the Park County Historic Preservation Commission has overseen the development and evaluation of a prehistoric site probability location model for the Shoshone National Forest, much of which is back country wilderness where little or no basic inventory work has been completed. The site location probability model was developed in large part to help guide post-fire inventory and assessment efforts in areas modified by the large wildland fires that have become more common over the last decades. As with the ice patch model, site location probability models can be used to target areas of greatest threat from climate related landscape alterations such as fire and allow planning for post-fire heritage mitigation efforts to be undertaken more effectively.

Dealing with climate change calls for immediate synthesis and adaptive evaluation of our knowledge base. Too often development of overviews,



Before fire burned through this area in 2011, the surface now littered with prehistoric artifacts (marked by the colored flags) was covered with grasses and duff and little indication of this extensive archaeological site would have been observed. Once exposed, large, complex sites like this are subject to a wide range of impacts and large amounts of potential data can be lost if they are not recorded soon after they are exposed.
Photograph courtesy of Lawrence Todd.



Changes in landscapes related to changing climates has the potential to cause extreme alterations to site settings. For example at the Anderson Lodge, a National Register listed district, wildland fire burned the entire stand of timber that has been a fundamental component of the site's character. The feeling of this location will be much different in the future than it had been since the cabin was built in the shadow of the forest in 1890.
Photograph courtesy of Lawrence Todd.

descriptive models, and interpretive projections is seen as something that can wait until a crisis has passed. However, one of the most productive and necessary tools for dealing with the climate change crisis is to marshal past data collection efforts to maximize future response effectiveness to the multiple threats facing heritage resources. Information based models allow thoughtful, rather than frantic responses to change. They can play a fundamental role in developing adaptive management strategies in moving from threat panic to focused damage assessment and mitigation.

Learning to Monitor: Blurring Disciplinary Boundaries

As climate change drives other transformations to landscape properties that can cause direct, indirect, and cumulative damages to heritage resources, we need to have more refined and systematic ways to record information on those changes. This is the basis of resource monitoring. The science of resource monitoring establishes approaches to classify **stressors**, develop reliable **indicators** of those stressors, define **trigger** values or characteristics of the indicators that will set **management** responses in motion. Basic monitoring protocols used by plant ecologists, soil scientists, and wildlife managers are usually much better developed and implemented than the often rudimentary, non-systematic monitoring used by cultural resource specialists. Assessing impacts of climate change brings the need to monitor the condition of cultural resources using systematic, quantifiable methods into clearer focus. The need for such assessment also points to a readily attainable solution with a suite of added long-term benefits. Heritage managers don't need to reinvent the wheel. Our colleagues that are looking at ground cover, sediment transport and the like have monitoring and assessment protocols in place that record many of the same attributes that are needed to monitor cultural resource condition. Decreasing vegetative ground cover means increasing surface artifact visibility, which can lead to increased artifact theft. Post-fire burn intensity data, and sediment transport models for burn areas, when coupled with site probability models, can be used to create cost-effective components for dealing with fire impacts to heritage resources. Building on the monitoring approaches developed by our colleagues dealing with other resources is not only-cost effective, it also enhances basic interdisciplinary

communication and promotes a holistic perspective in which the human dimension is more tightly integrated with other components of the landscape.

Faced with climate change, we have an opportunity to explore changes in basic methods to take fuller advantage of the diversity of research and monitoring efforts being expended by diverse fields that also need to address the changes. If we move away from thinking of monitoring as a somewhat amorphous category of site condition to engaging with the more expansive sets of multi-scale data being collected by other disciplines, we have a chance to not only benefit from multi-disciplinary data networks, but to also make contributions that foster a broader understanding of long-term coupled human, landscape dynamics. Although we can't predict which stand of timber will burn, or which stream will cut into its terraces, or which lake level will drop to expose cultural materials, we can have a diverse tool kit of trans-disciplinary methods on hand to deal with the unpredictable emergency situations that climate change presents. Effective heritage resource monitoring requires use of some methods and perspectives that originate outside the social sciences.

Fast and Flexible: Rapid Response to uncertainty

Models and monitoring allow us to change perspective from one that envisions responses to climate change as being a frantic, "threats on all sides" exercise to a perspective that approaches climate change responses as a measured, targeted endeavor. However, in applying those models and monitoring tools, we still need a plan that allows rapid response to individual emergency situations. We're used to thinking about planning as laying out a series of systematic, ordered steps for which budgets can be developed, fieldwork scheduled, and reports prepared. This can be done years in advance. Unfortunately, the tempo and pace of work needed to address climate change does not come at us in ways that fit this framework. An unusually high winter snowpack may mean that an ice patch monitoring project planned for a summer might not be possible, while at the same time increased stream flow might mean that erosion is threatening sites in the lower elevations. A planned season to work with evaluating looting of archaeological sites exposed by wind could well have to be shifted to a lower priority when a wildland fire suddenly removes surface vegetation from tens of thousands of acres of montane landscape. Monitoring and assessing the impacts of these unpredictable, climate related changes can require responses that have planning time constraints of weeks, rather than of years.



Even in areas where fire burns only patches of an area's surface vegetation, many thousands of items that were previously covered and protected can be exposed. Here a team of trained volunteers rush to collect information at one of several hundred archaeological sites exposed after a single fire in 2011. Photograph courtesy of Lawrence Todd.

Planning for climate change uncertainty needs to include thought on how to mobilize and fund well-trained and well-equipped rapid-response heritage resource teams that can be deployed. The pace and tempo of climate change driven data needs is very different than that of either traditional cultural resource management or academic research

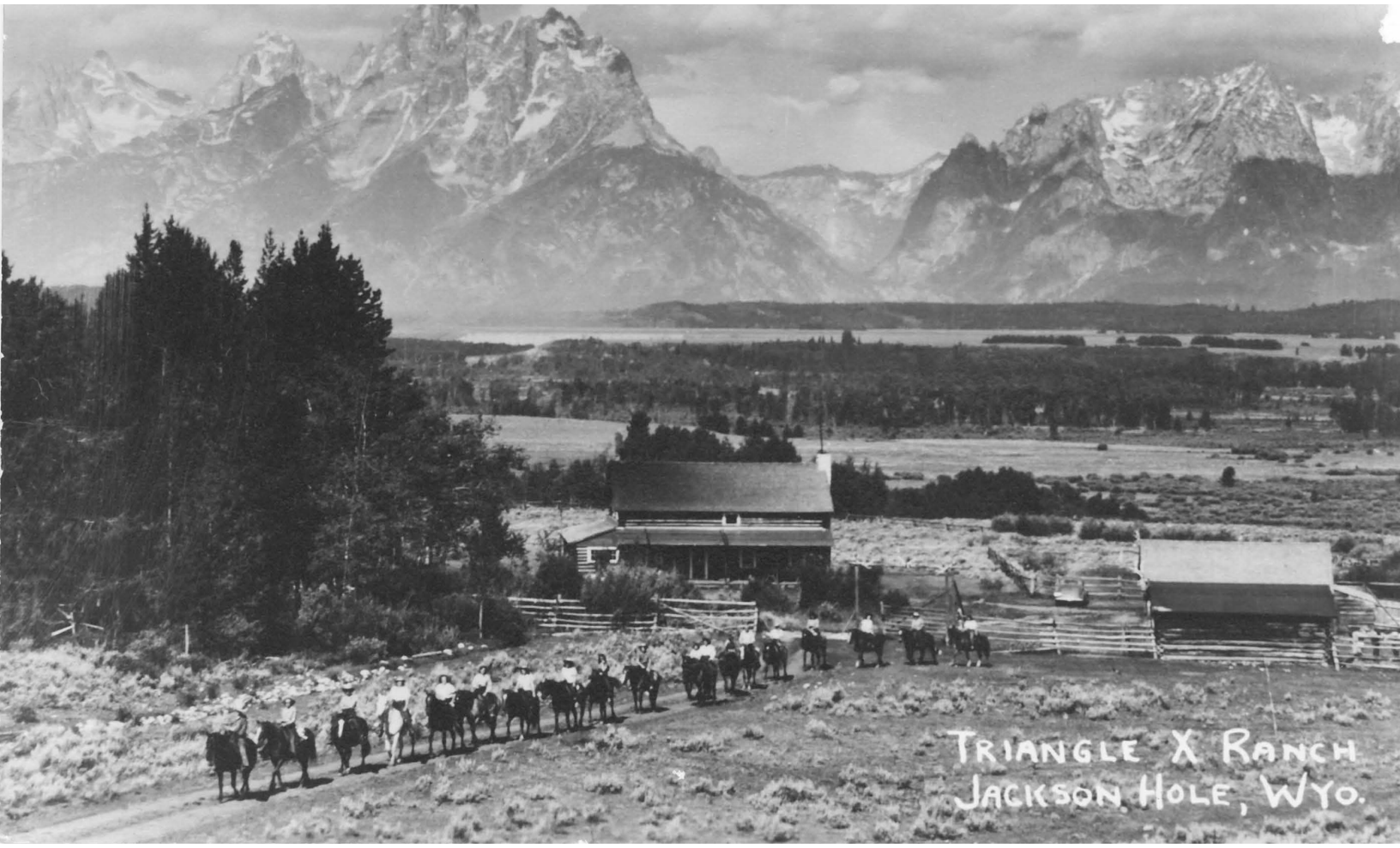


Many of the impacts of changing climate take place in remote areas that require a great deal of planning and logistical effort to monitor and evaluate. Photograph courtesy of Lawrence Todd.

frameworks that underlay most of our training and experience. Climate change planning needs to consider creating access to funding sources that can be tapped quickly to get monitoring and assessment teams into the field as needed. Rather than using tried and true frameworks of research design and data recovery planning, we may also have to begin thinking even more broadly in considering cross-disciplinary approaches. Maybe we need to consider exploring technological and tactical prioritized responses to address the effects of fire, ice, wind, and water on our heritage resources. Utilizing GIS models developed for cultural resource protection along with those created for other resources can help us target our efforts more efficiently. This work should be done in collaboration with other resource specialists and those who are working to reduce other types of resource effects after a natural event.



As precipitation patterns change, sizes and seasonal duration of snow drift locations change. This impacts the activities of pocket gophers, which are often key to indicating subsurface archaeological sites in alpine settings, such as that shown here where archaeologists are recording artifacts brought to the surface by gophers. Photograph courtesy of Lawrence Todd.



The Triangle X Ranch. Photograph courtesy of Wyoming State Archives, Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources.

VII. CONCLUSION

This Statewide Historic Preservation Plan guides the actions and sets the priorities for historic preservation activity in Wyoming through 2026. 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 can be, or should be, 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 government agencies, industry, communities, tribes, and individuals in recognizing, preserving, and protecting Wyoming's significant prehistoric and historic resources. 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.

VIII. HISTORIC PRESERVATION SUCCESS STORIES

Green River Drift

Laura Nowlin, Historian

In November 2013, the National Park Service listed the Green River Drift Trail (Drift) in the NRHP as a traditional cultural property (TCP), making it one of the first non-native TCP listings in the nation. This listing came almost exactly five years after local rancher, and Drift user, Jonita Sommers, approached the SHPO about a NRHP nomination for the Drift. During this time, the SHPO worked to improve collaboration between local, state, and federal agencies to identify and nominate the Drift. In addition to being nominated as a TCP, the Drift is also considered a rural historic landscape.

For more than one hundred years, the Green River Drift Trail (Drift) has functioned as the essential connector between seasonal grazing lands for cattle ranches in the Upper Green River Valley. As a TCP, it has played a pivotal role in the development of ranching in the area as well as in the development of relationships between Federal land managing agencies and private property owners. The Drift provides the route for Upper Green River Cattle Association members and other area ranchers to trail cattle from spring grazing at the southern end of the Drift to summer and fall grazing at the northern end. In the fall, the cattle "drift" back on their own to the south along the well-worn route of the Drift. Established by 1896, the Drift continues to be used by area ranchers as well as those ranchers belonging to the Upper Green River Cattle Association to herd their cattle. It represents the traditional land use patterns as well as ranching practices of the area. As cowboys continue to move cattle by horse along the Drift, land continues to be used as it was a century ago when the Drift was first used.



The Green River Drift. Photograph courtesy of Jonita Sommers.



Photograph courtesy of Jonita Sommers.



Photograph courtesy of Jonita Sommers.

On June 20, 2014, nearly 100 people gathered to celebrate the Drift as a NRHP property. Most of those in attendance were local ranchmen and women, showing the local support for the Drift nomination. The BLM, U.S. Forest Service, and state representatives also attended the celebration, which included a chuckwagon meal and speakers.

Wind River Indian Reservation Interpretive Plan

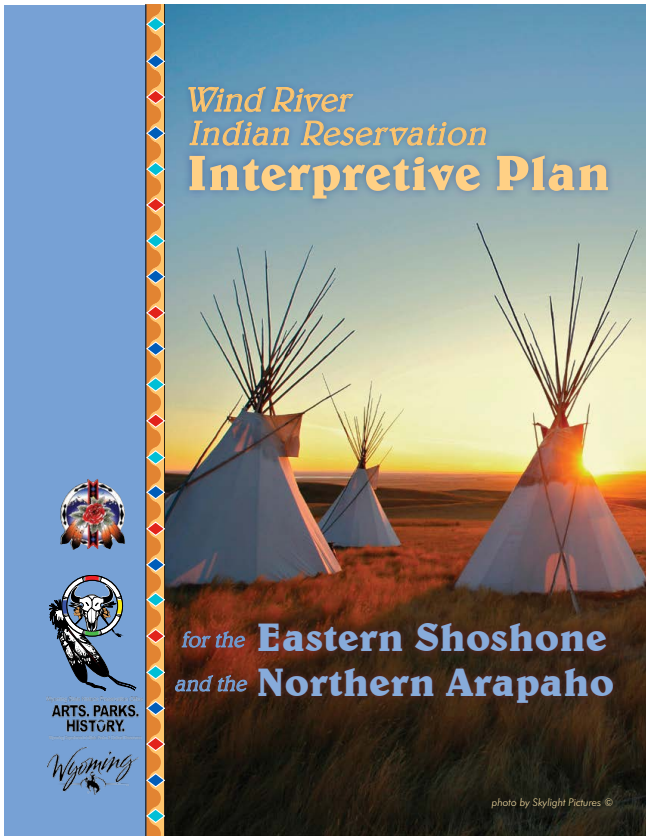
Kristin Phipps, Destination Development Manager, Wyoming Office of Tourism

In 2012, The Wyoming Office of Tourism (WOT) partnered with the SHPO, the U.S. Forest Service Center for Design and Interpretation (CDI), and the Eastern Shoshone and Northern Arapaho tribes for the development of an Interpretive Plan for the people of the Wind River Indian Reservation.

The interpretive planning project was initiated through the desire of many to hear, sometimes for the first time, the history of the Eastern Shoshone and Northern Arapaho people of the Wind River Indian Reservation. This plan attempts to share an important history in order to help the citizens of Wyoming, as well as visitors to Wyoming, gain a broader understanding of the past and present of the state.

WOT and SHPO will use this plan to update existing interpretive signage on the reservation, identify new avenues for interpretation, and ultimately help to facilitate responsible tourism development on the Wind River Indian Reservation. With the development of this plan, we can help ensure the stories and places that are presented to visitors, and residents alike, are accurate and appropriate to share.

In addition to facilitating tourism development, the plan is intended to be used as an educational tool. The stories of the Eastern Shoshone and Northern Arapaho tribes carry far beyond the boundaries of the Wind River Indian Reservation, and have shaped our history as a state. It is important for all who live and work here to recognize this significance.



The Wind River Indian Reservation Interpretive Plan was completed in 2014, and is the first interpretive plan to be completed for an Indian reservation.



SHPO, OWSA, and BLM staff members visit the Muddy Creek site with Dr. George Frison. Photograph by Richard Collier.

National Register of Historic Places Student Internship Program

Judy Wolf, Chief, Planning and Historic Context Development Program, WY SHPO

The NRHP is the Nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. Properties listed in the Register include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. Because listing in the National Register is largely honorary, the focus in Wyoming has tended to be on historic period buildings, sites, and districts. As a way to address the under-representation of listed prehistoric sites, in the fall of 2010 a new internship program was initiated by the State Historic Preservation Office in partnership with the University of Wyoming's Department of Anthropology to work with graduate students who wish to obtain practical experience writing National Register nominations of important archaeological sites in Wyoming.

To date, 11 nominations of archaeological properties have been successfully completed with the properties listed in the NRHP:

- Muddy Creek Site Complex – Dr. Charles Reher and Julian Sitters – listed on May 16, 2012
- Trading Posts in Wyoming, Multiple Property Document – Greg Pierce – listed on July 18, 2012
- Southsider Shelter – Nicholas Freeland – listed on August 1, 2012
- Helen Lookingbill Site – Nicholas Freeland – listed on March 20, 2013
- High Rise Village - Heather Rockwell – listed on July 23, 2013
- Powder Wash Archaeological District – Melissa Benner (Texas Tech University) – listed on December 20, 2013
- LaBarge Bluff Petroglyph site – Melissa Benner (Texas Tech University) – listed on April 7, 2014

- Eden-Farson Site – Christina Servetnick – listed on September 22, 2014
- Tolar Petroglyph Site – Elizabeth Lynch – listed on September 30, 2014
- Edness Kimball Wilkins Site – Leslie Brown – Listed on August 10, 2015
- Wold Buffalo Jump – Spencer Pelton – listed on December 22, 2015
- Hell Gap National Historic Landmark - Nicholas Freeland, Dr. Mary Lou Larson, Dr. Marcel Kornfeld, and Judy Wolf – Reviewed by the National Park System Advisory Board National Historic Landmarks Committee on November 17, 2015.

The National Historic Landmark nomination of the Hell Gap site is scheduled to be reviewed by the National Historic Landmark committee in November of 2015. Hell Gap represents a gem in the history of American archeology as no other excavated Paleoindian site in North America contains a record that includes all of the cultural complexes known on the Plains spanning a time between 13,000 and 8,500 years ago (between 11,000 and 6,500 B.C.E.). Only the Clovis complex has not yet been found in situ. The site is unique among Plains Paleoindian sites containing substantial residential occupations because it contains evidence of repeated occupations by nine Paleoindian cultural complexes in well-stratified deposits. Extensive research potential still exists at the site to answer questions concerning Paleoindian land use, subsistence, organization of technology, and the changing environment during the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene of North America.



The Hell Gap site. Photograph by R.H. Meadows, courtesy of the George C. Frison Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.



Mike Neville examines historic inscriptions along the Bridger Trail. Photograph courtesy of Kierson Crume.

Wyoming Site Stewardship Program

Kierson Crume, Bureau of Land Management Archaeologist

The BLM Cody Field Office and the SHPO recently recognized Michael Neville of Cody for volunteering 150 hours with the Wyoming Site Stewardship Program (WYSSP). Neville received the Distinguished Service Award at a meeting of the Wyoming Archaeological Society, Absaroka Chapter in 2014.

The WYSSP, developed by the SHPO and BLM in 2006, brings together professional heritage/cultural resource specialists and trained volunteers to monitor cultural resources throughout the state, adds to the existing documentary record, sustains a regular presence to deter looting and vandalism, and reports these activities when they occur. Neville's first visit to a cultural site as a WYSSP volunteer was on June 7, 2008. Since then, he has made 58 inspection trips to monitor at-risk cultural resources located throughout the Bighorn Basin, contributing 150 volunteer hours to the WYSSP effort.

When asked why he volunteers for the WYSSP, Neville replied, "It's because of the appreciation I have for cultural resources, and because I want my friends and family to be able to enjoy the resources for years to come.

Snow Train Rolling Stock, Laramie, Wyoming, National Register District Nomination

Thomas H. Simmons and R. Laurie Simmons, Historians

The Snow Train Rolling Stock, located in Railroad Heritage Park, Laramie, Wyoming, is a static display including a wedge snow plow, steam locomotive, tender, bunk car, and caboose placed on rails a short distance from the active mainline of the Union Pacific. Moved to the park in 2011, the ensemble consists of former UP equipment typically employed in Wyoming snow trains of the 1950s. Such trains played a vital role in clearing railroad lines of snow and keeping people and cargo moving.

In 2013, the Albany County Historic Preservation Board (ACHPB) and the Laramie Railroad Depot Association engaged Front Range Research Associates, Inc., Denver, Colorado, to produce a National Register nomination for the Snow



The Snow Train became the first railroad rolling stock listed in the National Register in Wyoming and was the featured property on the National Park Service website for the week of May 24, 2013. Photograph by Richard Collier.

Train. Project challenges included how to research individual pieces of rolling stock with different construction dates and operational histories and how to structure the nomination. Fortunately, the Union Pacific Railroad maintained detailed construction and conversion records for its equipment. The late Larry Ostresh of the ACHPB assisted in uncovering physical clues from the rolling stock and put Front Range in touch with a group of Union Pacific historians who provided equipment rosters, historic photographs, research suggestions, and answers to many questions. The National Park Service Washington Office offered guidance suggesting a historic district approach for the nomination, with all five components assessed as contributing resources.

Retelling Stories

Lawrence Todd, Ph.D., Park County Historic Preservation Commission

Historic preservation can allow stories from the past to be communicated to the future. Sometimes, however, it can also show how many of the stories we tell today have little grounding in the reality of past lives. One example of a common Wyoming story that has little evidential basis is the oft repeated narrative of limited prehistoric human use of the high country and of areas today officially given Wilderness protection. The low number of archaeological sites documented in vast areas of remote landscapes within the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem is commonly used as evidence of the veracity of the limited use story.

Using CLG funds and working cooperatively with the Shoshone National Forest, the Park County Historic Preservation Commission (PCHPC) has been taking a lead role in debunking the empty landscapes myth that has characterized both public and management thoughts about the Absaroka Mountains. Focusing on areas that have recently burned in wildland fires, where combustion of surface vegetation opens a temporary window into the history of the region's prehistoric record, PCHPC has been working to provide a glimpse into the past from one of the most little-known regions of our state. On the one hand, results from the 2015 field inventory in portions burned during the 2014 Hardluck Fire in Park County add to the growing body of information that attests to the intensity, complexity, and diversity of prehistoric mountain land use. On the other, our work also documents that even in the most remote areas of our state, heritage resources





Post-fire archaeological inventory on the Shoshone National Forest. Photographs courtesy of Lawrence Todd.

are at risk, not only from natural processes such as climate change and fire, but also by artifact theft and site looting. Post-fire inventory is a critical component Wyoming historic preservation because it simultaneously demonstrates the richness of the record and the dangers to its protection for future generations.

Lincoln Highway Corridor Survey

Elizabeth C. King, Historic Preservation Specialist, WY SHPO

WY SHPO has recently completed the fieldwork for a five-county survey of historic buildings and landscapes along the I-80 corridor in the southern part of the state. Over 200 properties were recorded during the survey, which focused on the roadside architecture of the Lincoln Highway, U.S. 30, and early I-80. Erin Dorbin of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was selected as the project intern. Fieldwork began in late July of 2013 and continued over the next two months. Buildings, signs, road features, and important "landmark" landscape elements were recorded. In addition, numerous oral history interviews were conducted. The survey was the subject of a five-part series broadcast on Wyoming Public Radio December 16-20, 2013 during *Morning Edition*. Audio and additional web content is available at wyomingpublicmedia.org. The survey was also featured in the Winter 2013-2014 issue of *Wyoming Lifestyle Magazine*.



Green Gander Bar, Green River. Photograph by Beth King.



Segment of the Lincoln Highway near Church Buttes in rural Uinta County. Photograph by Beth King.



Abandoned Sinclair station on U.S. 30, Jamestown. Photograph by Beth King.



Black and Orange Cabins at Fort Bridger. Photograph by Richard Collier.

Rebirth of a Cheyenne Landmark

Randy Byers, Principal Architect, The Design Studio, Inc.

The 2012 restoration and rehabilitation of the Historic Dinneen Building was the first phase of the Dinneen family's redevelopment of their historic downtown Cheyenne properties - a family legacy that has been part of Cheyenne for well over a century.

The Dinneen family established a grocery business on Pioneer Avenue in 1891; the Bon Ton Livery Stable was added to the family's businesses in 1895 and in 1904 the Dinneens turned their attention to the fledgling motor coach industry. They started renting automobiles in 1905, selling them in 1906, and by 1925 had added a filling station to the service garage, providing services to travelers on the historic Lincoln Highway 24 hours per day. The Dinneens even operated the Cheyenne Motor Bus Company from 1924 to 1957.

The Dinneen Building, erected in 1927 and designed by Cheyenne architect Frederick Hutchinson ('Bunk') Porter, conveys the era of the grand showrooms of the 1920's. The building features a rich palette of exterior materials - red pressed brick walls with terra-cotta accents including lion Gargoyles with shields standing guard around the parapet. Two engaged octagonal turrets rise above the parapet and frame the angled corner façade. The former first floor showroom areas feature hand-molded ceramic tile floors. The large open space on the second story has an industrial character with exposed steel trusses, wood-framed saw-tooth roof monitors, and exposed brick walls.

After selling their dealerships in 2004, the Dinneen family set out to repurpose their historic property. Their long standing commitment to the Cheyenne community and to the qualities that make this a great place to live, were the foundation of their new undertaking. Their goal with the project was to act as a catalyst for the redevelopment of the downtown Cheyenne area. Setting an example for other property owners, they wanted to preserve their existing historic building while repurposing it to meet today's needs. Furthermore, the Dinneen's sought to develop the project in a manner that will ensure downtown Cheyenne will be a beautiful, vibrant, walkable and sustainable community for the next 100 years.



The Dinneen Building in 1927. Photograph courtesy of Wyoming State Archives.



The Dinneen Building in 2014. Photograph by Richard Collier.

The exterior of the historic building was largely intact. The brick and terra-cotta were cleaned and repointed. The original storefront and windows throughout the facility were 'modernized' in the 1980's. As part of the restoration, the storefronts have been replaced with modern energy efficient systems of similar design to the originals. Windows have been replaced with historically appropriate units verified through the study of historic photographs.



The Dinneen's were honored with a Preserve Wyoming award in 2015. Photograph by Richard Collier.

Today the Dinneen Building features offices on the entire second level, with an office and a highly successful restaurant on the first level. Additional offices and a coffee shop are proposed for the remainder of the First Floor. In addition, the success of their project has indeed been the catalyst for more redevelopment – a 10 story hotel is planned for construction on the same block as the Dinneen Building and their former Pontiac Buick showroom building in the adjoining block is being repurposed for the new Cheyenne Public Safety Building to house the City's police and fire departments.

The Dinneen family's effort to help revitalize downtown Cheyenne has been incredibly successful. From an economic perspective, their investment in downtown Cheyenne has accomplished the goal of returning at least as many jobs to the building as at the height of their dealership (actually more). In addition, they have restored and repurposed one of the most significant historic buildings in Cheyenne, and it promises to be a Cheyenne landmark for another 100 years.



The Casper Historic Preservation Commission members meet at the Turner-Cottman Building to inspect the copper awning which was recently restored by the owner. If a National Register Historic District is established in Casper, the property owner will then be eligible for historic tax credits for this and future renovations to the building.

Survey and Inventory of Casper's Downtown Historic Resources – The CLG Perspective

Peggy Brooker, Casper Certified Local Government

The survey and inventory identified Casper's historic resources in the core downtown area. Citizens and governments at all levels are recognizing that such resources have value and should be retained as functional buildings in a modern life style. The historic resources of a community give it its unique character and cultural depth. Each historic building and structure represents an investment that should not be discarded lightly; maintaining and rehabilitating older buildings can mean savings in energy, time, money and raw materials.

The information provided by this project will be vital to the City of Casper, the Downtown Development Authority and the Casper Historic Preservation Commission in their pursuit to develop a "Brand" for Casper. By recognizing the importance of Casper's historic resources they can promote Casper as a destination for visitors and tourists as well as enhance the quality of life for residents. The results of the survey and inventory

indicate downtown Casper has sufficient historic resources to be a viable candidate for listing on the NRHP, and if the nomination is successful, district property owners would qualify for historic tax credits for renovation, rehabilitation or improvements to their property. The Downtown Development Authority and the Casper Historic Preservation Commission can use this incentive to encourage property owners to renovate or make improvements to their historic buildings.

Downtown Casper Survey – The Consultant's Perspective

Kerry Davis, Architectural Historian, Preservation Solutions

In fall 2013, the City of Casper's Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) hired Preservation Solutions LLC to complete a survey of their historic Downtown and Old Yellowstone District. Though the initial CLG grant only covered 80 buildings, due to the local HPC's creativity and flexibility, the project was able to be expanded to over 210 contiguous resources documented. Among their cost savings techniques and funding efforts, they arranged discounted consultant lodging, completed printing in-house, and accepted all submittals electronically to minimize delivery costs. HPC members also generously supplemented research and fieldwork, successfully executed a supplemental grant from the Laura Jane Musser Fund, and applied for and received an additional SHPO CLG grant to thoroughly assess potential NRHP eligibility and historic district boundaries. As a result, the project resulted in a much more thorough planning tool for the City, and represented significant strides toward protecting its historic core by building upon its local preservation program.

These steps also allowed for maximum efficiency of the field survey process – allowing the consultant to survey to the limits of potential eligibility, rather than restricting survey to an arbitrary boundary determined/limited by available grant funds, which often requires subsequent visits to



Downtown Casper streetscape view. Photograph courtesy of Kerry Davis.



234 E 1st Street Casper. Photograph courtesy of Kerry Davis.

finalize and verify eligibility at the edges of such study area boundaries. Having worked in various states and in numerous communities, it was a real pleasure to work with such an active and engaged HPC. The information gathered through this survey will form the foundation for municipal decisions affecting Casper's historic buildings and neighborhoods, guiding the planning, maintenance, and investment decisions of city officials, property owners, neighborhood groups, and developers. And not only preserve important historic properties, but also use preservation as a tool for economic development and the revitalization of older neighborhoods and commercial centers.



From draft NHL nomination form: In 1903, the Yellowstone Park Company hired architect Robert Reamer to prepare designs to enlarge the Lake Hotel. As part of Reamer's design proposal, the hotel was transformed into a notable work of Colonial Revival architecture that featured large porticoes, columns, and a symmetrical principal facade. View, circa 1920. (Source: Yellowstone Photo Archives, National Park Service, YELL 30212)



Rehabilitation project (2014). Dick Anderson carpenters installing newly restored window sash and new historically accurate window screens. Photograph courtesy of Yellowstone National Park.

Lake Hotel Rehabilitation

Zehra Osman, Landscape Architect, Yellowstone National Park

Yellowstone's Lake Hotel, originally built in 1891, is the oldest of America's grand resort hotels located within the boundary of a national park. Juxtaposed against the forested shore of Yellowstone Lake, the building symbolizes a period when national parks first became true vacation destinations, with people seeking luxurious accommodations still nestled in remote settings of natural splendor. In 1903-04, celebrated architect Robert C. Reamer redesigned the original, unadorned hotel, fashioning it in a classic, Colonial Revival style. Reamer highlighted details like three-story pavilions and Ionic order columns, giving the hotel a sumptuous and stately quality that continues to resonate today. Historic tour buses still drop passengers off under the porte cochère along the front of the building where, once inside, large windows afford magnificent views of Yellowstone Lake and the mountains beyond.



Seismic rehabilitation (2014), showing the lobby in front of the fireplace, looking towards the dining room. Photograph courtesy of Yellowstone National Park.



Seismic rehabilitation (2014) completed lobby. Photograph courtesy of Yellowstone National Park.

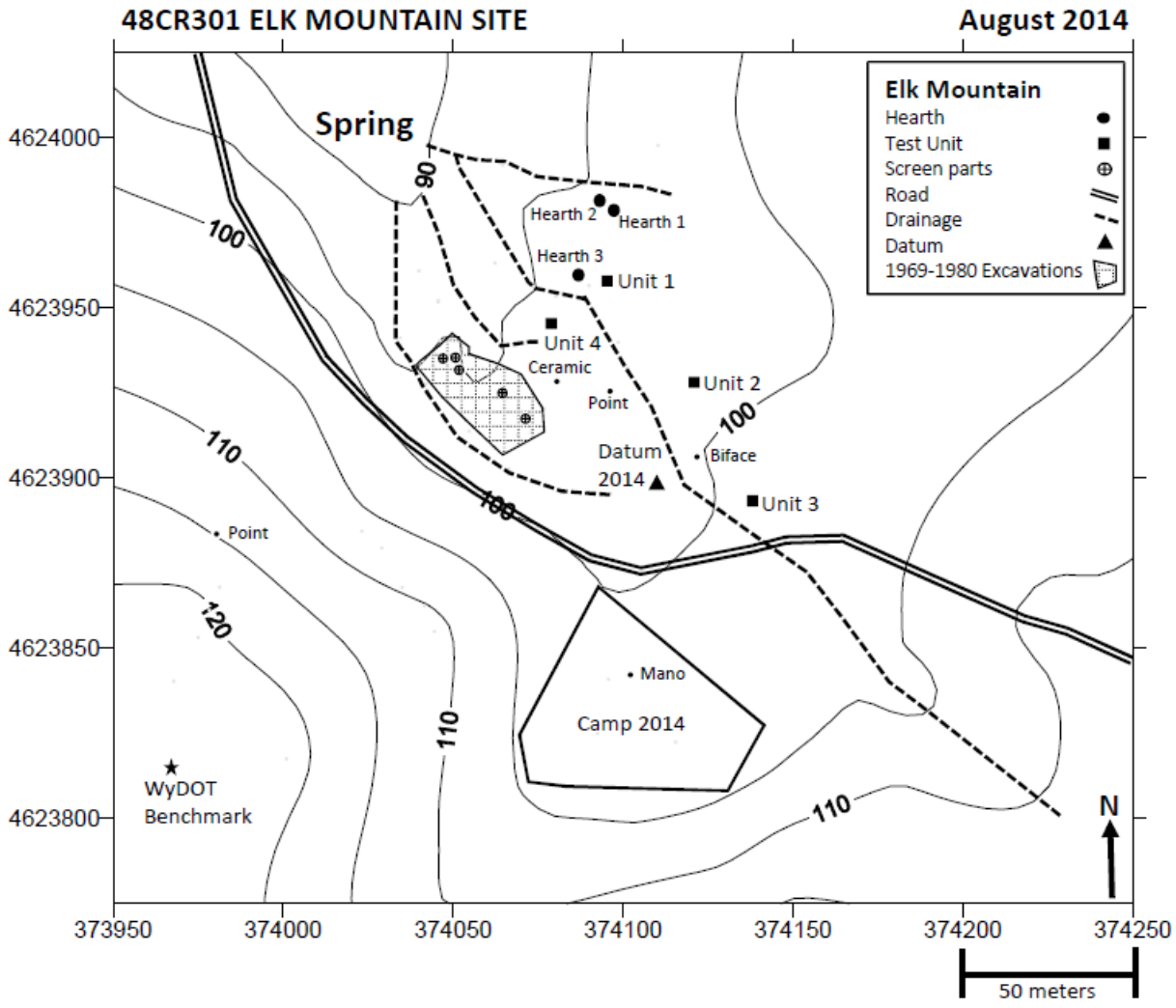
Through a partnership with park concessioner, Xanterra Parks & Resorts, Inc., a multi-phased rehabilitation was completed in June 2014. The rehabilitation sought to provide seismic stabilization and improve ADA accessibility as well as to upgrade the dining room, guest rooms, sunroom, lobby, gift shop, and boiler building; all this while maintaining the classic look and feel Reamer so elegantly created. Some of the preservation challenges the park faced during this project were found behind the walls, where columns and beams were constructed from a hodgepodge of lumber with few contiguous sections of wood. Present-day crews worked through harsh Yellowstone winters to complete the rehabilitation this year.

The Secretary of the Interior has designated the Lake Hotel as a National Historic Landmark, bestowing the highest honor of historic acclamation to the structure, to Robert C. Reamer, and to the hotel's many caretakers through the years. The Lake Hotel takes its place alongside another of Reamer's great creations, the iconic Old Faithful Inn National Historic Landmark.

Elk Mountain Excavations

Jody Clauter, Ph.D., Collections Manager, UW Archaeological Repository

The Elk Mountain Site (48CR301), also known as the Garrett Allen Site, is a multi-component prehistoric campsite located in Carbon County. The original excavations from 1969-1980 were highly productive with large quantities of many different types of artifacts recovered. All items were



Topographic map of the Elk Mountain Site showing all excavation areas. Map by Casey Dukeman.



2014 Wyoming Archaeological Society excavation volunteers. Photograph by Jody Clauter.

donated by the landowners to the University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository (UWAR).

In 2013, UWAR began an Elk Mountain inventory project to catalog and house the items to modern museum standards. While doing so, it was noted that a site report, site map, and artifact analyses were never completed. It was therefore necessary to revisit the site through new excavations in order to garner a better understanding of the area. Fifteen volunteers and UWAR personnel conducted limited excavations and mapping at the site in August, 2014. Using associated records and the knowledge gained from the UWAR inventory, the field crew was able to relocate the previous excavation area, demonstrate the presence of intact cultural deposits, assess future research possibilities, and develop a topographic site map. In addition, three new radiocarbon assays date the site to the Late Plains Archaic and Late Prehistoric. The preliminary artifact analyses indicate Elk Mountain had connections with many places in Wyoming and neighboring areas.

The Elk Mountain excavations are an excellent example of how collections-based research can facilitate new investigations. They also exemplify inter-agency cooperation as project assistance was provided by the Palm Family landowners, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office, Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist- Survey Division, University of Wyoming (UW) Department of Anthropology, UW George C. Frison Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Wyoming Association of Professional Archaeologists, and Wyoming Archaeological Society.

The Heart Mountain Boiler House Chimney Stabilization

Mary Hopkins, State Historic Preservation Officer

The Heart Mountain Boiler House Chimney was leaning 16 inches out of plumb. Without stabilization, eventually it would fall. An iconic structure, the chimney stands sentinel over the Heart Mountain Relocation Center where during World War II Japanese Americans were interred. The boiler house chimney was constructed in 1942 and was a part of the hospital complex heating system. The chimney is the most prominent structure at the National Historic Landmark and can be seen for miles before reaching the turn-off at Ralston, Wyoming.

In 2010, the SHPO awarded funds through the Historic Architecture Assistance Fund (HAAF) grant program to the Heart Mountain Wyoming Foundation (HMWF) to assess the structural condition of the chimney.

Professional architects and engineers concluded the chimney was in eminent danger of collapse. The SHPO, working with the HMWF, and the Bureau of Reclamation applied to the NPS for funding to conduct further testing of the chimney and to develop and implement a final stabilization plan.

The project was completed in two phases. The first phase included comprehensive documentation of the chimney and its condition, testing of the stability of the foundation and determining its size and configuration, extensive testing of the masonry to determine the strength of the brick



Heart Mountain Boiler House Chimney. Photograph by Mary Hopkins.

and the composition of the mortar, and a thorough geotechnical investigation to determine the composition and stability of the soils.

Phase I was completed in 2011, and based upon the results and recommendations from these studies, a final stabilization plan was developed by experts in the fields of architecture, engineering, and historic preservation. Physical stabilization of the structure occurred during the spring of 2013. The project was under the direction of Tobin and Associates, WJE, Inc., Enola Inc., and Stonecraftsmanship.

This project was a collaborative effort between the SHPO, the HMWF, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Park County Historical Society and the Wyoming State Historical Society. The land and remaining structures are under the administration of the Bureau of Reclamation. Funding was provided from the NPS Japanese American Confinement Sites grant program, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Blackburn Family Trust and was used to stabilize the boiler house chimney located at the Heart Mountain Relocation site. The SHPO served as the project manager with engineering and contracting assistance from Wyoming State Parks Historic Sites and Trails.

The Restoration of Wyoming Frontier Prison

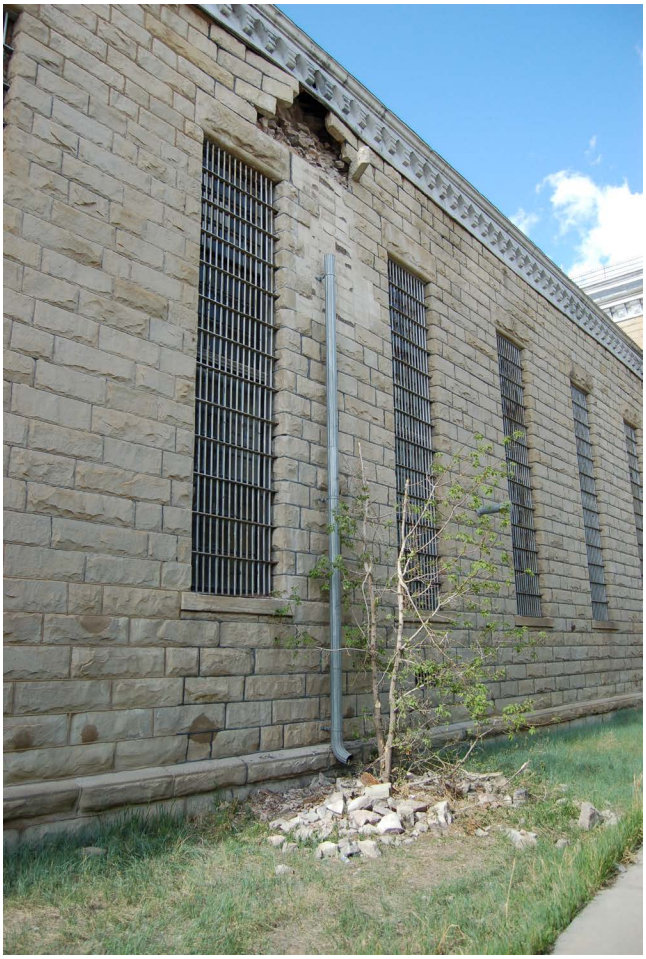
Tina Hill, Historic Site Director,
Wyoming Frontier Prison

The eighty year history of Wyoming's first state penitentiary is as colorful and elaborate as the plot of a classic western movie. The cornerstone of the prison was laid in 1888, but due to funding issues the building was not completed until 1901. In 1901 when the prison opened, it had 104 cells, no electricity or running water, and inadequate heating.

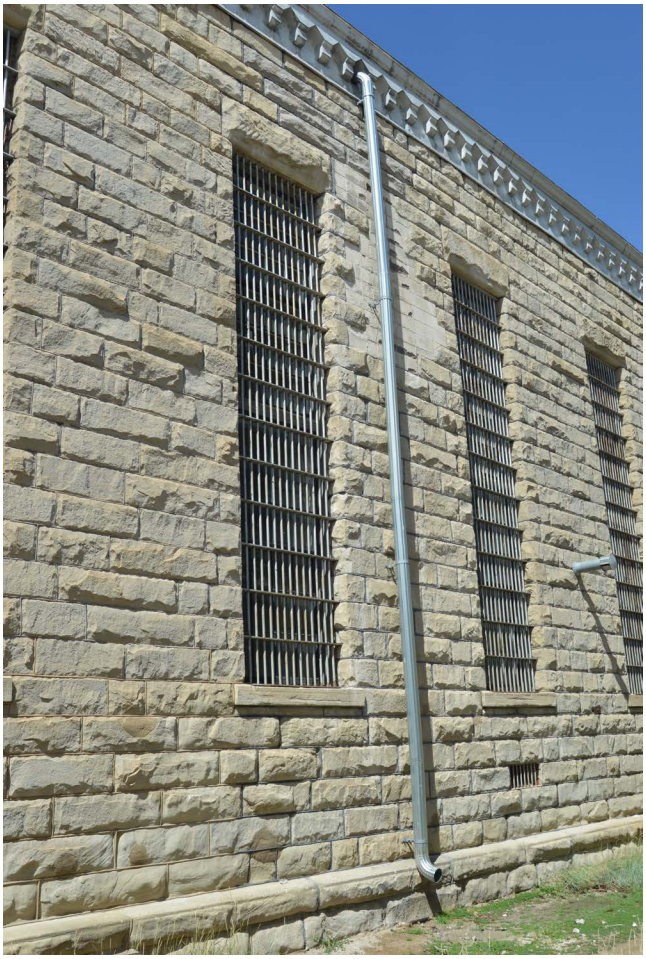
Throughout the prison's operation, 13,500 people were incarcerated, including eleven women. Overcrowding was an almost constant concern. The first of several additions to the penitentiary was completed in 1904. The A Block was further added to in 1930, B Block was built in 1950, and C Block was added on in 1966. Several



The Wyoming Frontier Prison in Rawlins. Photo courtesy of the Wyoming Frontier Prison.



The damaged wall of Cell Block A before the restoration in 2013. Note the sandstone block debris on the ground. Photo courtesy of the Wyoming Frontier Prison.



The restored wall of Cell Block A after the restoration work was completed in 2014. Photo courtesy of the Wyoming Frontier Prison.

other buildings, including the Death House, were built over the years.

After serving the state for eighty years the prison closed its doors and sat abandoned, until 1987 when the low budget movie "Prison" was filmed. In 1988 the Old Pen Joint Powers Board was formed, assumed ownership of the penitentiary, dubbed it the Wyoming Frontier Prison, and established it as a museum. The Wyoming Frontier Prison is listed on the NRHP and offers tours and special events to nearly 15,000 visitors a year.

In 2012, a severe bulge developed in the outer wythe of sandstone block at the top of the south exterior wall of Cell Block A. Cell Block A (1888) was in a dire situation. Grants were written and awarded by the Historic Architecture Assistance Fund (HAAF), Wyoming Cultural Trust Fund, and the Wyoming Business Council. Stabilization and masonry work on Cell Block A occurred on both the north and south exterior walls and the roof. The south interior wall was re-plastered and painted. Masonry work was also completed on the Laundry Building (1903). This vital preservation project will allow the Wyoming Frontier Prison to continue to tell its story for many years to come.

The Wyoming Frontier Prison consists of 13 historic buildings, so preservation work is never done. The next project is the restoration and reuse of the Guards' Quarters (1922). A feasibility study has just been completed with the assistance of the Carbon County Visitors Council, which includes plans for offices, exhibit, and retail space.

Historic Architecture Assistance Fund

Mary Hopkins, State Historic Preservation Officer

The Historic Architecture Assistance Fund (HAAF) was initially created by a one-time appropriation for the 2009-2010 biennium by the Wyoming State Legislature. In the 2011-12 biennium, it was again funded. Primarily due to an economic downturn in 2013-14, the legislature did not fund the program, so the Alliance for Historic Wyoming (AHW) successfully applied to the Wyoming Cultural Trust fund for two years and has received back-to-back grants to continue to provide this assistance to property owners. From the very beginning in 2009, the Wyoming Main Street program provided funding, and continues to do so to support projects in Main Street communities.

Today Wyoming Main Street, AHW, and SHPO staff the review applications, decide which projects to fund, and then separately administer contracts for the work. The HAAF engages architects experienced with historic buildings in plans to rehabilitate historic buildings and structures. Properties do not have to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) to be eligible for funding, however the majority of properties funded to date have been listed on the NRHP. The HAAF has helped over seventy property owners with small grants. The HAAF is also meant to support the work of private property owners who are not eligible for many grant programs. The work completed under this program has helped to save, stabilize, and maintain historic buildings properly for the future. Buildings such as the Sheridan County Fairgrounds, the Laramie Plains Civic Center, the Cheyenne Masonic Temple, and the Weston County Courthouse have all received funding from other sources based upon this fundamental baseline work. Projects have included building assessments and recommendations for stabilization work, schematic lobby and signage design, assessment of historic plaster, advice on window rehabilitation versus replacement, and advice on Americans with Disabilities Act requirements.

Having a plan for how to proceed with a building rehabilitation is critical to a project's success. HAAF grants provide help with developing such



Sheridan County Fairgrounds Sale Barn. Photograph by Richard Collier.

plans. However, the usual situation in historic preservation prevails: property owners must fund the actual work themselves. Grants for "bricks and mortar" work is not available through this program. CLG grants, Wyoming Cultural Trust Fund Grants, and Wyoming Business Council Community Facility Grants may be sources for additional funding.

U.S. Bureau of Land Management Curation Project

Jody Clauter, Ph.D., Collections Manager, UW Archaeological Repository

The University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository (UWAR) is the only federally-recognized archaeological curation facility in Wyoming. Artifacts found on federal lands are owned by the agency administering the property. The agency is also responsible for the artifacts after they are collected and curated by cultural resource management firms or other researchers. The BLM provided UWAR with funding to initiate an inventory of artifacts found on their land that are stored at the repository. UWAR manages approximately 1.5 million artifacts for the BLM and the collection continually grows as new items are accessioned.

Since 2007, the BLM funding provided UWAR with the means to employ and complete hands-on training for 29 University of Wyoming undergraduate and graduate students. These students cataloged, labeled, and repackaged previously inventoried or newly inventoried collections on an item-by-item basis. Additionally, every catalog number was entered into the UWAR database; a file that provides quick and easy digital access to site records that detail artifact types, condition, and excavation provenience information.

The BLM inventory project is part of UWAR's long-term effort to catalog and rehouse older collections of artifacts found on federal, state, and private lands to modern curation standards. Recently, the curation agreement between UW, the Wyoming State Archaeologist's Office, and the BLM was renewed, thus ensuring continued support for the UWAR mission to properly manage federal collections. The renewal also will maintain UWAR's ability to teach future archaeologists at UW about the proper care, treatment, and storage of archaeological materials.

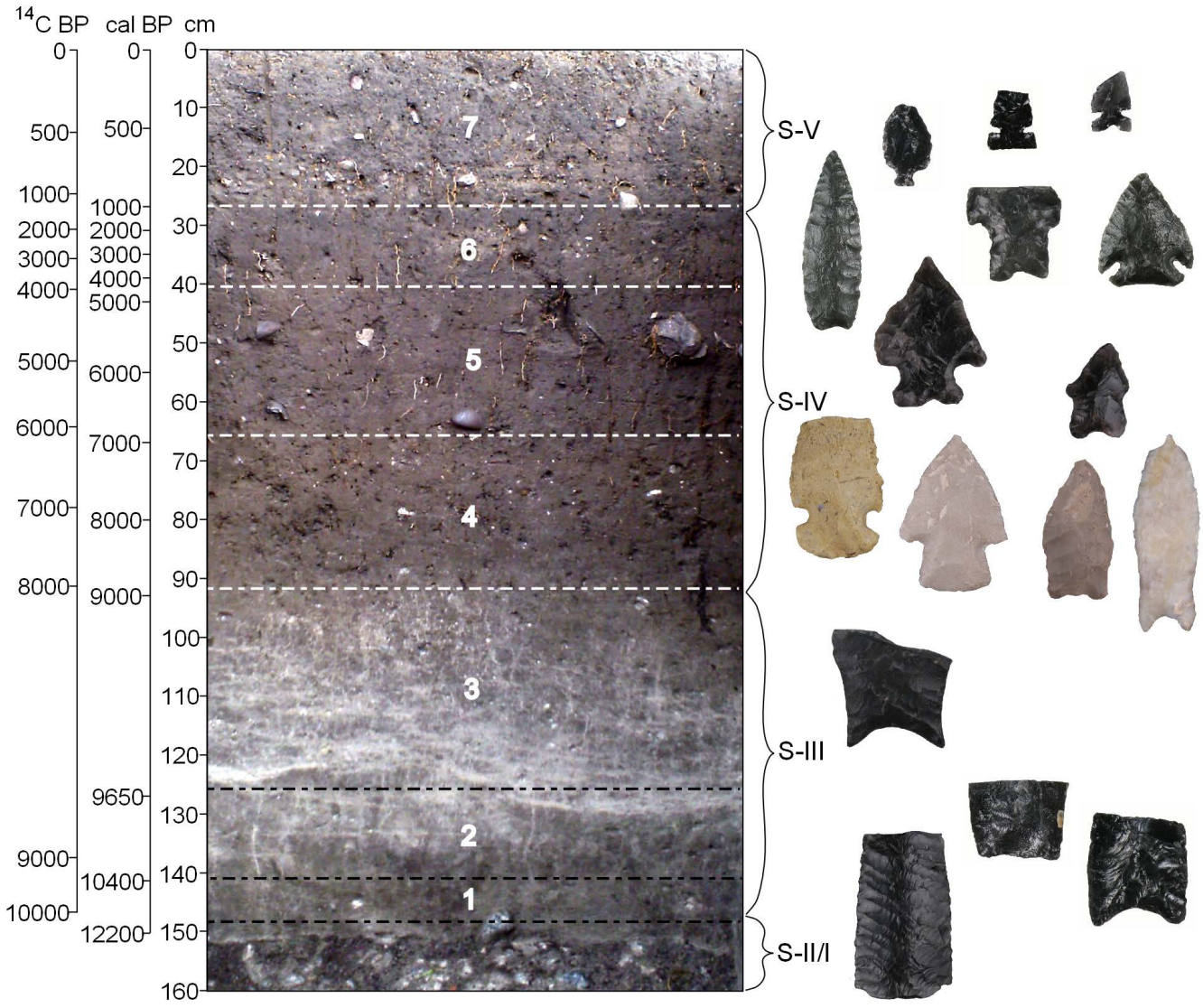


University of Wyoming students cataloging artifacts in the UWAR Curation laboratory. Photograph by Jody Clauter.

Game Creek Site Archaeological Investigation

Michael Page, Survey Manager, Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist

The Wyoming Department of Transportation planned to widen US Highway 191/89 from Hoback Junction to Jackson. This project impacts portions of the Game Creek site, a prehistoric campsite previously determined eligible to the NRHP. In order to mitigate these impacts, the Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist conducted three seasons of excavations at the Game Creek site from 2010 to 2012. Funding for the project was provided by WYDOT. To date, Game Creek is the most thoroughly investigated prehistoric site in Jackson Hole. The three years of intensive excavation resulted in documentation of multiple stratified cultural levels dating from about 10,300 years ago until circa AD 1500. In all, 171,300 artifacts, including 1,171 stone and bone tools, and 39,176



Composite stratigraphic profile of the Game Creek site showing styles of projectile points contained within the seven identified cultural levels. Dates are in radiocarbon years before present (14C BP) and calibrated radiocarbon years before present (cal BP). Image courtesy of Michael Page.

pieces of butchered bone. Species recovered included bison, elk, deer, pronghorn, bighorn sheep, grizzly and black bear, fox, dog and/or wolf, beaver, porcupine, grouse, geese, fish and turtle. These were found in contexts that have been dated by 45 advanced mass spectrometer radiocarbon assays. In addition to excavations, the Game Creek project included detailed geomorphological and paleoenvironmental studies performed by Bill Eckerle of Western Geoarchaeological Services. Results of these investigations will shed considerable light on the human prehistory of Jackson Hole and surrounding areas.

Nez Perce National Historic Trail, Yellowstone National Park

Daniel H. Eakin, Senior Archaeologist, Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist

Many historians view the Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) War of 1877 as the last major Indian war of the nineteenth century. The event is unique from a historical perspective in that it involved several bands of "non-treaty" Nez Perce composed of nearly 800 men, women and children, with 2000 horses. They were pursued for nearly four months



Chief Joseph Band, Lapwai, Idaho 1877. Image courtesy of Eastern Washington State Historical Society, Spokane, Washington.

by superior forces of the U.S. Army over a nearly 1200 mile long route traversing mountain and prairie landscapes of Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming.

The conflict stemmed from a forced removal of Nez Perce from tribal lands to a reservation of greatly reduced size; an action that was in clear violation of the 1855 treaty of Walla Walla. From the war's inception on June 17th at the Battle of Whitebird Canyon in western Idaho, the Nez Perce were pursued by forces under General O.O. Howard, Commander, Department of the Columbia. Howard's forces were composed of cavalry, infantry, militia units, both white and Indian scouts, along with teamsters and laborers for logistical and other support. The Nez Perce entered Yellowstone National Park (YNP) on August 23, 1877, and for the next two weeks traveled and camped along a path through the middle of the park. No major engagements were fought with the army during this time but there were various raids and confrontations with tourist groups. There is much interest and speculation about these events and the route that was followed and it remains an exciting, though enigmatic, topic of historical research.

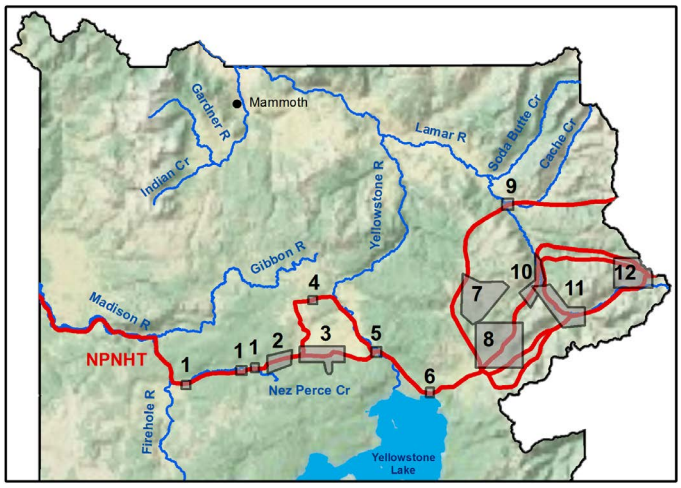
In 2008 the YNP Branch of Cultural Resources partnered with OWSA and initiated the Nez Perce National Historic Trail (NPNHT) Project. Since the induction of the Nez Perce Trail into the National Historic Trails System in 1986, YNP had not conducted a cultural resource inventory of the 84 miles of NPNHT corridor within the park boundaries. With a trend toward increased public interest in, and use of, the NPNHT, YNP recognized a need for identification of cultural properties in and around the trail corridor so that these resources could be more effectively protected and managed.

The goals of the project included identification of all archaeological sites associated with the NPNHT corridor with a focus on period sites of Nez Perce, civilian, and U.S. military origin that would provide additional corroborative evidence for the trail route. Although several site localities had been marked in the early twentieth-century by Hiram Chittenden, a review of archival literature was necessary to gain an in-depth understanding of the event to refine targeted study areas.

Given the context, a reconnaissance survey using metal detectors as a search tool was an important component of the field strategy. Study areas included select portions of the Nez Perce Creek Valley, Central Plateau, Hayden Valley, Otter Creek Valley, Yellowstone Valley, the Pelican Creek Valley and the southern Mirror Plateau, Mist Creek, portions of the Lamar and Little Lamar valleys, upper Miller Creek, and the Parker Peak-Hoodoo Basin area.

Through the course of the project more than 75 sites have been identified and range in age from Paleoindian to early twentieth-century. Six Nez Perce War related sites have been identified archaeologically: the Radersburg party wagon abandonment site, the Nez Perce Council/Howard Bivouac site, the Helena Party camp, Nez Perce Ford, Indian Pond, and a previously unrecognized Nez Perce bivouac near Parker Peak. Eyewitness accounts and fieldwork demonstrate that the segment of NPNHT between the park's western boundary eastward to the base of the Mirror Plateau are accurately plotted, but the segment or segments between the Pelican Creek drainage and the Clark's Fork hydrologic divide on the eastern park boundary remain poorly understood.

A wide array of historic artifacts were found during the NPNHT project, although not all are related



Map of YNP showing route of the NPNHT and associated study areas. Study Areas 1-Nez Perce Creek; 2-Central Plateau; 3-Hayden Valley; 4-Otter Creek; 5-Nez Perce Ford; 6-Indian Pond; 7-Mirror Plateau; 8-Pelican/Mist Creeks; 9-Cache Creek; 10-Lamar River/Timothy Creek; 11-Upper Lamar/Little Lamar River; 12-Upper Miller Creek/Parker Peak-Hoodoo Basin. Map by Ross Hilman, WYCRO.

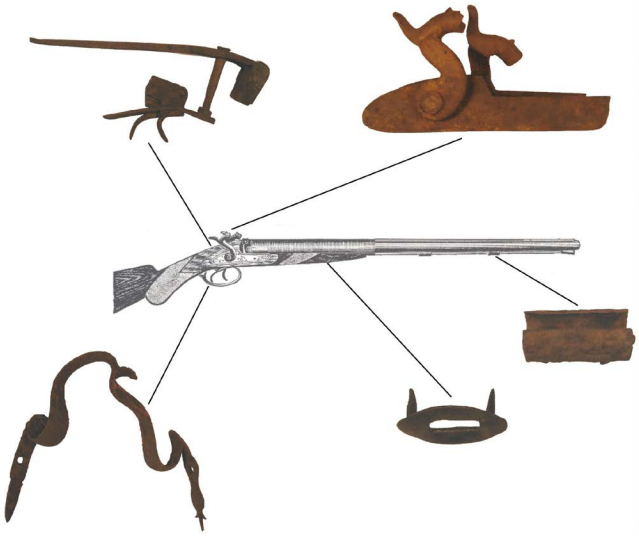


Period artifacts of Native American and U.S. Military origin found at a site near Parker Peak. Top: Tinkler preform and tinkler, iron projectile point, pre-1874 pattern McClellan saddle parts; Middle: horseshoe nails, canteen spout, tin cup handle, can top; Bottom: Can top, wire handle, bail ear. Photograph courtesy of Dan Eakin.

to the 1877 event. These include 1830s-1840s period trade goods from Native American sites, 1870s military and non-military items from Nez Perce and U.S. Army contexts, civilian items from the Radersburg and Helena parties, military items from the post-1885 administration of the park, as well as early tourist, poacher, and outfitting-related material. Dating and interpretation of



An increment borer was used to establish local tree ring chronology at the Parker Peak site. Photograph courtesy of Dan Eakin.



Gun Parts from Helena Party Camp; Clockwise: Breach block and trigger assembly, double lock set, ramrod ferrule, barrel key plate, trigger guard. Image courtesy of Dan Eakin.

artifacts from several site collections, coupled with reference to them in the archival literature, served as key elements in their assignment to a specific time and place. Dendrochronological analysis of axe-cut tree stumps also played a critical role in the interpretation of the Parker Peak site as a previously unrecognized Nez Perce camp.

The NPNHT project will ultimately serve a positive role in the expansion of the site database for YNP in its efforts to manage, conserve, and understand the wide variety of Native- and Euro-American historic properties under its jurisdiction.



The Lander Trail New Fork River Crossing Historical Park. Image courtesy of the Sublette County Historical Society.

Lander Trail New Fork River Crossing Historical Park

Clint Gilchrist, Sublette County Historical Society

The Lander Trail New Fork River Crossing Historical Park is a 100 acre public park located on the west bank of the New Fork River where tens of thousands of emigrants crossed from 1859 to 1869. The Lander Trail is a branch of the congressionally designated California National Historic Trail.

The New Fork Park was established to mitigate significant gas field development impacts to the setting of the Lander Trail though public land on the Pinedale Anticline five miles east of the park. Section 106 consultation involved twelve government, corporate, and non-profit organizations led by the BLM, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the SHPO, and industry (Shell, Ultra and PacifiCorp). This resulted in two coordinated programmatic agreements that created one larger, collective mitigation project instead of trying to individually mitigate hundreds of individual impacts. As mitigation, industry partners provided funds to purchase the off-site private property which permanently preserves a significant emigrant site and provides the public unique access to an emigrant river crossing setting. Because it was once a large island, the property was never commercially developed and remains much as emigrants experienced it 150 years ago.

After two years of negotiations and three years of development, the New Fork Park was opened to the public in 2014. It is managed by the non-



The Park provides a rare opportunity to archeologically investigate a known emigrant camp site. Through two field seasons led by professional archeologist Ken Cannon, more than 40 volunteers donating more than 500 hours have uncovered hundreds of emigrant artifacts at the Park. Photograph courtesy of Clint Gilchrist.



A one-mile walking path with nine distributed interpretation signs allows modern visitors to experience the same setting as 150 years ago while reading about the daily lives of emigrants at the crossing in their own words. Photograph courtesy of Clint Gilchrist.



Ribbon cutting at the New Fork Park grand opening. Left to right: Larry Elcock (PacifiCorp), Aaron Mahr (National Park Service), Renee Bovee (Wyoming Cultural Trust Fund), Mark Hopkins (Wyoming State Historic Preservation Officer), Clint Gilchrist (Sublette County Historical Society), Nancy Brown (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation), Dave Crowley (Pinedale BLM), Shane DeForest (Field Manager, Pinedale BLM), Coreen Donnelly (National Park Service), Travis Boley (Oregon California Trails Association), Don Simpson (Director, Wyoming BLM). Photograph courtesy of Clint Gilchrist.

profit Sublette County Historical Society and was developed with significant guidance from the National Park Service and the Oregon-California Trails Association. At the time of opening, 29 government, corporate and non-profit organizations, and more than 200 individuals had contributed to the creation and development of the park.

This unconventional and complex off-site mitigation and preservation project was only possible because of BLM leadership, coalition building, creative partnerships, and strong commitment by industry to protect an important historic resource. It was not easy and required individuals in each organization to stick out their necks and take on the latest challenge. Development and its impacts to the desert setting of the Lander Trail in the Pinedale Anticline could last as many as 50 years, but in trade, public access and preservation of a rare emigrant river crossing and camp site will last forever.

For more information visit www.NewForkPark.org.

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APPENDIX A. ACRONYMS

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CLG	Certified Local Government
GIS	Geographic Information System
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPNHT	Nez Perce National Historic Trail
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OWSA	Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist
PA	Programmatic Agreement
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer/State Historic Preservation Office
SPCR	Wyoming Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources
SLIB	State Lands and Investment Board
TCP	Traditional Cultural Property
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
UW	University of Wyoming
UWAR	University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository
WAM	Wyoming Association of Municipalities
WAAM	Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month
WOT	Wyoming Office of Tourism
WYCRIS	Wyoming Cultural Records Information System
WYCRO	Wyoming Cultural Records Office
WYDOT	Wyoming Department of Transportation
WYSSP	Wyoming Site Stewardship Program
YNP	Yellowstone National Park

APPENDIX B HISTORIC PRESERVATION LEGISLATION

FEDERAL LEGISLATION

1906 AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES ACT (16 U.S.C. 431-433) This law protects archaeological and paleontological resources on federal land from appropriation, injury, or destruction. It establishes a permit system and penalties, orders collections placed in museums, enables rule making, and authorizes the creation of National Monuments. http://www.nps.gov/archeology/tools/laws/antact.htm

1916 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ORGANIC ACT (16 U.S.C. l 2 3, and 4) This act establishes the National Park Service to manage our nation's parks and to "conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such a manner and by such a means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." http://www.nps.gov/grba/learn/management/organic-act-of-1916.htm

1935 HISTORIC SITES ACT (16 U.S.C. sec.461-467) Declaration of national policy to set aside for public use and benefit historic resources under the stewardship of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. This public law established the National Park System Advisory Board and Advisory Council. http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/fhpl_histsites.pdf

1949 FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT (Public Law 63 Stat. 385 as amended, 40 U.S.C. 484(k)(3) and (4)) This act provides that the General Services Administration, with exceptions for certain agencies, shall oversee the lease or disposition of surplus property with certain disposition for appropriateness of use of historic monuments. http://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/fhpl/federal_property_act.pdf

1949 NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION, CREATION AND PURPOSE (63 Stat. 927, 16 U.S.C. 468 as amended) This law provides for the creation of the charitable, educational, and nonprofit corporation known as the National Trust for Historic Preservation. http://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/fhpl/national_trust.pdf

1960 RESERVOIR SALVAGE ACT (Archeological Recovery Act and the Moss-Bennett Bill) (Public Law 93-291 and 16 U.S.C.469-469c) This law authorizes the archaeological salvage of sites in new reservoir areas and the large-scale survey of proposed reservoirs. http://www.nps.gov/archeology/tools/Laws/ahpa.htm

1965 LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND ACT (16 U.S.C. 460I-4-460I-11 as amended) This law governs the establishment of land and water conservation provisions and funding for the same. http://www.nps.gov/lwcf/lwcf_act.pdf

1966 NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT (Public Law 89-665 and amendments, 16 U.S.C. 470 et. seq.) This act establishes and defines the national historic preservation program, including the statutes establishing the National Register of Historic Places (§36 CFR Part 60) and Determinations of Eligibility (§36 CFR Part 63), State and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (§36 CFR Part 61), National Historic Landmarks program (§36 CFR Part 65) and Section 106 (§36 CFR Part 800). It delegates authority to the states and requires the review of federal actions. http://www.achp.gov/nhpa.html

1966 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION ACT, DECLARATION OF PURPOSE AND SECTION 4(F) (Public Law 89-670 as amended, 49 U.S.C. 303, Public Law 90-495 amendment to Section 4(f), Public Law 97-449, recodifiction from 49 U.S.C. 1651 to 49 U.S.C. 303) This law provides that the Secretary of Transportation shall consult regarding transportation planning projects to avoid impacts to public parks, recreation areas, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, and historic sites except in instances of "no prudent and feasible alternative" and with possible planning to minimize harm. http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_DOTAct.pdf

1968 NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM ACT, as amended (16 U.S.C. §§1241-1249) Provides for establishment of National Recreation and National Scenic trails. Public Law 95-625, approved November 10, 1978, (92 Stat. 3511) amended the Act to create a new category of National Historic Trails, to closely follow original routes of national historic significance. National Recreation Trails may be established by the Secretaries of Interior or Agriculture on land wholly or partly within their jurisdiction, with the consent of the involved State(s), and other land managing agencies, if any. National Scenic and National Historic Trails may only be designated by an Act of Congress. https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/16/chapter-27

1969 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT This law requires environmental impact statements for federal projects with the potential to impact important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage. http://www.gsa.gov/portal/category/21005

1971 PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT (EXECUTIVE ORDER 11593) This order directs federal agencies to inventory cultural properties on their lands and establish policies and procedures to ensure the protection, restoration, and maintenance of federally owned sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural, or archaeological significance, and to nominate qualifying properties to the National Register. http://www.nps.gov/fpi/Documents/EO%2011593%20FFF%20Final.pdf

1974 ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT (86-523, 16 U.S.C. 469-469c-2) This law authorizes the expenditure of federal funding for project-related preservation or salvage for all federally assisted or licensed construction projects. http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/fhpl_archhistpres.pdf

1974 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION ACT, SECTION 4(I), AS CREATED BY THE AMTRAK IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1974 (Public Law 93-496, 49 U.S.C. 5561-5567 as amended, formerly 49 U.S.C. 1653i) This law provides for the consideration, preservation, and productive use of historic sites in the development of rail-related projects. http://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/fhpl/dot_section4i.pdf

1976 MINING IN THE NATIONAL PARKS ACT, SECTION 9 (Public Law 94-429, 15 U.S.C. 1908) This law provides that surface mining activity proposed that may cause irreparable loss or destruction of a natural or historical landmark must be submitted for consideration to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for advice as to alternative measures for mitigation. http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_MininginNPrks.pdf

1976 PUBLIC BUILDINGS COOPERATIVE USE ACT (Public Law 94-541, 40 U.S.C. 601a) This law provides that the General Services Administration shall prioritize use of buildings of historic, architectural, or cultural significance wherever possible and with provision for public accessibility. http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_PblcBldgsCoopUse.pdf

1976 TAX REFORM ACT This act provides for tax incentives to encourage preservation of commercial historic resources and a 60-month accelerated depreciation of certain rehabilitation costs for certified historic properties as well as a deduction for preservation easements. https://www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/94/hr10612

1978 AMERICAN INDIAN RELIGIOUS FREEDOM ACT (Public Law 95-341 as amended, 42 U.S.C. 1996 and 1996a) This law protects and preserves Native American peoples' right of freedom to believe, express, and exercise traditional religions. It also establishes a formal consultation process for the reevaluation of federal agency activity relative to Native American religious cultural rights and practices. http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_IndianRelFreAct.pdf

1979 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT (Public Law 96-95 as amended, 16 U.S.C. 470aa-mm): This law defines archaeological resources, improves law enforcement, increases criminal penalties for harm or destruction of resources, and allows for civil penalties. It also encourages increased cooperation between the public, professional archaeologists, and government authorities. http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_ArchRsrcsProt.pdf

1981 ECONOMIC RECOVERY TAX ACT This act provides a 25% tax credit for income-producing certified historic rehabilitation, 15% for non-historic building rehabilitation (properties older than 30 years), and 20% for renovation of existing commercial properties at least 40 years of age. https://www.congress.gov/bill/97th-congress/house-bill/4242

1986 INTERNAL REVENUE CODE, SECTION 170 (H) (Public Law 96-541, 26 U.S.C. 170 (h) as amended) This provision of the tax code defines qualified conservation contribution, qualified real property interest, and certified historic structure, among other related terms. See related 1986 Tax Reform Act, providing reduction of the 25% certified rehabilitation tax credit to 20%, creation of a single non-historic rehabilitation credit of 10%, and the introduction of passive loss rules. http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_IRS.pdf

1987 ABANDONED SHIPWRECK ACT (43 U.S. Code 2101- 2106, approved 28 April, 1988) The act establishes government ownership over the majority of abandoned shipwrecks located in waters of the United States of America and creates a framework within which shipwrecks are managed. Enacted in 1988, it affirms the authority of State governments to claim and manage abandoned shipwrecks on State submerged lands. It makes the laws of salvage and finds not apply to any shipwreck covered under the Act and asserts that shipwrecks are multiple-use resources. http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/fhpl_abndshipwreck.pdf

1990 INTERNAL REVENUE CODE, SECTION 47 (Public Law 1010-508, 26 U.S.C. 47) This law provides for the rehabilitation tax credit for a qualified rehabilitated building or for a building (non-certified) placed in service before 1936. https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/USCODE-2011-title26/pdf/USCODE-2011-title26-subtitleA-chap1-subchapA-partIV-subpartE-sec47.pdf

1990 NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT (25 U.S.C. 3001 et. seq.) This law defines ownership of Native American human remains and associated funerary objects found on federal or tribal lands. It also provides procedures for dealing with inadvertent discoveries, excavations, and repatriation. http://www.nps.gov/history/nagpra/

1990 CURATION OF FEDERALLY OWNED AND ADMINISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS (§36 CFR 79) This guidance provides minimum standards for long-term management and stewardship of archaeological collections, records, and reports. http://www.nps.gov/archeology/tools/laws/36CFR79.htm

1991 INTERMODAL SURFACE TRANSPORTATION EFFICIENCY ACT (ISTEA) (Public Law 102-240, 23 U.S.C. 101(a)(35), 23 U.S.C. 101, 23 U.S.C. 109(b), (c), and (p), Public Law 105-178) This law outlines transportation enhancement activities, creates the Scenic Byways Program, and defines the National Highway System's scenic and historic values. It was amended through the Transportation Equity Act for

the 21st Century. http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_ISTEA.pdf

1996 INDIAN SACRED SITES (EXECUTIVE ORDER 13007) This executive order stipulates the accommodation of access and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by religious practitioners and seeks preservation of the same on federal lands. http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/eo13007.htm

1996 AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION ACT (Public Law 104-333, 16 U.S.C. 469k) This act promotes the planning, interpretation, and protection of historic battles on American soil under the Secretary of the Interior's American Battlefield Protection Program. http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_AmBtlefieldPrtc.pdf

1996 LOCATING FEDERAL FACILITIES ON HISTORIC PROPERTIES IN OUR NATION'S CENTRAL CITIES (EXECUTIVE ORDER 13006) This executive order reinforces the federal commitment to utilize and maintain historic properties to house federal agency functions. http://www.gsa.gov/portal/content/100842

1997 PROTECTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES (§43 CFR Part 7) This title establishes regulations implementing provisions of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470aa-mm) by establishing the uniform definitions, standards, and procedures to be followed by all Federal land managers in providing protection for archaeological resources, located on public lands and Indian lands of the United States. http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/43cfr7.htm

2003 PRESERVE AMERICA (EXECUTIVE ORDER 13287) This executive order calls on the federal government to protect, enhance and use historic properties owned by the government; to build partnerships with state and local governments, Indian tribes, and the private sector to promote local economic development through the use of historic properties; to maintain accurate information on federal historic properties and their condition; and to seek opportunities to increase public benefit from federally owned historic properties, including heritage tourism. http://www.preserveamerica.gov/EO.html

STATE LEGISLATION

1935 Wyoming Antiquities Act

§ 36-1-114. Protection of prehistoric ruins; permits to excavate, regulations and violations

Before any excavation on any prehistoric ruins, pictographs, hieroglyphics, or any other ancient markings, or writing or archaeological and paleontological deposits in the state of Wyoming on any state or federal lands, shall be undertaken, a permit shall first be obtained from the state board of land commissioners. The state board of land commissioners is hereby authorized to promulgate and enforce such regulations as it may deem needful to protect from vandalism or injury the prehistoric ruins, relics, archaeological and paleontological deposits of the state, as well as all natural bridges and natural scenic features and formations. Any violation of such regulations shall be a misdemeanor.

§ 36-1-115. Protection of prehistoric ruins; consent to removal from state

No person shall remove from the state of Wyoming any part of any such ruins or deposit except with the consent of the state board of land commissioners. Said board may require, as a condition to such consent, that such portion of such relics, materials, or deposit as said board shall require, shall forever remain the property of the state of Wyoming.

§ 36-1-116. Protection of prehistoric ruins; penalty. (a) Except as provided by subsection (d) of this section, any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars ($25.00) or more than one hundred dollars ($100.00), or imprisoned in the county jail not more than six (6) months, or by both fine and imprisonment, and shall forfeit to the state all articles and materials discovered

by or through his efforts. (b) Persons holding permits or leases on state lands may not sublease or subcontract archeological or paleontological removal without prior written approval of the board. (c) All state leases are subject to inspection by state or county law enforcement agencies or their designees for violation of W.S.36-1-114 and 36-1-115. (d) Any person who, for monetary gain or for commercial or any other purpose, removes any archeological or paleontological artifacts in violation of W.S. 36-1-114 or 36-1-115 with a cumulative value in excess of five hundred ($500.00), shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be fined up to ten thousand dollars ($10,000.00), imprisoned for up to ten (10) years, or both.

1967 Wyoming State Archaeologist Statute (WS 36-4-106) The statute provides for the appointment within the Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources a state archaeologist, who shall be a member of the Department of Anthropology of the University of Wyoming. The state archaeologist's mission is to strive to fulfill statutory goals that include: (i) investigating, preserving, and recording archaeological evidence; (ii) conducting an archaeological survey in Wyoming and maintaining records deposited permanently at the University of Wyoming; (iii) engaging in systematic investigations of sites and soliciting funds for such work; (iv) publishing reports; (v) cooperating with communities and agencies in related activities; (vi) cooperating with agencies in historic preservation; and (vii) distributing publications to the public. http://law.justia.com/codes/wyoming/2010/Title36/chapter4.html

APPENDIX C. PRESERVATION PARTNERS

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
401 F Street NW, Suite 308
Washington DC 20001-2637
phone: 202- 517-0200
fax: 202-517-6381
http://www.achp.gov/

Alliance for Historic Wyoming
207 Grand Ave.
Laramie, WY 82070
phone: 307-333-3508
http://www.historicwyoming.org/

Archaeological Conservancy
5301 Central Avenue NE, Suite 902
Albuquerque, NM 87108-1517
phone: 505-266-1540
www.archaeologicalconservancy.org

Buffalo Bill Center of the West
720 Sheridan Avenue
Cody, Wyoming 82414
phone: 307-587-4771
http://centerofthewest.org/

Colorado Preservation, Inc.
1420 Ogden Street
Suite 104
Denver, CO 80218
phone: 303-893-4260
fax: 303-893-4333
http://coloradopreservation.org/

The George C. Frison Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology
Dept. 3431
1000 E. University Avenue
Laramie, WY 82071
phone: 307-766-6920
http://www.uwyo.edu/anthropology/frison-institute/

National Alliance of Preservation Commissions
P.O. Box 1605
Athens, GA 30603
phone: 706-542-4731
fax: 706-583-0320
http://www.sed.uga.edu/pso/programs/napc/napc.htm

National Main Street Center
Headquarters:
National Main Street Center, Inc.
53 West Jackson Blvd., Suite 350
Chicago, IL 60604
phone: 312.939.5547 ext. 37234
fax: 312.939.5651

Washington, DC Office:
The Watergate Office Building
2600 Virginia Avenue NW, Suite 1000
Washington, DC 20037
http://www.preservationnation.org/main-street/

National Park Service
Certified Local Government Program
State, Tribal, and Local Plans & Grants Division
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW (2256)
Washington, DC 20005
phone: 202-354-2020
fax: 202-371-1794
http://www.nps.gov/clg/

National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St., NW (2280)
Washington, DC 20005
phone: 202-354-2211
fax: 202-371-6447
http://www.nps.gov/nr/

National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers
POB 19189
Washington DC 20036-9180
phone: 202-628-8476
info@nathpo.org
www.nathpo.org

National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers
Suite 342
Hall of the States
444 North Capitol Street NW
Washington DC 20001
phone: 202-624-5465
www.ncshpo.org

National Trust for Historic Preservation
National Trust for Historic Preservation
The Watergate Office Building
2600 Virginia Avenue NW, Suite 1000
Washington, DC 20037
phone: 202-588-6000 • 800-944-6847
fax: 202-588-6038
http://www.preservationnation.org/

National Trust for Historic Preservation, Western Field Services
1420 Ogden Street, Suite 203
Denver, Colorado 80218
phone: 303-623-1504
fax: 303-623-1508
http://www.preservationnation.org/contacts/field-offices/west.html

Northern Arapaho Tribe
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
P.O. Box 396
Ft. Washakie, WY 82514
phone: 307-856-1628
fax: 307-856-4611

Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation
(Eastern Shoshone Tribe)
P.O. Box 538
Fort Washakie, WY 82514
phone: 307-332-2081
fax: 307-332-3055

Tracks Across Wyoming, Inc.
1200 Main Street
Evanston, WY 82930
phone: 307-789-9690
http://www.tracksacrosswyoming.com

University of Wyoming, American Heritage Center
1000 E. University Ave.
Dept. 3924
Laramie, WY 82071
phone: 307-766-4114
fax: 307-766-5511
ahc@uwyo.edu

University of Wyoming, American Studies
Cooper House
1000 E. University Ave
Laramie, WY 82071
Phone: 307-766 3898
Fax: 307-766 3700
http://www.uwyo.edu/ams/

University of Wyoming, Department of Anthropology
12th and Lewis Street
Dept. 3431
1000 E. University Avenue
Laramie, WY 82071
phone: 307-766-5136
fax: 307-766-2473
http://www.uwyo.edu/anthropology/

University of Wyoming, Department of History
Dept. 3198
1000 E. University Ave
Laramie, WY 82071
phone: 307-766-5101
fax: 307-766-5192
http://www.uwyo.edu/history/

Wyoming Association of Professional Archaeologists
Dept. 3431
1000 East University Ave.
Laramie, WY 82071
http://www.wyomingarchaeology.org/wapa.html

Wyoming Archaeological Society
1617 Westridge Terrace
Casper, WY 82604
phone: 307-234-5424
http://www.wyomingarchaeology.org/

Wyoming Cultural Trust Fund
Wyoming State Parks & Cultural Resources
Barrett Building
2301 Central Avenue
Cheyenne, WY 82002
Phone: 307-777-6312
http://wyospcr.state.wy.us/CTF/Index.aspx

Wyoming Humanities Council
315 E Lewis Street
Laramie, WY 82072
phone: 307-721-9243
http://www.thinkwy.org/

Wyoming Main Street
214 West 15th Street
Cheyenne, WY 82002
phone: 307-777-2934
fax: 307-777-2935
http://www.wyomingbusiness.org/gateway/main-st-/1245

Wyoming State Historical Society
Linda Fabian, Executive Secretary
P. O. Box 247
Wheatland, WY 82201
phone: 307-322-3014
http://www.wyshs.org/

APPENDIX D. NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS IN WYOMING

National Historic Landmarks	County	Listed
Expedition Island	Sweetwater County	10/18/68
Fort D. A. Russell	Laramie County	05/15/75
Fort Phil Kearny and Associated Sites	Johnson County	12/19/60
Fort Yellowstone	Park County	07/31/03
Heart Mountain Relocation Center	Park County	09/20/06
Horner Site	Park County	01/20/61
Independence Rock	Natrona County	01/20/61
Jackson Lake Lodge	Teton County	07/31/03
Lake Guernsey State Park	Platte County	09/25/97
Lake Hotel	Teton County	02/27/15
Medicine Mountain (formerly known as Medicine Wheel)	Big Horn County	05/22/70 – update 06/1/11
Murie Ranch Historic District	Teton County	02/17/06
Norris, Madison, and Fishing Bridge Museums	Teton and Park Counties	05/28/87
Obsidian Cliff	Park County	06/19/96
Old Faithful Inn	Teton County	05/28/87
Oregon Trail Ruts	Platte County	05/23/66
Penney, J. C. Historic District	Lincoln County	06/02/78
Sheridan Inn	Sheridan County	01/29/64
South Pass	Fremont County	01/20/61
Sun, Tom, Ranch	Carbon and Natrona Counties	12/19/60
Swan Land and Cattle Company Headquarters	Platte County	07/19/64
Union Pacific Railroad Depot	Laramie County	02/15/06
Upper Green River Rendezvous Site	Sublette County	11/05/61
Wapiti Ranger Station	Park County	05/23/63
Wyoming State Capitol	Laramie County	05/04/87

APPENDIX E. NATIONAL REGISTER LISTED PROPERTIES IN WYOMING

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	Durlacher House	Laramie	3/21/2011
Albany	East Side School	Laramie	3/17/1981
Albany	First National Bank of Rock River	Rock River	11/21/1988
Albany	Flying Horseshoe Ranch	Centennial	10/12/2000
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
Albany	Parker Ranch House	Laramie Peak	12/13/1985
Albany	Richardson's Overland Trail Ranch	Laramie	3/5/1992
Albany	Snow Train Rolling Stock	Laramie	5/8/2013
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	University Neighborhood Historic District	Laramie	12/18/2009
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	American Legion Hall, Post 32	Greybull	6/27/2014
Big Horn	Bad Pass Trail	Warren	10/29/1975
Big Horn	Basin Republican-Rustler Printing Building	Basin	7/19/1976
Big Horn	Bear Creek Ranch Medicine Wheel (48BH48)	Greybull	5/4/1987
Big Horn	Big Horn Academy Historic District	Cowley	3/26/1992
Big Horn	Black Mountain Archeological District (48BH900/902/1064/106 7/1126/1127/1128/1129)	Shell	7/2/1987
Big Horn	Black Mountain Archeological District (Boundary Increase)	Shell	4/16/1990
Big Horn	Bridger Immigrant Road-Dry Creek Crossing	Cody	1/17/1975
Big Horn	Carey Block	Greybull	12/18/2009
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	Hyart Theatre	Lovell	1/8/2009
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	Medicine Wheel-Medicine Mountain (Addtl info, boundary and name change)	Kane	6/1/2011
Big Horn	Paint Rock Canyon Archeological Landscape District	Hyattville	7/12/1990
Big Horn	Rairden Bridge	Manderson	2/22/1985
Big Horn	Southsider Shelter	Tensleep	8/1/2012
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	Gillette Post Office	Gillette	10/14/2008
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/Rock Creek Stage Station	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	Carbon Cemetery	Carbon	4/7/2011
Carbon	Como Bluff	Rock River–Medicine Bow	1/18/1973

Carbon	DFU Elk Mountain Bridge	Elk Mountain	2/22/1985
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	Fossil Cabin	Medicine Bow	4/11/2008
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	Headquarters Park Historic District	Centennial	4/17/2012
Carbon	Hotel Wolf	Saratoga	11/21/1974
Carbon	Hugus Hardware	Saratoga	4/5/1984
Carbon	Jack Creek Guard Station	Saratoga	5/15/1986
Carbon	JO Ranch Rural Historic Landscape	Baggs	11/22/2010
Carbon	Medicine Bow Union Pacific Depot	Medicine Bow	11/1/1982
Carbon	Midway Station Site	Rawlins	12/6/1978
Carbon	Muddy Creek Archaeological Complex	Medicine Bow	5/16/2012
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	Site 32 SL-O Intermediate Field Historic District	Medicine Bow	2/28/2012
Carbon	Stockgrowers Bank	Dixon	6/25/1986
Carbon	Stone Wall Ranch	Savery	9/29/1986
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	Dorr Ranch	Bill	12/22/2014
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	Hotel Labonte	Douglas	10/10/2008
Converse	Huxtable Ranch Headquarters District	Glenrock	4/7/2011
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
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	Carpenter Hotel Historic District	Atlantic City	12/12/2012
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/Miner's Delight	Atlantic City	6/4/1980
Fremont	Helen Lookingbill Site	Dubois	3/20/2013
Fremont	High Rise Village	Dubois	7/23/2013
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
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	SouthPass City Historic District (boundary increase and additional info)	South Pass City	2/28/2012
Fremont	Split Rock Prehistoric Site (48FR1484)	Split Rock Ranch	5/4/1987
Fremont	St. Michael's Mission	Ethete	6/21/1971
Fremont	T Cross Ranch Rural Historic District	Dubois	4/11/2008
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	Kirby Jail and Town Hall	Kirby	12/6/2011

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
Johnson	Beaver Creek Ranch	Buffalo	1/8/2014
Johnson	Blue Gables Motel	Buffalo	11/1/2011
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
Johnson	Wold Bison Jump	Barnum vicinity	12/22/2015
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
Laramie	Cheyenne Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District	Cheyenne	5/1/2013
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	Crook House	Cheyenne	7/10/1979
Laramie	Crow Creek - Cole Ranch Headquarters Historic District	Cheyenne	7/14/2009
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	Dubois Block	Cheyenne	12/2/2014
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	Moore Haven Heights Historic District	Cheyenne	1/8/2009
Laramie	Nagle-Warren Mansion	Cheyenne	7/12/1976
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	Fossil Oregon Short Line Depot	Kemmerer vicinity	12/11/2013
Lincoln	Haddenham Cabin	Kemmerer	12/23/2003
Lincoln	Johnston Scout Rocks	Kemmerer	11/7/1976
Lincoln	Labarge Bluffs Petroglyphs	La Barge	4/7/2014
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
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	Edness Kimball Wilkins Site #1	Evansville vicinity	8/10/2015
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	Grant Street Grocery and Market	Casper	10/15/2008
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	Odd Fellows Building	Casper	6/18/2009
Natrona	Ohio Oil Company Building	Casper	7/25/2001
Natrona	Pathfinder Dam	Alcova vicinity	8/12/1971

Natrona	Pathfinder Dam Historic District	Alcova vicinity	6/15/2015
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
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
Natrona	Turner-Cottman Building	Casper	12/1/2015
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
Niobrara	Lusk Water Tower	Lusk	8/12/1991
Niobrara	Site of Ferdinand Branstetter Post No. 1, American Legion	Van Tassell	9/30/1969
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	Clay Butte Lookout	Clark	1/8/2014
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	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

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 Lodge-Cooke City Approach Road Historic District		5/8/2014
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	Duncan Grant Ranch Rural Historic Landscape	Wheatland	2/27/2013
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	Platte County Courthouse	Wheatland	10/15/2008
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
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	Holy Name Catholic School	Sheridan	4/23/2013
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 County Fairgrounds Historic District	Sheridan	8/10/2011
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	St Peter's Episcopal Church	Sheridan	5/8/2013
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	Green River Drift	Cora	11/22/2013
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
Sublette	Sommers Ranch Headquarters Historic District	Pinedale	6/18/2009
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	Bairoil Town Hall	Bairoil	11/30/2015
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	Eden-Farson Site	Eden vicinity	9/22/2014
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	Finley Site	Eden	11/17/2010
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	Green River Downtown Historic District	Green River	1/8/2009
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	Powder Wash Archeological District	Baggs vicinity	12/4/2013
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	Sts Cyril and Methodius Catholic Church and Rectory	Rock Springs	12/22/2015
Sweetwater	Sweetwater Brewery	Green River	11/1/1982
Sweetwater	Taliaferro House	Rock Springs	7/23/1998
Sweetwater	Tolar Petroglyph Site	Point of Rocks vicinity	9/30/2014
Sweetwater	US Post Office–Green River	Green River	12/11/1997
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	Hardeman Barns	Wilson	4/28/2015
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 Fish Hatchery Historic District	Yellowstone National Park	6/25/1985
Teton	Lake Hotel	Yellowstone National Park	5/16/1991
Teton	Leigh Lake Ranger Patrol Cabin	Moose	4/23/1990
Teton	Lucas, Geraldine Homestead–Fabian Place Historic District	Moose	8/24/1998
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
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	Union Pacific Railroad Complex (additional information)	Evanston	9/2/2005
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	Newcastle Commercial District	Newcastle	4/21/2009
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
Yellowstone	Queen's Bath House		
Yellowstone	Obsidian Cliff		
Yellowstone	Lake Fish Hatchery		
Yellowstone	Old Faithful Inn		
Yellowstone	Yellowstone Main Post Office		
Yellowstone	Lake Hotel		
Yellowstone	Lamar Buffalo Ranch		
Yellowstone	Roosevelt Lodge Historic District		
Yellowstone	Old Faithful Historic District		
Yellowstone	Obsidian Cliff Kiosk		
Yellowstone	Norris, Madison, and Fishing Bridge Museums		
Yellowstone	Northeast Entrance Station	(in Montana)	
Yellowstone	Fort Yellowstone NHL		
Yellowstone	Grand Loop Road Historic District		
Yellowstone	Mammoth Hot Springs Historic District		
Yellowstone	Norris Museum		
Yellowstone	North Entrance Road District		
Yellowstone	Madison Museum		

APPENDIX F. SURVEY FORM

Wyoming's Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan 2016-2026

WYOMING STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN REVISION SURVEY

1. What county do you reside in?

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

- ☐ Cultural Resource Consultant
- ☐ Federal, State, or Local Official
- ☐ Archaeologist
- ☐ Historian
- ☐ Architect
- ☐ Planner
- ☐ Industry Representative
- ☐ CLG Member
- ☐ General Public
- ☐ Other (please describe)

Our current plan, *On the Road to Preservation, Wyoming's Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan,* was published in 2007. In this plan the major challenges facing historic preservation efforts in Wyoming were identified as follows:

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.

3. Do you feel that the challenges identified in the 2007 plan are still accurate? If not, what do you recommend?

4. In your experience, how effective are current efforts to preserve significant cultural landscapes and historic, archaeological, and traditional cultural places of Wyoming?

- ☐ Very effective
- ☐ Usually effective
- ☐ Sometimes effective
- ☐ Not very effective

5. How successfully does your community incorporate historic preservation into the land-use planning process?

- ☐ Poor
- ☐ Fair
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Excellent
- ☐ Don't know

6. Which three of the following do you feel are the biggest challenges for historic preservation in Wyoming?

- ☐ Growth/sprawl
- ☐ Energy development
- ☐ Neglect/abandonment
- ☐ Vandalism/looting
- ☐ Natural disasters
- ☐ Lack of financial incentives
- ☐ Preservation perceived as a private property taking
- ☐ Historic buildings perceived as not "green"
- ☐ Inappropriate upgrades and treatments to historic buildings
- ☐ Inadequate local historic preservation laws/law enforcement
- ☐ Lack of adequately trained trades/craft people
- ☐ Lack of information
- ☐ Lack of understanding
- ☐ Lack of interest

7. Which three of the following historic and cultural resource types do you feel are most threatened in Wyoming?

- ☐ Archaeological sites
- ☐ Cultural landscapes
- ☐ Rural properties
- ☐ Residences/neighborhoods
- ☐ Downtowns
- ☐ Government/public buildings
- ☐ Schools
- ☐ Churches
- ☐ Post WWII buildings
- ☐ Industrial Sites

8. Which three of the following preservation tools do you feel are the most effective and realistic approaches for preserving Wyoming's historic places?

- ☐ Preservation workshops/conferences
- ☐ Public outreach and education
- ☐ Training for government decision-makers
- ☐ National Register nominations
- ☐ Community/Property surveys
- ☐ Easements
- ☐ Local historic preservation ordinances and commissions
- ☐ State-level historic preservation laws
- ☐ Federal historic preservation regulations
- ☐ Brick & Mortar grants
- ☐ Planning grants
- ☐ Tax credit incentives
- ☐ Low-interest loans
- ☐ Heritage tourism programs

9. What historic preservation topics do you want more information, guidance, or training about?

10. Over the next ten years, what do you believe should be the number one priority for historic preservationists in Wyoming?

11. Please provide any additional comments or concerns you may have. (Optional)







Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office

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