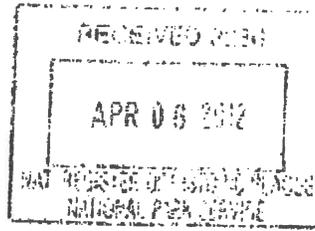


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Headquarters Park Historic District (discontiguous)

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Approximately 1 mile north of S.R. 130 on Forest Service Route 103,

not for publication

Medicine Bow National Forest

city or town Centennial

vicinity

state Wyoming

code WY

county Carbon

code 007

zip code 82331

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

John L. Listerman
Signature of certifying official/Title

2/28/2012
Date

Village Program Ldr, USDA Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Nancy M. Hopkins
Signature of commenting official

2/27/2012
Date

Wyoming State Historic Preservation Officer, State of Wyoming
Title
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

4-17-12
Date of Action

Headquarters Park Historic District
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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3		buildings
		district
3		site
2		structure
		object
8		Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Agriculture: agricultural field
- Agriculture: agricultural outbuilding
- Domestic: camp

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Recreation and Culture: outdoor recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Other: log cabin

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- foundation: Stone
- walls: Log
Wood
- roof: Shingle
- other:

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Headquarters Park Historic District is located in a cluster of spruce and pine trees in the Medicine Bow National Forest. The elevation is 10,200 feet. A dirt road leads to the front or south side of the cabin which is in a clearing. A small, unnamed stream runs through the property. The most significant building on the site is the rectangular-shaped cabin which is in excellent condition and in scale with the site. The frame outhouse is located at the edge of the woods, north of the cabin. It is in good condition. The horse corral, located in a clearing to the west of the cabin is in good condition as is the meat house located in the trees southwest of the cabin. The two wall tents have collapsed but the evidence for them remains. They are both located in the trees northwest of the cabin. A wood shed has also collapsed and is located to the northeast of the cabin. The cabin, outhouse, corral, meat house, two wall tent foundations, and wood shed remains are all contributing.

The Forest Service corral is located .6 miles from the Headquarters cabin in a clearing surrounded by spruce and pine trees. The corral is contributing and has integrity of location, setting, materials, and feeling. The integrity of design, construction, and workmanship has been lost due to the collapse of the structure.

Narrative Description

Main Cabin: contributing

The main cabin is of frame construction that was covered with logs around 1930. It measures 16' 6" wide by 32' 5" long. It sits on a rock foundation and has a metal gable roof with wide overhangs. There is a metal flue located on the southwest side of the roof and the one on the northeast side has been knocked down. A wood porch on the south side is accessed by two steps that lead to the primary entrance. A second entrance is located on the north side. The cabin has five double-hung windows. The interior of the two-room cabin has the original wood floor throughout and tongue and groove siding on the walls and ceiling of the smaller south-facing room that is now used as a kitchen. It was formerly the post office at Fort Fred Steele and was moved to Headquarters Park in 1930-1931. Other than the metal roof, the cabin has changed very little since 1930 when it was moved to the current site.

Meat House: contributing

The building is 3' 4" wide by 4' 4" long with no foundation. The walls consist of horizontal boards and the shed roof is covered with asphalt shingles. There are screened openings on three sides of the shed and a screened front door on the fourth side which faces north. The shed was used primarily for meat storage.

Two Tent Platform remains: contributing

Milled and log remnants of two wall tent platforms. At one time, the walls of both platforms consisted of at least 5 courses of square-notched logs and wood floors. The logs were chinked with wood and cement on the exterior and sapling poles on the interior. The remains of platform #2 are north of the main cabin, and it was the larger of the two, measuring 12' by 14'. Platform #1 is located northwest of platform #2 and measures 9' 6" by 12'. Mr. and Mrs. Vern Vivion and their three daughters slept in the larger wall tent while the smaller one was used by the foreman of the sheep outfit and a few camp movers.

Outhouse: contributing

The two-seater outhouse measures 4' 2" by 6'. It is constructed of vertically placed milled lumber with a tarpaper covered shed roof. There is a diamond-shaped vent on either side of the wood door which faces south.

Wood Shed remains: contributing

The wood shed measured approximately 9' by 10' and had milled board walls and a corrugated tin roof. It has collapsed.

Corral: contributing

The hexagonal-shaped corral held the 10-12 horses that were used around the Headquarters Park. It is constructed of saw cut poles and railroad ties and measures approximately 45' in diameter.

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Forest Service Corral: contributing

The corral is located approximately 100 yards from U.S. Highway 130 and .6 miles from the Headquarters Cabin. The corral is in a state of decay and collapse. It was constructed of primarily pine logs 30 to 45 feet in length and it measures from between 30' to over 100' in diameter. The pine logs were staked atop each other to a height of approximately 5'. The walls were held in place by railroad ties placed vertically in the ground or by using a saddle notch joint to hold the pine logs in place. A gate is on the west side. On the northwest end a loading chute was constructed with railroad tie supports and milled one inch by six inch planks.

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B. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Agriculture

Period of Significance

1930-1962

Significant Dates

1930

1931

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance is justified by its historic use from 1920 to 1962.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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The period of significance for Headquarters Park is 1930 – 1962. The Vivion family made Headquarters Park the summer headquarters for their sheep operation during this time, and up until 1989, the last year they summered sheep in the mountains. Headquarters Park has not been used, and most likely will never again be used for grazing purposes

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Headquarters Park Historic District is eligible on a local level for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the historic sheep industry in southern Wyoming. For over 65 years, the district, located in Carbon County, served as the summer headquarters for the Leo Sheep Company and Rocky Mountain Sheep Company, both established in 1903 by Lee Emmitt "L.E." Vivion.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Headquarters Park Historic District is significant in the area of agriculture. The district is representative of the huge sheep industry that was once a dominant economic force in Wyoming, particularly in the south central and southwestern part of the state. The Headquarters Park Historic District played an integral role in the yearly grazing cycle in which sheep wintered at the lower elevations and trailed to a summer range high in the mountains.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The Wyoming range sheep industry developed in the southern counties during the 1870s along the Union Pacific corridor, which provided convenient access to distant markets. By 1870 there were 36,000 sheep in Wyoming territory; by 1880, that number had increased to one-half million with Carbon County counting 154,163 of that number. The industry continued to boom as more men entered the sheep business and by 1900 total sheep in Wyoming numbered 3,675,000 and over 5,000,000 by 1910.

Western sheep management contrasted sharply with the type introduced by the British and practiced in the eastern United States, which consisted of small farm flocks contained by fences. The Spanish conquerors of the southwest introduced a different husbandry system in the 16th century, called transhumance. In this type of management, bands of sheep often moved hundreds of miles in the yearly grazing cycle, from the winter range of lower elevations to the mountain summer range. Transhumance became the method of handling sheep and cattle on the huge open ranges of the western states. This system utilized shepherders to watch the sheep, as well as trail them during the yearly grazing cycle. Each herder usually worked with a band of sheep that might number 1,000 in the winter and 2,000 in the summer months. A man known as a camp tender regularly supplied each camp and helped the herder move the sheepwagon to a different bedground every 10-14 days.

The sheep industry depended upon the use of public land for grazing for both the winter and summer ranges. Prior to the establishment of the United States Forest Service, sheep were grazed indiscriminately on forest pastures during the summer months with the larger outfits dominating access to grazing areas. Federal control of public land on the Medicine Bow Range was established by 1904. One of the organization's largest and most pressing problems was the overgrazing of the range by the sheep herds.

By 1908 the Forest Service began implementing a series of grazing policies designed to control the numbers and movement of sheep on public lands. Grazing districts and allotments were created. Major stock driveways were formally established to control the movement of flocks across public lands. To control the number of sheep entering the forest, counting pens were built at the Forest boundary on major driveways.

It is not clear when Headquarters Park was first established and used for summer grazing but according to Forest Service grazing reports, the name was used by 1912. Before that time, it was used as a grazing camp by the Cosgriff Brothers in the late 1800s. Brothers Thomas and John Cosgriff dominated the sheep business in Carbon County for many years. Their first headquarters was at Fort Fred Steele and they then moved it a few miles west to the small town of Walcott, both sites located along the Union Pacific mainline. By the mid-1880s, they ran approximately 125,000 sheep in the county. The Cosgriff Brothers diversified as their sheep operation grew. They developed a series of stores to supply their herders

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and also went into the banking business, eventually owning 27 banks in the sheep country of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Idaho.

A Cosgriff Brothers' bank, located in Rawlins, helped finance Lee Emmit "L.E." Vivion's entry into the sheep business in Carbon County. A Texan by birth, L.E. Vivion, arrived in Laramie, Wyoming from Missouri in 1880 at age 18 and worked as a government surveyor, was employed by the Union Pacific Railroad near Walcott, and did ranch work for a cattle outfit. By 1892, Vivion was in the cattle business for himself. Convinced by a sheep rancher that sheep were more profitable than cattle, Vivion sold his cattle and purchased sheep.

Common for the times, Vivion partnered with various sheep ranchers until he established his two sheep outfits in 1903. The two companies were interrelated: the Rocky Mountain Sheep Company focused on wool production while the Leo Sheep Company concentrated on lamb products. Although the companies used the same sheep flocks, they were separated for tax purposes.

Vivion's holdings eventually included the old military site at Fort Fred Steele, built in 1868 to protect Union Pacific railroad workers, as they constructed the transcontinental rail line, from Indian attacks. He purchased the old fort, which was decommissioned in 1886, from the Cosgriff Brothers, most likely in 1915 upon the death of Thomas Cosgriff. Vivion served as executor the Cosgriff estate from which he purchased 10,000 acres and 1800 ewes. At the peak of his sheep business, Vivion ran 30,000 sheep.

L.E. Vivion, called "the dean of woolgrowers" in his obituary, died in Ogden, Utah in 1942, at which point his son, Charles, known as Charlie, who was born in 1890, took over the business. Two of Charlie's three sons, Vern and Robert Vivion, began working with their father as young children and searched for missing sheep and took care of the horses at Headquarters Park in the summer.

Carbon County ranchers like the Vivion family generally used the Medicine Bow or Sierra Madre Mountains for their summer range. Although it is not known when the Vivion outfits first began grazing in the forest, Forest Service records show a permit for 18,000 sheep was issued to Rocky Mountain Sheep Company in 1907 for District #4 of the Medicine Bow National Forest, the same year that the Cosgriff outfit also summered 40,000 sheep in District #4. One can assume that the Cosgriff Sheep Company was still using the Headquarters site at this time but perhaps L.E. Vivion took over the lease for the site around 1915 when the two remaining Cosgriff brothers sold much, if not all, of their Wyoming sheep and land.

From personal knowledge Della Vivion, wife of Vern Vivion, recalls that L.E.'s son, Charlie, was summering his sheep at the Headquarters site by 1920. At that time, there was a small cabin (since burned), outhouse, and wall tents. The first mention of the former Fort Steele post office building being moved to Headquarters district was in a Forest Service memo from 1930 stating that Charles Vivion of the Leo Sheep Company had moved the original post office building from Fort Fred Steele to the Headquarters Sheep Camp. A photograph dated 1931 found in the Forest Service files shows the Charlie Vivion family standing on the porch of the former post office building at the Headquarters site and is captioned "Sheep camp Leo Sheep Co: formerly frame building, now slabbed over and used for family use during grazing season." The Headquarters Camp served as the base for the Leo Sheep Company's mountain operations. The former post office building became the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vivion during the summer months. It was also the place where food was prepared for the family and members of the crew who worked out of the camp. The three sons of Charles Vivion, and later their families, were housed in wall tents. In addition to the main cabin, the site also included the small cabin (which housed the camptenders), and outhouse that pre-dated 1920, a wood shed, meat house, and corrals for the 10-12 horses used at the summer camp.

The summer grazing season was a short one in the Medicine Bow Mountains due to late spring and early fall snows. It took four days to move the sheep up the Snowy Range Sheep Trail from the lower elevations to the Headquarters Camp; the goal was to have the sheep there by July 4th. As Della Vivion recalled, "It was always a big moment when the sheep arrived up top. I would take the kids outside with me and as soon as we could hear the blatting, we watched very closely for Ben (a shepherd) with his big, proud team pulling his supply wagon. When they broke over the horizon, we'd all laugh and yell and wave and he would do the same. It was a glorious minute!"

A Forest Service ranger did the official "counting in" of the sheep at the government corral, a very important function to ensure the counts were correct and not over the amount of woolies that the lease specified. The sheep were also

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"counted out" before they left the mountain in early September when Headquarters Park also shut down for the winter. The counting corral was not part of the Vivion Headquarters but could be accessed from Headquarters Park through the forest or across meadows. Other outfits also used the corral. Although they did not own it, the Vivion's were responsible for the maintenance of the corral.

The next step was to separate the sheep into bands of 1,000 or more and assign a shepherd to each band. The herder and his flock then moved out to various areas of the assigned forest service lease. They were supplied every week or so by a camp tender who moved supplies for the herder from the Headquarters and also helped move the sheep and his camp to a new bedground.

The Headquarters also served as a central location for other sheep camps. It became the place where camp movers and shepherders from other sheep outfits would stop by and pick up some provisions or leave notes for things they needed. As Della Vivion says, "It was pretty much information headquarters."

With very little change from 1920, the Vivion family operated the Headquarters District in this manner until their last bands of sheep were trailed off the mountain lease in 1989. The days of the huge sheep herds had ended long ago by that time. The Wyoming sheep business began to decline in the 1960s and 1970s due to a number of factors including the banning of the poisons used for predator control, the rise of synthetic fabrics, and a decline in the number of men willing to live the hard, lonely life of a shepherd, to name a few. As of 2010, there are 374,000 sheep in the entire state of Wyoming and in Carbon County only 9,500.

The Vivion family remained prominent in the sheep business for three generations, nearly one hundred years. L.E.'s son, Charlie Vivion, was a well-respected sheep man who ran the operation for many years with the help of two of his three sons, Vern and Robert, who took over the companies in 1976, at which time Vern took the Rocky Mountain Sheep Company and Robert, the Leo Sheep Company. Vern Vivion, born in 1926, became chairman of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association as well as chairman of the National Wool Growers Association in the late 1960s and early 1970s. As the sheep industry began to decline in the 1970s, Vern sold the last of his sheep in 1989 and switched the Rocky Mountain Sheep Company to cattle. That marked the end of a long era for the Vivion family.

It was the end of an era, too, for the Headquarters Park Historic District which remains as a testament to the history of the Wyoming sheep business and summer grazing on the Medicine Bow National Forest. No longer do thousands of sheep graze the forest since the many sheep outfits that once did either dissolved or switched to cattle many years ago. No sheep have made the annual four-day trek up the trail to Headquarters Park for decades. It is a different world today as summer and winter recreation now takes place where thousands of sheep formerly grazed. But very few, if any, of the snowmobilers and ATV'ers are aware of the history of the Park as they propel their fast-moving machines where sheep once slowly roamed.

But Headquarters Park remains. Although the wall tents and the wood shed have collapsed, and the original little cabin burned in the early 1970s, the main cabin, the meat house, the outhouse, and the corral still stand. The counting corrals, once so integral to the Headquarters Park operation, are in a state of collapse and all but invisible to those who travel the highway that is now paved. The Headquarters Cabin, the heart of the Vivion summer sheep operation, has been well-maintained by the Vivion family and is in excellent condition. The cabin has changed very little and looks today much as it did in the 1931 Forest Service photo.

The Headquarters Park Historic District is unique: it was the only permanent summer sheep headquarters in the Medicine Bow National Forest. While numerous other outfits grazed in these mountains, only the Vivion's Headquarters Park was a substantial summer camp with buildings. Other sheep operations made summer camp in a much less permanent fashion, with the crew and ranchers sleeping in tents. The Headquarters Park Historic District played an integral role in the summer grazing in the Medicine Bow National Forest and is directly associated with Wyoming's once huge sheep industry. It is eligible under Criterion A.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Headquarters Park Historic District
Name of Property

Carbon County, Wyoming
County and State

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Chamberlin, Thomas S., Editor The Historical Encyclopedia of Wyoming. Cheyenne, Wyoming: Wyoming Historical Institute, 1970.

Mckee, Dave, Headquarters Park Site Interpretive Plan for Medicine Bow-Routt National Forest, USDA Forest Service, Region 2, May 1997.

University of Wyoming, American Heritage Center. Medicine Bow National Forest Collection #3654 Forest Service Grazing Reports; Box 5, Box 12.

Vivion, Della and Vern, Personal interviews and e-mail correspondence.

Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office, Cheyenne, Wyoming Weidel, Nancy. National Register of Historic Places Nomination: Walcott Shearing Shed, 1997 (This nomination was approved by the Wyoming State Review Board but did not go to the Keeper due to the fact that the Union Pacific Railroad, part owner of the land, would not sign off on the nomination.)

Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office, Laramie, Wyoming. Wyatt, Bill. IMACS Site Form, Sheep Pen, Smithsonian site #48CR4559, 6/3/87.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

2.6 acres Headquarters Park, .2 acres Forest Service corral, Headquarters Park Historic District total 2.8

Acreage of Property acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>13</u>	<u>386207</u>	<u>4577158</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>13</u>	<u>386037</u>	<u>4576149</u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Headquarters Park Historic District
Name of Property

Carbon County, Wyoming
County and State

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Chamberlin, Thomas S., Editor The Historical Encyclopedia of Wyoming. Cheyenne, Wyoming: Wyoming Historical Institute, 1970.

McKee, Dave, Headquarters Park Site Interpretive Plan for Medicine Bow-Routt National Forest, USDA Forest Service, Region 2, May 1997.

University of Wyoming, American Heritage Center. Medicine Bow National Forest Collection #3654 Forest Service Grazing Reports; Box 5, Box 12.

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- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

2.6 acres Headquarters
Park, .2 acres Forest
Service corral,
Headquarters Park
Historic District total 2.8

Acreage of Property acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>13</u> Zone	<u>386207</u> Easting	<u>4577158</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
2	<u>13</u> Zone	<u>386037</u> Easting	<u>4576149</u> Northing	4	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

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Headquarters Park District: Begin at trash scatter on northwestern corner then head straight south over the unimproved dirt road, past the corral and connect to the trash scatter on the southwestern corner then head east to the meat house and original cabin and further east around the collapsed wood shed and turn northwest to include the outhouse and west that borders the two tent platforms.

Forest Service Corral: The boundaries are drawn to encompass the corral and gates at the east and north sides.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries were selected to encompass the entire site of the Headquarters Park District. The boundary for the Forest Service corral encompasses the corral only.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nancy Weidel and Dave McKee, United States Forest Service, Big Horn District, Sheridan, Wyoming

organization Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office date 18 March 2011

street & number 2301 Central Ave. telephone 307-777-3418

city or town Cheyenne state WY zip code 82002

e-mail nweide@state.wy.us

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Headquarters Park Historic District

City or Vicinity: Centennial

County: Carbon

State: Wyoming

Photographer: Richard Collier

Date Photographed: 7-23-2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Headquarters Park Historic District
Name of Property

Carbon County, Wyoming
County and State

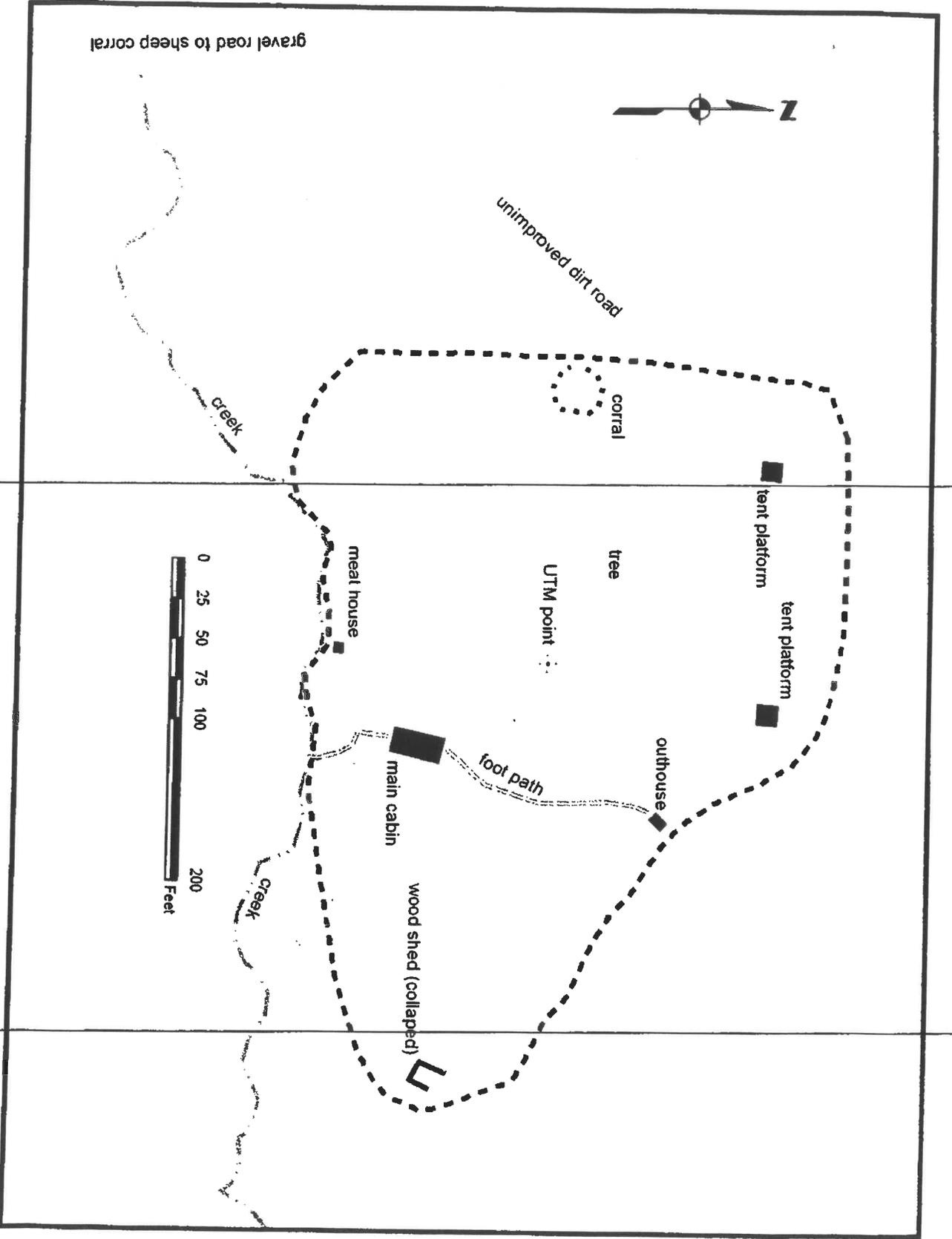
- 1 of 7: Overview of Main Cabin and district, view to southeast
- 2 of 7: Main Cabin, view to northwest
- 3 of 7: Main Cabin, view to north
- 4 of 7: Tent Platform remains, view to northeast
- 5 of 7: Corral, view to south
- 6 of 7: Corral, view to east
- 7 of 7: Meat House, view to south

Property Owner:

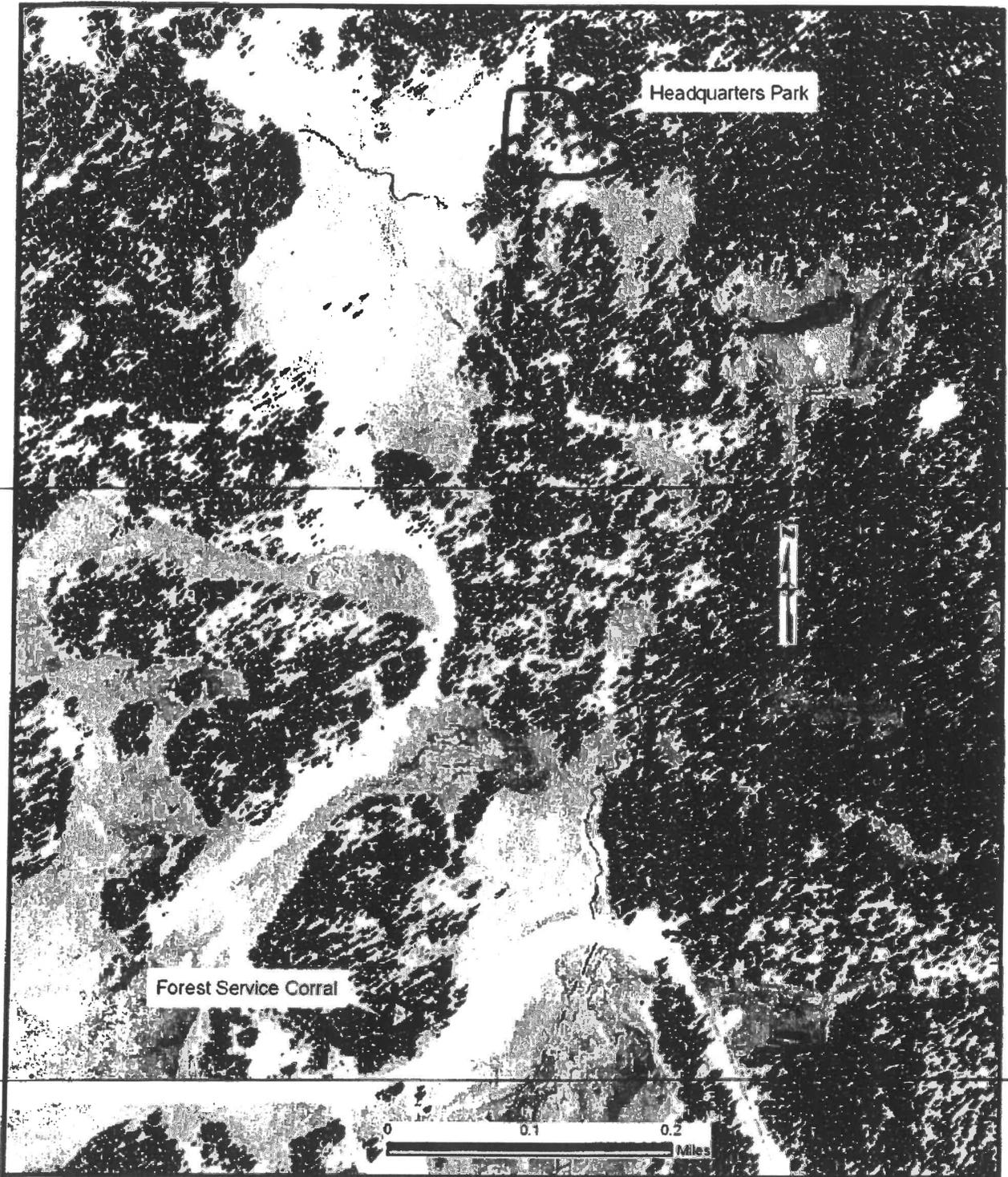
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

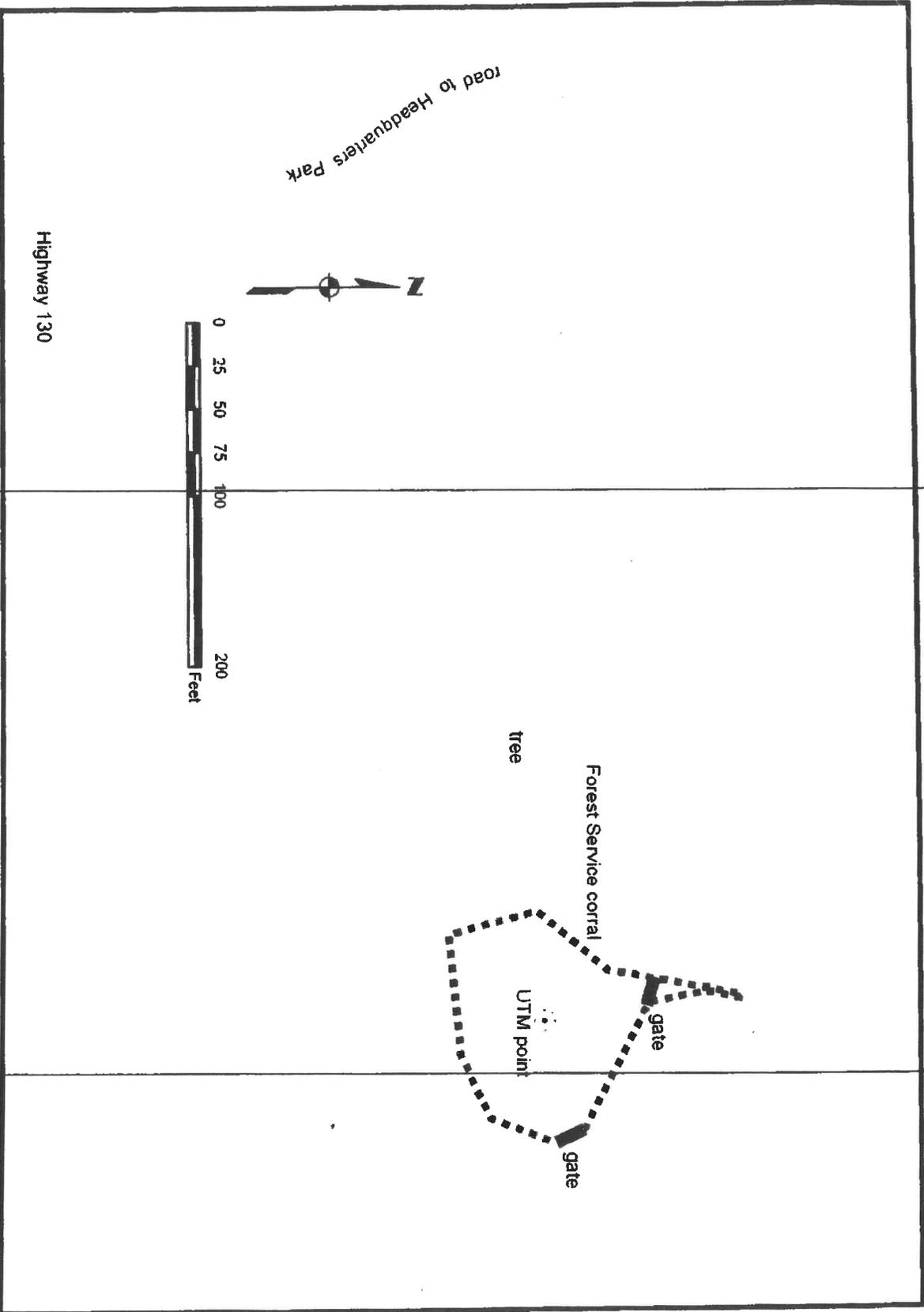
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



Sketch map of Headquarters Park, Carbon County, Wyoming. The property is in T. 16 N., R. 80 W., Sections 22 and 23.



Portion of the 2009 Medicine Bow Peak NAIP Orthophoto showing the locations of Headquarters Park and Forest Service corral.



Sketch map of Forest Service corral associated with Headquarters Park, Carbon County, Wyoming. The property is in T. 16 N., R. 80 W., Section 27.