

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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Dean Morgan Junior High School

Other names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing:

Educational Facilities in Wyoming, 1850-1960

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

2. Location

Street & number: 1440 South Elm Street

City or town: Casper State: WY County: Natrona

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

national statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

x A B x C D

Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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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

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
Public – Local
Public – State
Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
District
Site
Structure
Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education: school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education: school

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

International Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: brick, aluminum

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

Dean Morgan Junior High School and grounds, including parking lots and playing fields, occupies three city blocks in a residential area southwest of downtown Casper. The two-story brick building was constructed in three stages: the original school building (built 1951-1953 and opened in 1953) comprised of two-story classroom blocks forming an “L” along South Elm and West 15th Streets; the matching west addition, including a cafeteria, kitchen, locker rooms, gym, and band room (1955); and the auxiliary gym (1994) extending north from the 1955 addition. The building was built during the post-war school building boom in Wyoming, and reflects the international style as interpreted for school buildings throughout the United States. Although the school building has been added on to and renovated, it retains its original location, setting, design, workmanship, feeling and association, and much of its original materials.

Narrative Description

The primary elevations of the school are the south and east elevations, comprising the original school building as well as the primary entrance. The two-story building rests on a concrete foundation and follows the natural grade of the lot, sloping down slightly to the north and significantly to the west, thereby creating an exposed basement level for much of the building. The exterior is sheathed in varying hues of wire-cut blond brick and laid in the common bond pattern.

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Roofs of most sections of the building are flat and sheathed in a replacement membrane. A band of concrete coping runs the length of the entire roofline, except on the newest gym addition. Horizontal emphasis is created by long bands of windows extending the length of most elevations, the concrete coping, and the flat aluminum awnings at entrances.

Windows are set in recessed rectangular bands that extend the length of each elevation on each floor and are divided into sections by recessed narrow piers composed of rectangular cast-concrete panels. Original rolled sills made of pebbly concrete run the length of the bands. This feature, combined with the recessed piers, gives the building a strong horizontal emphasis. The original windows, which had a large section of glass block above two rows of narrow aluminum sash, have been altered, with the glass block replaced by insulating panels and the double row of sash replaced by a single row of larger, squarish aluminum windows, which vary between stationary and awning or hopper.

Many of the entry doors used by students are still original, hereafter referred to as the standard door. These are two-leaf metal doors with single upper lights, flanked by wide sidelights with a 4-light transom extending above the whole unit. Some transoms still have glass, while others have been filled in.

For ease in describing the building, the original and each of the two additions will be described separately below.

Original building

The original school building is comprised of two-story classroom blocks forming an “L” along South Elm and West 15th Streets. The main entrance to the school is contained in a one-story projection which extends along the south quarter of the east façade, wraps around the corner, and extends about one-third the length of the south elevation. The entrance itself is offset at the north end of the projection. Internally, this projection houses the school’s administrative offices.

The entrance is composed of a standard door, the transom lights of which have been filled in. The door is accessed by concrete steps from Elm Street (east) as well as a wheelchair ramp from the south (added along with metal railings and the reconfigured staircase in 2006). Original stacked, rough cut sandstone walls run between the ramp and the east wall, and along the concrete steps.

A recessed band containing four sets of six-light aluminum windows (and no insulating panels) runs from the south end of the projection to the center, creating a sense of balance with the doors. A 6’-wide, flat-roofed aluminum awning skims the top of the windows and doors along the length of the projection on both the east and south elevations. The original aluminum “DEAN MORGAN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL” sign is centered on the projection above the doors and windows, just below the concrete coping articulating the roofline. Recessed bands above the projection (on the main part of the building) have been in-filled with insulated panels.

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The rest of the east façade features the standard recessed band configuration, with the basement windows becoming exposed at about the center of the elevation and continuing to the north. The basement windows match those of the two upper levels, although the windows themselves are more horizontally rectangular than those above.

The entry projection extends about one-third the length of the south elevation, with a recessed band containing six sets of six-light aluminum windows topped with an aluminum awning (as described earlier). A planter of stacked, rough cut sandstone wraps around the entire south elevation of the projection and terminates at the stone wall next to the wheelchair ramp. Long recessed bands with the standard window and panel treatment extend the length of the south elevation, articulating the first and second floors. As the ground slopes to the west, the basement level is exposed, but rather than the pattern of long bands, the basement level on this elevation is punctuated by six recessed rectangles featuring small, two-light rectangular windows topped by insulated panels. An entrance (15th Street entrance) featuring a standard door topped by an aluminum awning is located at the west end of the elevation. Above the awning are recessed rectangles containing the typical window/panel treatment, one on each floor. To the east of the entrance a tall, vertical recessed area extends from the foundation to the lintel line. It is in-filled with insulating panels separated by wide spandrels of cast-concrete panels, indicating an interior staircase that was originally lit with natural light.

The rear elevations of the original building match those of the front, with three full floors of the same recessed bands and window/panel treatment. The north end of the east leg of the “L” has a center standard door with in-filled transom. The entrance is sheltered by an aluminum awning and brick windbreaks projecting on either side. The west elevation of the east “L” has a stairway window treatment as described above at the north end and a standard door at the south end. Exhaust pipe and conduit have been attached to the exterior of the rear elevation of the south leg of the “L.” The area comprising the interior of the “L” is paved with asphalt and used for parking.

1955 addition

The 1955 addition includes a cafeteria, kitchen, locker rooms, gym, and additional classrooms accommodated in four sections. The addition as a whole is roughly rectangular in form and extends from and projects to the north and south of the west end of the south wing of the original building. In general this addition matches the original in overall design, brick color and texture, and concrete roof coping.

Directly west of the original building on the south elevation is the one-story cafeteria/auditorium, the western two-thirds of which features a recessed band with six sets of the standard window/panel treatment. On the same elevation, slightly set back from and shorter than the classroom addition, is the kitchen, with a narrower recessed band of windows/panels occupying the east half of the elevation, and a deeply recessed concrete loading dock accessed by concrete steps to the west. The west elevation of the kitchen has a standard door offset to the north, with a recessed band of windows/panels to its south, and a vertical recessed window/panel area to its north. The entrance is topped by an aluminum awning and protected by brick windbreaks on

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either side. An original school bell and a loudspeaker are mounted on the wall next to the entrance. A concrete landing with two steps connects this entrance with the school's playing fields. On the inside it accesses a wide corridor which runs the length of the 1955 addition and into the south wing of the original building.

Continuing north along the west elevation of the 1955 addition is the band room, also rectangular in shape and set back from and slightly lower than the adjoining section to the south. This elevation features three separate recessed rectangles, as opposed to the typical recessed bands. Each recessed rectangle has a spandrel of cast-concrete panels with the typical window/panel treatment above and below. The elevation also has one single metal door. The north wall of this addition has two doors, a double to the east and a single in the middle. A raised concrete deck connects both doors, following the elevation and creating a storage space below, which is accessible from the west. Behind (to the east of) the band room is the 1955 gymnasium and to its east, the girls' locker room. The gym is only accessible from the outside through a single door on the north elevation. It is barely visible from the outside, but visible in the satellite image. It stands higher than the sections to its east, south and west, and is topped with a shallow gable roof.

Interior of Original Building and 1955 Addition

Numerous features of Dean Morgan's interior remain intact, most notably the stairwells, which boast original terrazzo flooring, aluminum handrails and structural glazed tile. The terrazzo flooring in the main stairwell is light green with light and dark flecks. Two bands consisting of salmon-colored terrazzo with a center strip of beige run along either side of the stairs, and the stairwell itself is edged with the salmon terrazzo. Two other stairwells are less colorful, but also feature original terrazzo flooring in a pink and/or maroon hue. All of the stairwells still have their original aluminum handrails, which have three slender rails in a sleek style consistent with Mid-century Modern design.

Original structural glazed tile extending about halfway up the walls is prevalent throughout much of the building. In some areas, portions of the original tile have been replaced with tile that is similar in color but square rather than rectangular and shiny rather than matte. Much of the tile throughout the building is light pink or white, edged with a thin course of maroon tile on the top, bottom and sides (such as where the wall abuts the elevator). The tile on the third floor is light green edged with a thin course of dark of green.

The cafeteria/auditorium (1955) features original asbestos tile flooring in a bright, geometric pattern of red, slate blue and yellow. The room also has a small stage with original wood flooring. On the wall opposite the stage, two large openings with roll-down aluminum doors and aluminum sills provide access to the kitchen.

Original metal doors remain throughout the building. These range from simple, solid doors accessing rooms such as janitorial closets to paired metal doors with windows providing access to the kitchen and library. All bathrooms feature original doors with three lights of wavy glass

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and louvers; some retain original lettering as well. Most have original terrazzo flooring in yellows and grays as well as what appears to be original wall tile.

Other original features of note include the wood trophy cases near the offices on the main floor; wood mailboxes in the teachers' lounge; original sinks and tile work in the janitors' closets; and original floor tile in the entryways.

Auxiliary Gymnasium (1994)

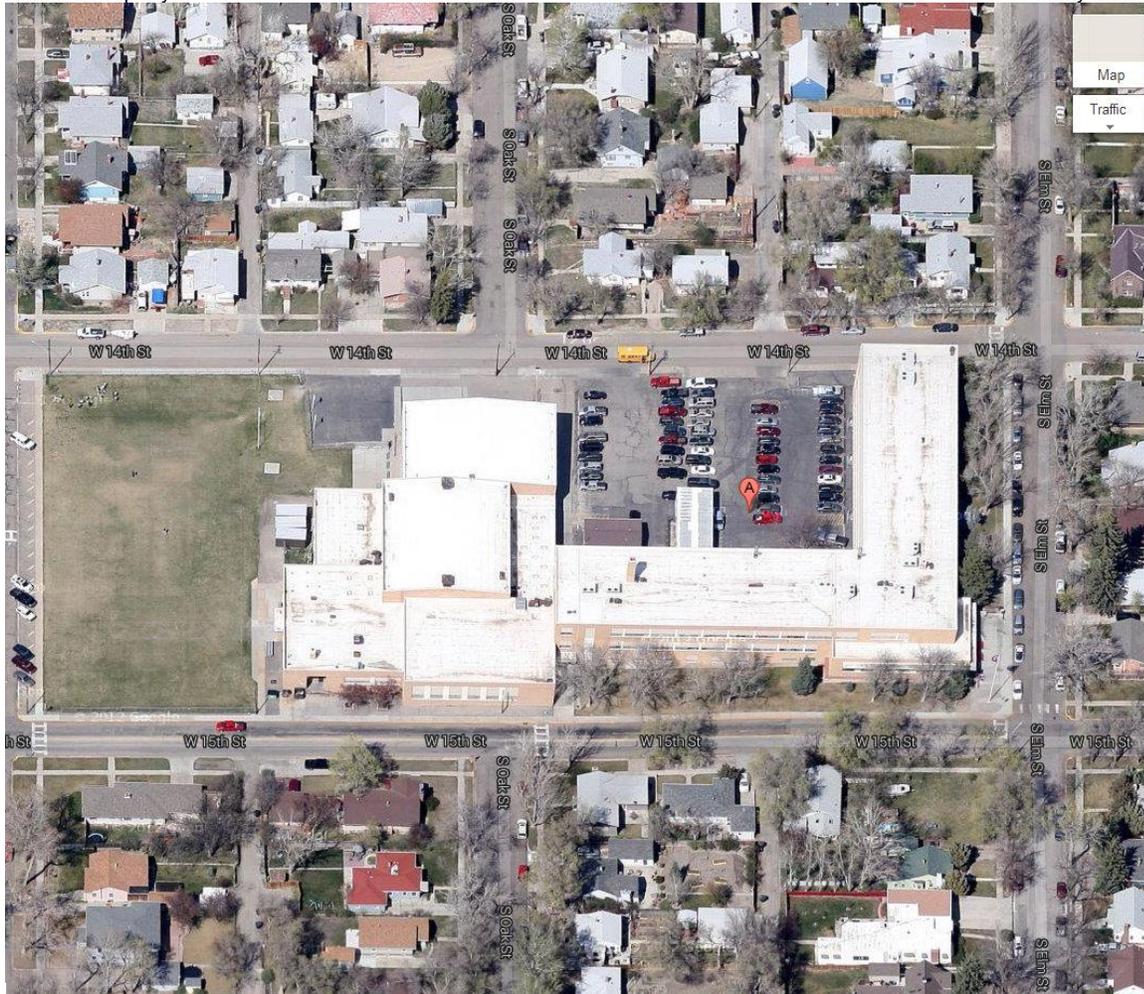
The new gymnasium extends directly to the north of the 1955 addition. It is plain with blond brick that is notably different from the brick on the earlier sections, with a smoother texture and greater variety in color and darker hues of blond. The gym is topped with a shallow gable roof edged with a thin strip of aluminum (in contrast to the concrete coping on the rest of the building). The only break in the solid brick walls comes from large rectangular areas of slightly recessed brick. There are two metal doors with concrete steps on the west elevation, one at either end, a driveway access with an oversized garage door on the north elevation and one paired metal door on the east elevation.

Playing Fields:

The school's playing fields occupy 1.5 blocks of land to the school's west. They are grass and presumably are original to the building.

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Satellite image of Dean Morgan JHS (from Google maps, accessed June 22, 2014;
<https://maps.google.com/maps?q=dean+morgan+junior+high&ll=42.836093,-106.330029&spn=0.002668,0.003165&t=h&z=19>)

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations N/A

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or 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

Areas of Significance

Education
Architecture

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Period of Significance

1951-1966

Significant Dates

1951-1953

1955

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Karl L. Krusmark, Architect
Riedesel-Lowe Co., Builder

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Dean Morgan Junior High School meets the registration requirements for urban schools in Wyoming under Criteria A and C as described in *Educational Facilities in Wyoming 1850-1960*, Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF). The MPDF states that urban and town schools that “have played an important role in the development of the educational system of the state or local district or have contributed to the social or physical development of the community in which they are located” may be eligible for the National Register under Criterion A.¹ The property is eligible in the area of **Education** for being the first separate building built specifically for junior high school students in Casper as part of a statewide building program implemented at the conclusion of World War II, and for its role in the education of junior high school students in Casper for the past 62 years. With the recent replacement of most of Wyoming’s pre-1980s schools, Dean Morgan Junior High is especially significant as one of the best preserved surviving representatives of Wyoming’s post World War II school facilities.

The property is also eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, as an excellent example of modernist school architecture as expressed in Wyoming in the post World War II era. The school building is noted in the *Educational Facilities in Wyoming, 1850-1960*, Multiple Property Documentation Form as one of several Wyoming school buildings from the late 1940s and 1950s that “retain their integrity and are excellent examples of modernist school architecture.”²

¹ Mary Humstone, Clayton Fraser, Rheba Massey, *Educational Facilities in Wyoming, 1850-1960*, Multiple Property Documentation Form, National Park Service (Wyoming SHPO, Cheyenne, 2010), page 232. Hereafter referred to as MPDF.

² MPDF, page 122.

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Narrative Statement of Significance

The junior high school movement in Wyoming started during the Progressive Era (1915 – 1930), at first initiated by local school districts without standards or leadership from the state. By 1918 nine cities and towns in the state (including Casper) reported establishment of junior high schools, forcing the state to begin to think about formally adopting standards. The standards, adopted in 1926, “defined the purpose of the junior high as a transition between elementary school and high school, and stated that educational and vocational guidance should be incorporated into the curriculum in order to assist students in future decision making.”³ Junior high was considered the optimal age for students to begin to choose their future careers, and to gain socialization skills that would be useful in the workplace. The standards adopted in 1926 dictated teacher training and curriculum and provided guidelines for the junior high school building.

In spite of its early start, the junior high movement in Wyoming did not really take hold until after World War II. Although the state began accrediting junior high schools in 1932, by the end of the war there were just nine accredited junior highs in the state. Although communities like Casper claimed to have a junior high school, it was actually considered a part of the high school, was not accredited, and did not have a separate principal nor separate building.⁴ In order to gain accreditation as a junior high school, Dean Morgan and other schools had to offer a wider range of courses, including courses in industrial arts, homemaking and business.

As noted in *Educational Facilities in Wyoming, 1850-1960*, from 1946 to 1960 enrollment in Wyoming schools increased from 55,000 to more than 80,000 students, necessitating a major school building campaign.⁵ From 1945 to 1952 this statewide school-building program added 91 new elementary schools, 29 high schools, and five junior high schools statewide, in addition to many related facilities such as teacherages, gymnasiums, auditoriums, swimming pools and laboratories. As Ray E. Robertson, commissioner of education in the Wyoming Department of Public Instruction stated, “These buildings were specifically designed to house modern educational programs comfortably, and to give youngsters a new environment in which to be educated.”⁶

Casper’s first foray into junior high school was in 1926 when, in order to relieve crowding in the elementary schools and to provide a better transition for students entering high school, 8th grade students from all over Casper were brought to the recently vacated buildings at Natrona County High School (NCHS) for special “junior high” classes. A big difference between these classes and elementary school classes was that the junior high classes were taught by teachers who were specialists in their individual field, be it English, math, domestic science or manual training. In

³ MPDF, page 61.

⁴ MPDF, page 95.

⁵ MPDF, page 122.

⁶ “New Schools Being Built Over State,” *Casper Tribune-Herald* 1952 Annual Edition, February 1953.

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1930 the old NCHS building was torn down, leaving only the Vocational Education building for the junior high school students from 1930 to 1953.⁷

Dean Morgan, the first specially built junior high school in Casper, was designed by the Casper architectural firm of Krusmark & Krusmark, and constructed between 1951 and 1953 for the initial sum of \$1.3 million dollars. Building completion was delayed due to an eight-week-long plumbers' strike and a three-week-long carpenters' strike, and the school was still under construction when the first students moved in, in September, 1953, and was immediately too small to accommodate Casper's 7th, 8th and 9th graders as had been planned. Only seventh and eighth graders moved into the new building the first fall, and some classes had to be held in the gymnasium and balcony of the old Vocational Education building a few blocks away. Students walked to lunch at the cafeteria at NCHS.

In spite of the space constraints, the August 23, 1953, *Casper Tribune-Herald* praised the new school, noting that "whenever the doors of the new buff-brick, steel and concrete school building are thrown open, youngsters in the intermediary years of a public school education will 'have it made.' Space, soft colors, modern illumination, convection heating, and a general building design tailored for needs of younger teen-agers will give processes of being educated a new verve." The new building took extensive advantage of wide windows and glass brick to add daylight to the classrooms and other spaces. The building included a large library, state-of-the-art science laboratories, a special language and speech room, music practice rooms, modern metal craft and woodcraft shops, and a home economics room "with spacious areas for cooking, sewing and home-making practices."⁸

Completion of Dean Morgan Junior High required a separate bond issue, and in 1955 the west wing was completed, adding a one-story cafeteria/auditorium (nicknamed the "auditeria" by Quincy Tarter, Dean Morgan's first principal), a kitchen, a gymnasium and locker rooms, an orchestra/band room and eleven second-story classrooms. The school was known as the "new" Casper Junior High until 1958 when it was officially dedicated as Dean Morgan Junior High in honor of the Casper educator who served for 39 years as a teacher, principal, and eventually Superintendent of Schools. It was the first Casper school to be named after a state or local educator.

The new addition eased, but did not solve the crowding problems. Because Dean Morgan was the only junior high school building in Casper for its first five years, enrollment exceeded capacity. From 904 seventh and eighth grade students in 1953, enrollment increased to 1,501 by spring, 1957. In 1958 the school initiated a split session which lasted until the completion of East Junior High and admission of students in October.⁹

⁷ Rose Mary Malone, "Then – And Now: Casper Junior High School," *Casper Retired Teachers Association History of Natrona County Schools*, 1976 (Casper College Western History Center).

⁸ "Split Schedules or Delayed Opening Alternatives for Junior High Students." *The Casper Tribune-Herald*, August 23, 1953.

⁹ "History of Dean Morgan Junior High," Signature Book: School Histories and Photographs, June 1990, Vol. II, page 124. Casper College Western History Center.

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Architectural Significance

Dean Morgan Junior High School meets the registration requirements for listing under Criterion C as described in the MPDF. The school is the work of a master designer, Karl L. Krusmark, who designed many buildings in Casper and other Wyoming cities and towns, on his own and in partnership, first with Leon Goodrich and later with his son, Lee Krusmark.

Architect Karl L. Krusmark came to Casper with the Midwest Oil Company in 1917. In 1930 he formed a partnership with Leon Goodrich, who had previously worked with William Dubois of Cheyenne. Krusmark and Goodrich designed several key buildings in Casper including the North Casper Club House (National Register of Historic Places 1994) and the Natrona County Court House (1940), as well as numerous schools in Casper, Riverton, and Mills.¹⁰ In 1948, Krusmark went into partnership with his son, Lee. In addition to Dean Morgan Junior High School, Krusmark and Krusmark designed Midwest Elementary School (1953), Wyoming School for the Deaf (1963) and Kelly Walsh High School (1965) in Casper, and the Wyoming State Bath House in Thermopolis (1967).

Dean Morgan Junior High School also meets the registration requirements for listing under Criterion C as an example of a locally developed educational facility that embodies “distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction” and illustrates “prevailing trends in vernacular, empirical or traditional construction.”¹¹

Dean Morgan was designed in the International style, which eschewed traditional forms and ornamentation in favor of a more industrial look with clean, horizontal lines, a low profile, flat roofs, and banks of windows. The buff brick of the exterior creates a smooth surface, broken only by the bands of slightly recessed windows and spandrels. Aluminum coping and awnings add to the horizontality of the building. The entrance is subdued rather than grand – a one-story projection offset at the corner of the building where the two wings meet, instead of being centered on the main elevation as dictated by tradition. The entrance is mainly distinguished by its wrap-around aluminum awning and the planter of stacked, rough cut sandstone which also wraps around the southeast corner.

Typical of the schools built in Wyoming during this period, Dean Morgan has masonry exterior walls, a steel and concrete structural system with thick, reinforced concrete floor slabs, and a pitch-and-gravel built-up roof. The building was constructed with lightweight portable partitions to allow for flexibility in the number and size of classrooms. Original floor coverings, many of which remain, consisted of asphalt and linoleum tile, with terrazzo in the main public areas such as stairways. Lower corridor walls were finished in glazed ceramic tile. The building was furnished with steel wall lockers and birch bookcases, and windows were framed with aluminum.¹² As noted above, the school was designed to meet the accreditation standards for junior high schools, with up-to-date science and language labs, workshops for metal working and wood working and a large home economics room.

¹⁰ Eileen F. Starr, *Architecture in the Cowboy State, 1849-1940* (Glendo, WY: High Plains Press, 1992), page 60.

¹¹ MPDF, page 232.

¹² “Split Schedules,” *The Casper Tribune-Herald*, August 23, 1953.

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According to its architect, the building was specially designed for flexibility and to withstand the extremes in temperature in the Casper climate. In addition to interior flexibility provided by the lightweight portable partitions in the classroom wings, the two original wings were built as two separate buildings connected by cork-filled expansion joints, thus allowing for expansion and contraction without cracking of the masonry walls. The school was designed to accommodate an additional floor on each of the main wings. The addition to the west, which was completed two years after the opening of the school, was arranged for in advance with an extra utility core built into the west end of the original building and a section of wall “built so that it can be razed with a minimum of difficulty, and a stairway . . . built to make its upward extension simple.”¹³

The setting of the school is also important as indicative of its era. Unlike recently constructed schools, Dean Morgan’s school building and athletic fields occupy just three blocks in a residential neighborhood, and the school campus is surrounded on all four sides by houses. The school building and its setting convey to the contemporary viewer a sense of time and place, illustrating the specific role it played during its period of significance. It retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

¹³ “Split Schedules”

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Hedgpeth, Teri. "Dean Morgan Junior High School." Presentation to Natrona County School Board, Casper, WY, May 16, 2012.

Humstone, Mary, Clayton Fraser and Rheba Massey. *Educational Facilities in Wyoming, 1850-1960*. Multiple Property Documentation Form, National Park Service. Cheyenne: Wyoming SHPO, 2010.

"History of Dean Morgan Junior High." *Signature Book: School Histories and Photographs*. June 1990, Vol. II. Casper College Western History Center.

"New Schools Being Built Over State." *Casper Tribune-Herald 1952 Annual Edition*. February, 1953.

Malone, Rose Mary. "Then – And Now: Casper Junior High School." *Casper Retired Teachers Association History of Natrona County Schools*. 1976. Casper College Western History Center.

"Split Schedules or Delayed Opening Alternatives for Junior High Students." *The Casper Tribune-Herald*. August 23, 1953.

Starr, Eileen F. *Architecture in the Cowboy State, 1849-1940*. Glendo, WY: High Plains Press, 1992.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- 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

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- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Casper College Western History Center

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 48NA5523

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 42.835786 Longitude: -106.329649
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:
2. Zone: Easting: Northing:
3. Zone: Easting: Northing:
4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

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

The boundaries of the Dean Morgan Junior High School property encompass three city blocks in Casper, Wyoming, bounded by South Elm Street on the east, West 15th Street on the south, South Walnut Street on the west and West 14th Street on the north.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries encompass all of the property known as Dean Morgan Junior High School including the school building, parking lots and playing fields.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Mary Humstone and Hilery Lindmier
organization: Alliance for Historic Wyoming
street & number: PO Box 123
city or town: Laramie state: WY zip code: 82070
e-mail humstone@historicwyoming.org
telephone: 307 333-3508
date: June 29, 2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Dean Morgan Junior High School
City or Vicinity: Casper
County: Natrona State: Wyoming
Photographer: John Laughlin
Date Photographed: March, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Southeast corner of building showing main entrance, photographer facing northwest.
1 of 16.

Southeast corner of building, photographer facing north.
2 of 16.

South elevation, photographer facing north.
3 of 16

West elevation showing 1955 addition, photographer facing east.
4 of 16.

Northwest corner of 1955 and 1994 additions, photographer facing southeast.
5 of 16.

North and west elevations, photographer facing southeast.
6 of 16

North elevation of original building and northeast corner of the 1994 addition, photographer facing southwest.
7 of 16.

North elevation, photographer facing south.
8 of 16.

Dean Morgan Junior High School
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Northeast corner, photographer facing southwest.
9 of 16.

East elevation, photographer facing northwest.
10 of 16.

Main entry in school, photographer facing east.
11 of 16.

Typical hallway, photographer facing north.
12 of 16.

Staircase, photographer facing east.
13 of 16.

Auditorium space.
14 of 16.

Typical classroom space.
15 of 16.

Lunchroom.
16 of 16.

Dean Morgan Junior High School
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Photo key map. Dean Morgan Junior High School, Natrona County, Wyoming

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 100 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.