

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 Parks, Emerson, House
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 504 Second Street

N/A
N/A

 not for publication
city or town Ten Sleep vicinity
state Wyoming code WY county Washakie code 043 zip code 82442

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

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

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____
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 _____ Date of Action _____

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5. Classification

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

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/single dwelling

Vacant

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Log Cabin

foundation: Stone

walls: Log

roof: Asphalt shingle

other: Wood, Stone

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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 Emerson Parks House, built in 1929, is a two-story log and wood building with a one-story frame extension. The main two-story section measures 18'-10" x 32' and is of log construction. It rests on a stone foundation and is capped by a hipped roof. The roof has fairly wide overhanging eaves that contain exposed rafter tails. The one-story section extends east from the southeast corner and is wood frame construction. Like the main section it has a stone foundation but is topped by a gabled roof. Both sections feature simple wood trim and exposed rafter tails. Originally the roof was covered with wood shingles, however it is currently finished with asphalt shingles. A large stone chimney rises from the junction of the two sections. The building is currently vacant and most of the openings have been boarded shut to help protect the house from vandalism. Despite this, the majority of the windows and doors remain in place.

The house is located southeast of the main commercial area of Ten Sleep (pop 260) and just south of the main thoroughfare. It is in its original location within Vista Park, as the Town of Ten Sleep recently purchased the surrounding property to add to the park. The north side of the house faces Route 16 which is also Ten Sleep's main street. On the south side it sits on the banks of Ten Sleep Creek, a mountain stream that meanders through this small town. The site is largely open with a few trees along the south and east elevations of the house. Recently a fountain/splash pad was installed west of the house as part of the development of Vista Park.

Narrative Description

The two-story section is constructed of 'D' shaped logs and the interior is largely finished with plaster. It is built using the butt and pass method in which one log extends beyond the corner and the adjoining log butts into it. This style of log construction is considered relatively easy to build because it does not require any specialized corner notching.

The main façade of the house faces west. The main entry is south of center and is boarded over. The threshold is raised about one and a half feet above grade, however no steps up to the entry remain in place. Ghost lines on the façade suggest that the entry was historically covered by an addition. Oral histories with local residents reveal that a kitchen shed addition was originally located on the west side of the house, although no historic photographs have been found that show the addition. The entry is flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows that have been boarded over. The second floor of the façade contains three window openings of differing sizes. A one-over-one double-hung window is at the north end, a four-pane window is above the main entry, and a horizontal sliding window is at the south end.

The south elevation of the main two-story block has an entry on its west end. A simple concrete slab leads up to the entry. East of the entry is a paired window unit that has been boarded over. The windows remain in place and are three-over-one double-hung. The second story has a single three-over-two double-hung window that is centered. The one-story frame addition extends south from the southeast corner.

The addition has a gable roof that runs on an east-west axis. It is not known exactly when the addition was built, but records from 1946 indicate it was in place at that time. The walls are finished with a wood flushboard siding. The west elevation has a single-pane fixed window. The south elevation of the addition has a single one-over-one double-hung window that is centered. On the southeast corner is a screened-in porch. The entry

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to the porch is on the east elevation and has a historic wood screen door and is flanked by smaller screened openings. North of the entry are two one-over-one double-hung windows that are currently boarded over. Access to the attic is through a door centered in the gable end. The north elevation of the addition contains three boarded over window units. These units contain a set of six-pane casements and two one-over-one double-hung windows. The lower portion of the stone chimney is also visible at the junction of the addition and the main section. A historic photograph shows a small brick chimney rising from the north half of the addition, however this is no longer present.

The east elevation features three window units on the second floor and a single paired unit on the first. A stone chimney rises on the south half of the elevation. The type and color of the stone on the top five feet differs noticeably from the rest of the chimney indicating that it was repaired or heightened at one time. When this happened is not known, but records from 1946 show that it happened prior to that date. South of the chimney is a horizontal sliding window. North of the chimney the second floor has a one-over-one double-hung window and paired five-pane casement windows. Centered on the roof is a hipped dormer with a single window opening and prominent exposed rafter ends.

Fenestration on the north elevation is limited to two horizontal sliding windows – one on each floor. A small brick chimney rises from the roof near the northwest corner.

The two-story log section contains a large living room on the first floor and two bedrooms on the second. A third bedroom, along with a kitchen and bathroom, is in the frame addition. Every room in the house, and even one closet, each have at least one window opening to allow an abundance of natural light throughout the interior. The floors throughout and much of the wood trim are pine.

A large living room encompasses the entire first floor of the log section. Logs are exposed in much of the north half of the room while the walls in the south half are covered with plaster. The ceiling is composed of the exposed floor joists and the underside of the floor above. A main element of the room is the large stone fireplace on the east wall. It is composed of rough stones laid in fairly regular courses. The fireplace is shouldered and has a shallow stone shelf north of the firebox. A series of long, flat stones form an arch with a large keystone above the firebox. A straight staircase along the west wall leads up to the second floor. The staircase lacks a railing or balustrade along its edge.

The second floor contains two bedrooms and a storage room. An original built-in, wood cabinet is visible at the top of the stairs. The stairs are separated from the hallway by a wood railing with simple rectangular balusters. All of the wall surfaces in the second floor are covered with plaster and retain the original door and window trim and baseboards. All of the rooms also retain their original wood, five-panel doors.

The master bedroom, which occupies much of the southern half of the second floor contains a fireplace set at an angle in the northeast corner of the room. The fireplace is constructed of stone and covered with plaster. It does not rise all the way to the ceiling, instead it stops about two feet from the ceiling. A closet extends from the northwest corner of the room and contains its own window.

The frame addition contains the kitchen, bathroom, and a bedroom. A slight step-down leads from the original house into the addition. Like the original section, the walls are finished with plaster, however the floors are covered with linoleum tiles. Each room retains its baseboards as well as the window and door trim. The bathroom also has a wood chair rail.

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Overall the Emerson Parks House has a high level of integrity. It has good integrity of location since it is still on its original location. Its integrity of materials, design, and workmanship is very good. It contains the overwhelming majority of its historic materials including flooring, doors, and trim. While the window openings are boarded over to protect the house from intrusion, the windows remain in place behind the boards. The basic construction materials of the house such as the log walls and stone foundation remain visible, as do decorative features such as the exposed rafter ends. Integrity of association is good as the property retains the architectural qualities for which it is been listed.

Integrity of setting and feeling are slightly diminished by the fountain/splash pad that was installed west of the house. The fountain consists of a circular concrete pad that shoots jets of water into the air. This adds a recreation feel to the site that was not historically present. The remainder of the site is open parkland which matches the historic character of the site. The house was the only residence built on the block and the property was historically open land. Records show that a garage and small shed were also historically associated with the house; however it appears that these were no longer present by the 1960s.

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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.)

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1929-1946

Significant Dates

1929

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance is 1929 which is the construction date of the two-story section of the house. It is not known exactly when the one-story section was added, however it is known that it was in place by 1946. The period of significance ends in 1946 to include the one-story addition.

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Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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

The Emerson Parks House is being listed in the National Register for its local significance in architecture. It is a locally unusual example of a two-story log residence in Ten Sleep. It stands as one of the few remaining houses that represents the early history of the Ten Sleep community. It was built in 1929 for Emerson Parks and his wife, Ina Miller Parks at a time before Ten Sleep had become a town. Parks was a well-educated man and was a noted geologist and cartographer who had noted interests and knowledge of the underground movement of water as well as practical uses of bentonite.

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

The Emerson Parks House is a good local example of a two-story log house built using the ‘butt and pass’ method of construction. This method of log construction is considered a kind of false notching and is widely considered one of the easiest and quickest ways to build a log home since it does not require any corner notching. Instead of traditional notching, the end of one log simply butts up to the side of a log on a perpendicular wall and a peg or nail is driven vertically to join together the adjacent tiers. This results in regular courses of logs around the entire building. The regular coursing of the logs limits the need for chinking since there is little to no space between logs of adjacent courses.

False notching in log buildings is generally considered a product of English carpentry. It was likely introduced to this country by Swedes by the middle of the seventeenth century, however its use was greatly overshadowed by true notching systems such as saddle notching and V notching.¹ The popularity of false notching systems began to increase in the twentieth century as technologies changed and the use of hand hewn logs transitioned to the use of milled logs.

The butt and pass method of construction has been used most commonly in the twentieth century on buildings utilizing milled logs. The logs are generally milled to a rectangular or ‘D’ shape. The flat surfaces along the top and bottom of the log allow for adjacent courses to fit together better. The Emerson Parks House utilizes milled logs that are ‘D’ shaped. These logs were most likely milled locally from logs taken from the nearby Big Horn Mountains. Small-scale milling operations have been in place in the region since its early settlement.

Logs were used extensively in this area for building as trees were plentiful in the nearby Big Horn Mountains. However, the Parks House is one of the very few log structures remaining in Ten Sleep that was built during the early settlement of this town. Most historical buildings from this time period have either burned or been destroyed over time.

¹ Fred B Kniffen and Henry Glassie. “Building With Wood in the Eastern United States”, *The Geographical Review*. 1966. Pages 40-66.

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Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Emerson Parks

Emerson Parks was born in Washington Court House, Ohio in 1887 to George W. and Ada Parks. He was a geologist and cartographer and drilled the first artesian wells in this area. The first of these wells is located approximately 100 feet from this house. During the 1950s there was a need to deepen the well and improve the water system in Ten Sleep. At this time the Town Council appointed Parks to act as geologist for the town to advise and oversee the drilling of the well.

Parks was a well-educated man. He studied geology at Oberlin College in Ohio graduating in 1909. He then taught at a local school in Fremont, Ohio, before studying law at Columbia University. Beginning in 1911 he worked for the U.S. Geological Survey on various mapping projects, including a stint in eastern Montana. In 1913 he received a teaching fellowship in the geology department of the University of Chicago where he stayed for two years. He then enjoyed a long career as a consulting geologist for various oil companies exploring oil fields in California as well as for other clients. Then later he taught at the University of Missouri where he was a professor of geology.

Emerson Parks was recognized as an expert in underground movements of water. Another of his interests was bentonite with which he was continually experimenting in his home laboratory. It is generally thought that he used a room in the frame section of the house as a laboratory space. It has also been reported that he used bentonite to insulate the frame section of the house. He often maintained that bentonite had a good future, a prediction that surely came to pass as bentonite extraction continues to be an important industry. Bentonite is a kind of clay that has highly absorbent qualities. The most common and important use of bentonite is in the oil and gas industry in drilling muds. Its absorbent and binding qualities also make it useful in common products such as cat litter.

Also during his career, he was in charge of water well development for the WPA in the State of Wyoming for one year and worked as a geologist for the U.S. Geological Survey. He also spent some time during the early years of World War II mapping certain areas of the Sinai Peninsula in Egypt.

Parks first settled in the Ten Sleep area around 1915. He left the University of Chicago at this time due to ill health and found solace in the climate and scenery of the Ten Sleep area. According to correspondence he planned to ranch in the area for a year, but he wound up settling into the area for the remainder of his life. In 1919 he filed a petition to establish claim on a homestead. According to General Land Office records he received a patent on 80.44 acres a few miles west of Ten Sleep in January, 1921. In June, 1921, he married Ina May Miller. Parks then moved into the subject property in Ten Sleep in 1929. Emerson Parks continued to live in the house until his death in 1965. He is buried in nearby Worland, Wyoming.

Those few persons still living who knew Emerson Parks describe him as a bit of a recluse, who often was disheveled, a bit scruffy looking, but extremely polite. Another person describes him as a brilliant man who was fiercely independent, often unapproachable and endowed with an incredible amount of talent.

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The fact that he drilled the first artesian well and several other wells in the area bringing water, which is the lifeblood of this area, to the residents of this small town and irrigation to the many ranches that depend on it in this very arid climate is of notable significance.

Ten Sleep

Ten Sleep is located in the Bighorn Basin near the confluence of the Nowood River and Ten Sleep Creek. Since this location provided good and consistent sources of water and plant life, it was one of the earliest areas to be settled in the region as ranching operations took advantage of the natural setting. Early ranching leveraged the natural qualities of the open range. Operations, often backed by foreign capital, flourished until the winter of 1886-87 which proved to be devastating as whole herds were wiped out. The large losses to the herds during the winter combined with increasing settlement which limited the open rangeland resulted in a trend of smaller ranching operations. At the same time sheep raising was introduced to the area. Conditions proved to be favorable for sheep raising and some cattlemen in the area switched to raising sheep. Conflicts quickly arose over the use, and overuse, of the land by different herds. This conflict reached a head during the Spring Creek Raid in April, 1909, when a sheep camp was attacked leaving three men dead. While this was a climatic incident in the conflicts between cattlemen and sheep raisers, it also helped to raise public sentiment that peace and order was needed.

One of the biggest obstacles to the large-scale settlement of the Ten Sleep area was difficulty in accessing the area. Ten Sleep is nestled against the Big Horn Mountains to the west and roads to population centers to the east were tenuous at best. Transportation routes to the west generally favored towns such as Worland and Thermopolis that had direct access to the railroad.

Beginning in the 1880s and 1890s a few ranches operated stores to support the modest settlement. At the turn of the century settlement continued to be sparse, but demand for a more centralized center of commerce increased. By 1902 the village of Ten Sleep had begun to appear on the landscape. At this time a school building that had been located on the nearby Bar X Ranch was moved to the community. Soon after, a church was also added to the community. In 1905 the Ten Sleep Mercantile became one of the first permanent commercial operations in Ten Sleep.

The Ten Sleep settlement never experienced much growth and was quickly overshadowed by other commercial and population centers in the Bighorn Basin, such as Worland, which developed with the arrival of the railroad during the first decades of the twentieth century approximately 26 miles west of Ten Sleep. While local ranchers depended on Ten Sleep for basic goods and supplies, it did not officially become a town until 1932. The following census in 1940 showed a population of 345 people. This represented a peak in population for the town that was not reached again until the 1980s.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

“E.M. Parks Dies in Ten Sleep.” *Northern Wyoming Daily News*. January 7, 1965.

Frison, Dr. George. Personal communication with author.

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Hein, Annette. "Washakie County, Wyoming." Wyohistory.org. Accessed May 1, 2015.

Kniffen, Fred and Henry Glassie. "Building With Wood in the Eastern United States". *The Geographical Review*. Volume 56, Issue 1 (1966): 40-66.

Minutes from Ten Sleep Council Meeting of June 21, 1954.

Oberlin College. Student Records for Emerson Parks.

Parks, Emerson. "Migration of Oil and Water, A Further Discussion." *Bulletin of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists*. Vol VIII, No 6, November-December, 1924.

Seaman, Jack, Barbara Chaney, Gloria Cutt, Judy Emmons, and Beth Johnstone. *Ten Sleep: The Area and the People*. Virginia Beach, VA: Donning Company Publisher, 2008.

Stateline No. 7 Architects. "Condition Assessment of Emerson Parks House." 2015.

"Two Oberlin Students Join Surveying Party." *The Oberlin Review*. June 6, 1911, page 1.

Washakie County Assessors Office. Building Records.

Wilson, Mary. "Log Cabin Studies." USDA Forest Service Intermountain Region, Ogden, Utah. 1984.

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 48WA2419

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx.. 3 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 13 304169 4878514 3 _____

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Zone Easting Northing
2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

Zone Easting Northing
4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

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

The boundary consists of Block 21 of the Original Town of Ten Sleep. It is generally bordered by Second Street on the north, Mountain View Lane on the east, an access drive on the west, and Ten Sleep Creek on the south. This area is currently part of Vista Park.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated boundary represents the area historically associated with the Emerson Parks House.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Barbara Chaney
organization _____ date _____
street & number 124 S Cottonwood telephone _____
city or town Ten Sleep state WY zip code 82442
e-mail _____

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: Parks, Emerson, House
City or Vicinity: Ten Sleep
County: Washakie

State: WY

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Photographer: Exterior photographs: Richard Collier; Interior photographs: Stateline 7 Architects

Date Photographed: Exterior: June, 2014; Interior: Winter, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

West façade, photographer facing east.

1 of 14.

West façade and south elevation, photographer facing northeast.

2 of 14.

South and east elevations of frame addition, photographer facing northwest.

3 of 14.

East and north elevations, photographer facing west-southwest.

4 of 14.

North elevation, photographer facing south.

5 of 14.

North elevation and west façade, photographer facing southeast.

6 of 14.

Living room in first floor of log section, photographer facing north.

7 of 14.

Living room in first floor of log section, photographer facing south.

8 of 14.

Stone fireplace in living room, photographer facing east.

9 of 14.

Built-in cabinet and balustrade at top of stairs, photographer facing north.

10 of 14.

Master bedroom in second floor of log section, photographer facing west.

11 of 14.

Master bedroom in second floor of log section, photographer facing east.

12 of 14.

Hallway in frame section, photographer facing east.

13 of 14.

Kitchen in frame section, photographer facing northwest.

14 of 14.

Property Owner:

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

name Town of Ten Sleep
street & number 415 5th Street telephone _____
city or town Ten Sleep state WY zip code 82442

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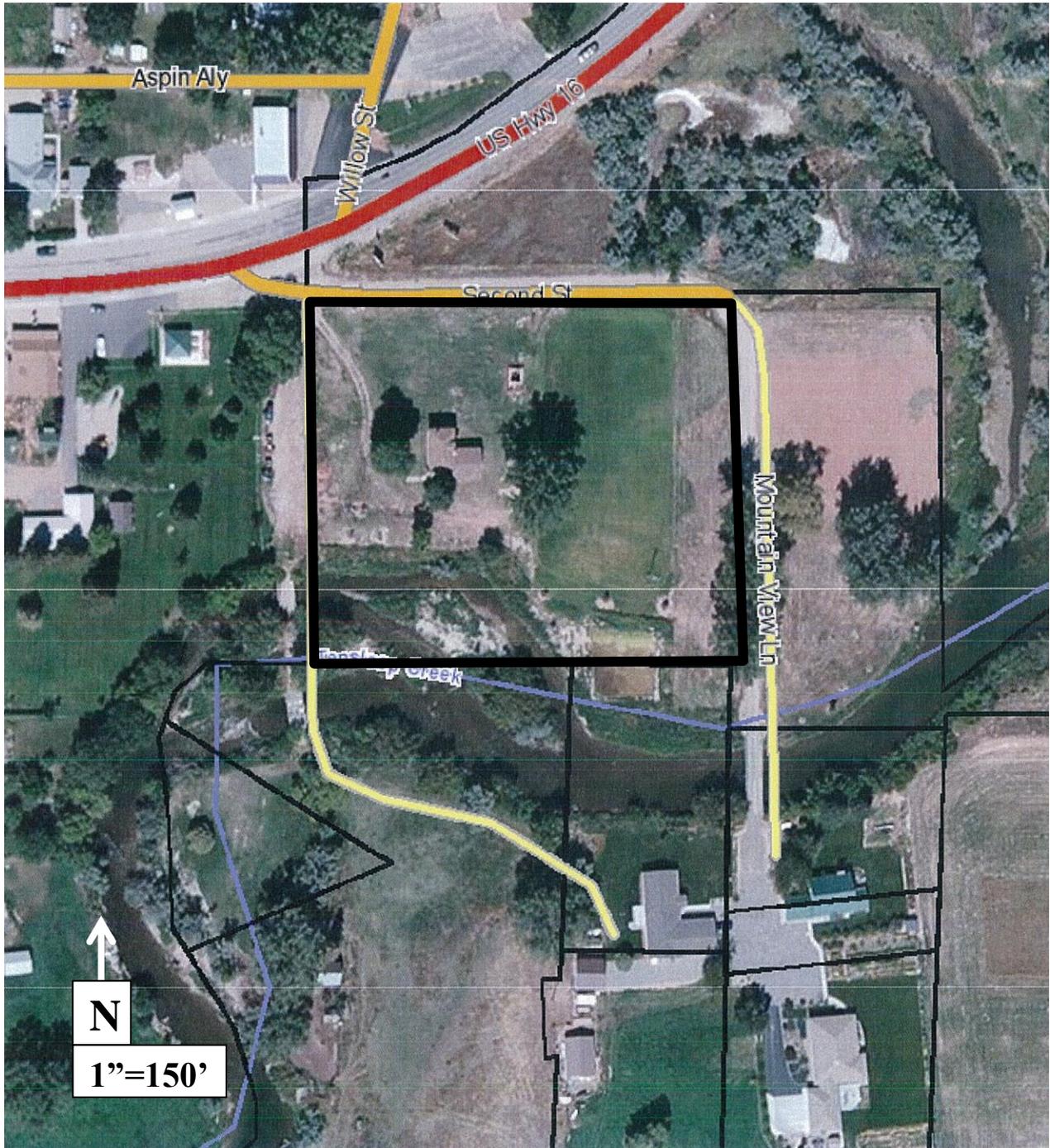
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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. 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.

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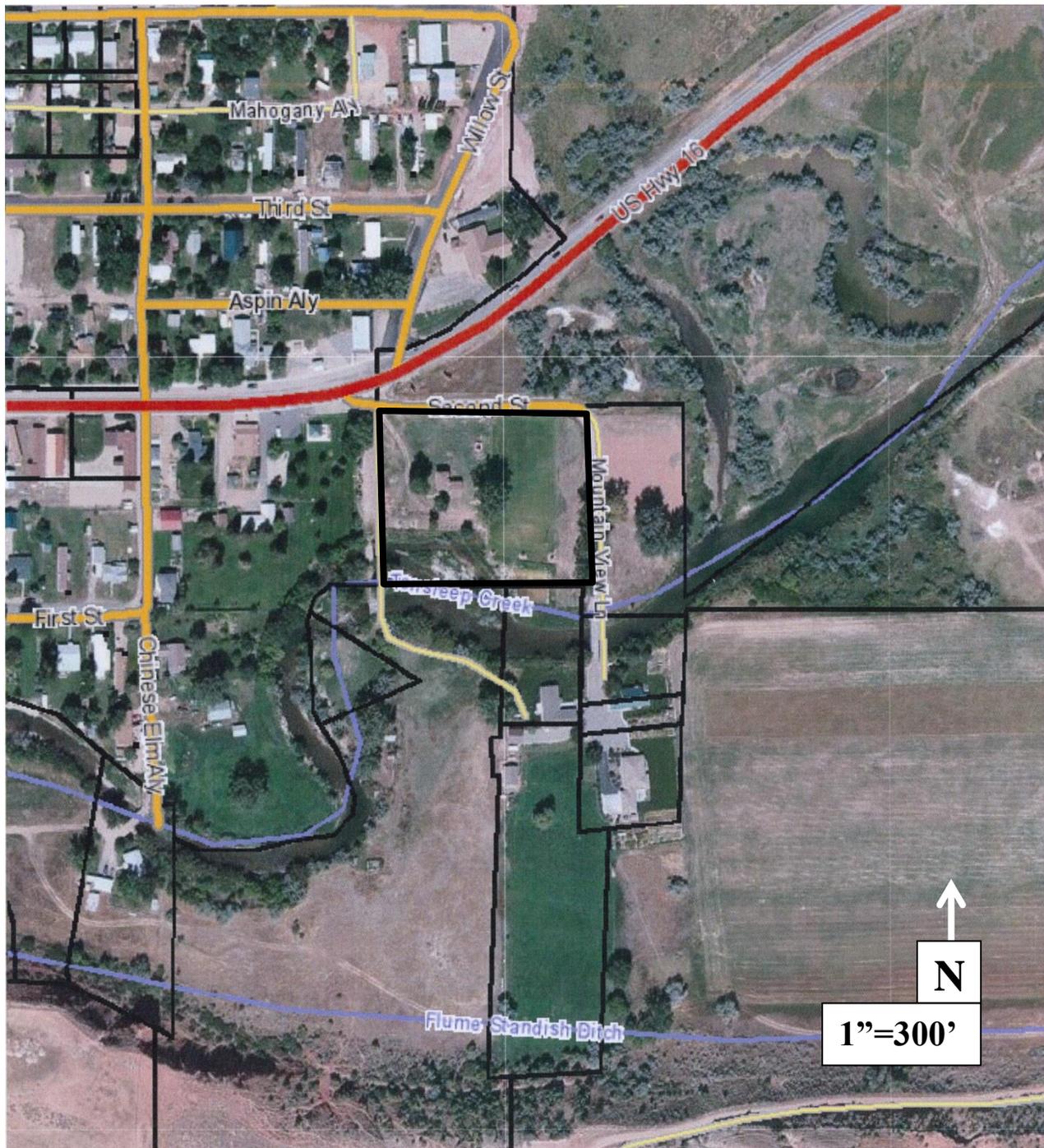
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Map of Emerson Parks House, Washakie County, Wyoming, showing nominated boundary.

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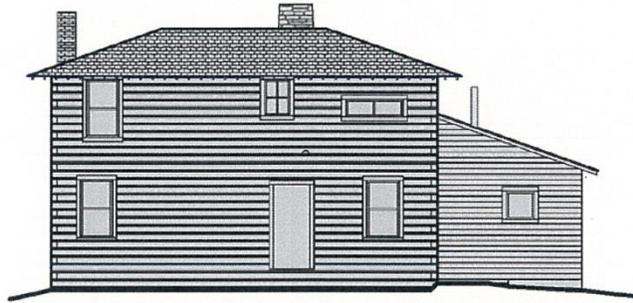


Map of Emerson Parks House, Washakie County, Wyoming, showing relation to Town of Ten Sleep.

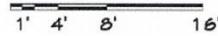
Parks, Emerson, House
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WEST ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION



All elevations and floor plans courtesy of Stateline 7 Architects.

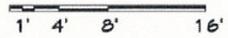
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SOUTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



Parks, Emerson, House
Name of Property

Washakie County, WY
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EAST ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



Parks, Emerson, House
Name of Property

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NORTH ELEVATION



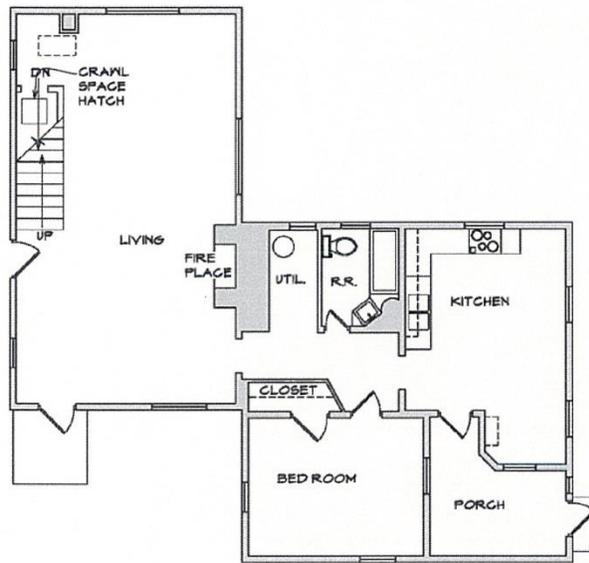
NORTH ELEVATION



Parks, Emerson, House
Name of Property

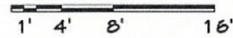
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FIRST FLOOR LEVEL



FIRST FLOOR

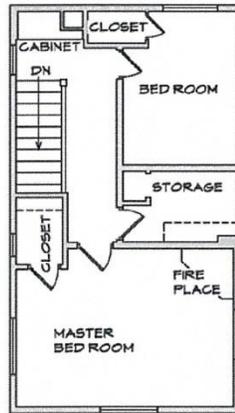
APPROX. 1,281 G.S.F.



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SECOND FLOOR LEVEL



SECOND FLOOR

APPROX. 583 G.S.F.



1' 4' 8' 16'