

**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: Homestead of Stephen George

Other names/site number: 48SH1926

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

2. Location

Street & number: 86 Peno Road

City or town: Sheridan State: Wyoming County: Sheridan

Not For Publication: Vicinity: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 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:	2/21/23 _____ Date
 _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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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

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

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Site

Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Agricultural Outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Agricultural Outbuilding

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late Victorian

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Stone, Brick, Wood, Asphalt

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Homestead of Stephen George is a 44-acre property located at 86 Peno Road in rural Sheridan County, Wyoming. There are four contributing buildings and one non-contributing building on the property. The four contributing buildings include the brick house, stone barn, cabin, and garden shed. A modern garage built in 2009 is non-contributing. The brick house is a two-story Late Victorian-style house with a cross-gable roof. The house does have a recent family room addition, which extends from the kitchen. This addition has not structurally altered the western exterior wall. The front of the house faces Prairie Dog Creek, surrounded by cultivated lawns and flower beds. The barn is a two-story agricultural building with a square plan and gable roof; it is architecturally similar to an English Barn. The walls are constructed of fossiliferous limestone, and the roof combines wood shingles and metal. The limestone was likely quarried nearby in Sheridan County, Wyoming, since the area has similar agricultural structures. A long, rectangular wood frame addition was added to the barn's southwestern elevation during the period of significance. The log cabin was built around 1880; it is rectangular with a gable roof. The garden shed is a small wood frame building with a gable roof and white, wood plank siding.

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The Homestead of Stephen George is locally significant under Criterion A because of its association with homesteading in the state of Wyoming from the 1880s until the 1960s. It is also significant under Criterion C because of the uniqueness of its architecture. The property maintains strong integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Narrative Description

The complex is located near the southwestern corner of the property. The stone barn is west of the brick house, and a dirt lot separates the two. The eastern elevation of the stone barn faces the brick house and is surrounded by open land from previous years of agricultural use. To the north of the dirt lot is the non-contributing garage. The cabin is near the northeast corner of the house; a lawn separates the two. The garden shed is located southeast of the brick house; a lawn separates the two buildings. The property is accessed by a long dirt driveway that connects the house/barn/garage complex to Peno Road.

Prairie Dog Creek crosses a portion of the 44 acres of property; it winds down the entire western boundary of the property and crosses to the south of the house before exiting the property at its southeastern corner. The property has several deciduous trees that run along Prairie Dog Creek and Peno Road.

Contributing Buildings

The Brick House

The red brick house is a two-story, Late Victorian-style house built in the early 1900s. The house is a front-facing L-shape with a single-story attached kitchen protruding from the northern elevation. The house has a cross-gable roof with asphalt shingles; the kitchen has a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The house had a recent addition, which was made where the exterior kitchen door formerly opened to a screen porch area. The screen porch area was extended for an open living space and basement area. This addition has not structurally altered the western exterior brick wall of the original house. The original brick wall can be seen in window cutout areas of the new addition's interior wall. The square footage of the original brick house is 1900 sq. ft., and the new addition, including the basement, is 1000 sq. ft. The house has a stone foundation with a basement under the family room addition.

Façade

The façade of the brick house faces south toward Prairie Dog Creek. The front-facing L-shaped house has a stone porch with a flat roof and unembellished columns, which runs along the eastern half of the façade. There is a balcony above the front porch with a painted white wood double railing. There are six bays on the façade. The most prominent is a brick semi-hexagonal

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one-story bay with a green shingle roof and three six-over-six double-hung windows. All the windows on the façade have their original stone sills, arched wooden pediments, and arched stone lintels. The front door is a white, fiberglass door with an oval window and has the original stone lintel above the transom window. The remaining four bays are identical six-over-six double-hung windows with original stone sills, arched wooden pediments, and arched stone lintels. Three of the windows are located on the second floor. The fourth is located near the southeast corner of the façade.

Western Elevation

The western elevation has symmetrical fenestration with four windows identical to those on the façade. There are two windows on the first floor and two on the second. The kitchen has a single window identical to all the others. A small shed-roofed room is located in the corner of the kitchen and main house. It is red brick and does not have any doors or windows.

Northern Elevation

The kitchen attaches to the new addition on the eastern side of the northern elevation. On the original kitchen, there is a single window identical to all other windows on the original building. The addition has horizontal siding. There is a door, which is accessed by a two-step, concrete stoop with a metal railing. There are also two double-hung windows.

Eastern Elevation

There are two windows on the original brick building; one is on the first floor, and one is on the second. They are identical to the windows along the façade. The addition is visible on the eastern elevation of the brick house.

Addition

The addition has a gable roof covered in green asphalt shingles. It has horizontal siding. The addition has two rooms – a family room and a foyer. The foyer is located along the southern elevation of the family room; it is 12 ½' x 5' and situated in the corner between the addition and the original building. A set of fifteen-pane glass double doors is located on the foyer's southern elevation. A double-hung, six-over-six window is located on the southern elevation of the family room. Along the eastern elevation of the family room, there are several large windows. There are three large rectangular windows and two triangular windows located above them. On the northern elevation, there are two identical six-over-six double-hung windows. An additional six-over-six double-hung window is located on the southern elevation.

Interior

The house's interior has been nearly completely updated, and the finishes are nearly all modern. However, except for the family room/basement addition, the floorplan has stayed the same since the end of the period of significance.

Upon entry, a long foyer leads from the front door to the kitchen. The U-Shaped staircase to the second floor is located along the western wall of the foyer. The staircase is wooden with light-colored carpet covering the treads and risers. The balusters and newel post are white painted

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wood; the railing is wooden. The flooring in the foyer is a cream ceramic tile, which runs from the front door to the kitchen and continues throughout the kitchen.

The dining room is to the east of the foyer. The wall between the foyer and the dining room has three large pass-through windows. The dining room flooring is wood; it is not the original flooring. The room has two entrances. The first entrance is at the room's southwest corner and leads to the foyer; the second is at the northern entrance and leads to the kitchen. There are two windows in the dining room. The windows are identical six-over-six double-hung windows and are located on the southern and eastern walls.

The living room is to the west of the foyer. There is a fireplace in the southwestern corner; the fireplace surround is painted white and not original. The semi-hexagonal one-story bay is located along the southern wall; there are three identical, six-over-six double-hung windows. An additional identical, six-over-six double-hung window is located along the western wall. The flooring is carpeting, which matches the staircase. A built-in white bookcase runs the entire length of the northern wall.

Beyond the staircase, there is a door to a bathroom. The bathroom has been updated with dark gray, small ceramic tile floors, a new shower, a claw foot bathtub, and single sink vanity. There is a single six-over-six double-hung window located on the western wall.

The kitchen is at the end of the foyer. The kitchen is a large, eat-in kitchen with cream-colored ceramic tile floors and updated oak-stained cabinets. There is one six-over-six double-hung window located on the western wall. There are four entrances to the kitchen. On the southern wall, there is an entrance to the dining room and the foyer. There is an entrance to the family room addition on the eastern wall and an entrance to the laundry room on the western wall.

The laundry room is a small room; it has a single entrance and no windows.

The new addition family room is located to the east of the kitchen. It is a large room with a vaulted ceiling. The flooring is terra-cotta ceramic tile and carpet. An electric fireplace on the northern wall is between two identical six-over-six double-hung windows. An additional six-over-six double-hung window is located on the southern wall. The staircase to the basement is located in the southeast corner of the room and is surrounded by a half-wall. There are three entrances to the new family room. The first is on the eastern wall between the family room and the kitchen. The second is an exterior door located on the northern wall. The last entrance is located on the southern wall between the family room and a small foyer. The foyer adjoins the family room near the southwest corner. It has a set of glass paneled doors and a small six-over-six double-hung window located on the southern wall.

The second floor has three bedrooms and a half bath; all are accessible from the landing. A single six-over-six double-hung window is located on the southern wall of the landing. The entire floor has carpet matching the living room and staircase. Two bedrooms and a half bath are located on the western side, and a single bedroom is on the house's eastern side.

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The two bedrooms located on the western side of the second floor are nearly identical mirror images of each other. They are approximately 12 feet by 16 feet with carpeting. The southern bedroom has two windows. They are identical six-over-six double-hung windows; the first is located on the southern wall and the second on the western. There is a closet located on the northern wall. The entrance is on the northern wall. The entrance to the northern bedroom is located on the southern wall; there is also a closet along the southern wall. There are two windows; the identical six-over-six double-hung windows are located on the western and northern walls.

There is a small half bath between the two western bedrooms. It has cream-colored ceramic tile flooring and no windows.

The final bedroom is located on the eastern side of the house. It is approximately 12 feet by 18 feet. It has a single window on the eastern wall; it is a six-over-six double-hung. An exterior glass paneled door is located on the southern wall, which leads to a balcony about the front porch. There is also a closet in the bedroom located along the western wall.

The basement has a large recreation room with a utility room and bathroom on the southern side. The staircase to the main floor is a half-turn staircase located in the southeastern corner of the room.

The Stone Barn

The Stone Barn is estimated to have been built in the late 1800s or early 1900s. It has architectural characteristics similar to traditional English barns. The barn has a stone foundation and exterior walls constructed of fossiliferous limestone, probably quarried locally in Sheridan County. The barn is 31 feet wide and 34 feet deep. The original wooden shingle roof has been covered with metal roofing materials. A previous property owner painted the barn's exterior, and the current owner removed the exterior paint to restore the barn to the original stonewalls. The barn has ten windows and three doors. The barn's interior has a wooden slat floor, and a newer staircase has been installed to get to the upper level. Electricity is a recent upgrade for the barn structure. The upper area of the barn shows the original roof trusses for the gable roof, and the hayloft door opens to allow more light in the upstairs area, along with the two small square windows.

The barn is connected to a painted white wooden addition that extends into a fenced pasture area of the property. The wooden agricultural structures were used for a chicken coop and livestock stalls. According to the Sheridan County Assessor's Office, the addition was made in the early 1950s. The building is painted white with dark green trim. It combines a gable roof and a shed roof covered with metal sheeting. The interior is completely open with a dirt floor.

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The Cabin

The cabin was built in 1881 and converted into a guest bunkhouse with a loft, electricity, and a bathroom. The cabin is one- and one-half stories with a gable roof covered in green asphalt shingles. The façade faces west and has a single solid wood door. There are not any windows or doors on the northern elevation. On the eastern elevation, there are two windows. The window on the first floor is a one-over-one double-hung window. The window on the second floor is a sliding window. There is a shuttered window located on the southern elevation.

The first floor of the interior has a small bath and kitchen. A wooden ladder in the center of the first floor leads to the second-floor sleeping area. The floors are laminate tile, and the walls are log.

The cabin is in good condition and only has had minor alterations since its original construction.

The Garden Shed

The garden shed is a small, wood-frame building covered with white horizontal siding and has a gable roof with asphalt shingles. There are two doors – a wood door located on the northern elevation and a similar one on the southern elevation. According to the Sheridan County Assessor's Office, the garden shed was built in the 1950s.

Noncontributing Building

Farm Utility Building

A large rectangular farm utility building is located between the house and the barn. The building has a gable roof covered in green metal and vertical siding. The façade faces south and has three large sliding windows and two doors. There are also two garage doors – one is a double car and the other a single. The building was constructed in 2009 and so is non-contributing.

Integrity

The property maintains strong integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Brick House has an addition on the back, but it does not detract from the house's architectural style or impact the property's feel. The addition did not alter the exterior wall of the house. The inside of the house has modern fixtures and updates, but the floorplan of the original house has not been modified. The Stone Barn has not been altered significantly since the end of the period of significance; it maintains strong integrity. There have been interior modifications and upgrades (new windows, etc.) to the original cabin; however, the exterior is essentially unchanged, and the interior modifications have not impacted the cabin's integrity. Aside from general maintenance, the garden shed has remained the same since its construction.

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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

(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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Agriculture

Architecture

Period of Significance

1881 - 1960

Significant Dates

June 1, 1887

October 2, 1890

December 21, 1891

March 10, 1922

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Homestead of Stephen George is locally significant under Criterion A because of its association with homesteading in the state of Wyoming from the 1880s until 1960. The period of significance for the Homestead of Stephen George is from the issuance of a preemptive claim to Stephen George in 1881 until 1960 – a date which was chosen to coincide with Wyoming’s Multiple Property Document Form (MPDF) *Wyoming Homesteading, Ranching, and Farming 1860-1960*. The Homestead of Stephen George falls within the context of Wyoming’s MPDF *Wyoming Homesteading, Ranching, and Farming 1860-1960* because the property represents the development of homesteading in northern Wyoming. Stephen George built the cabin, house, and barn after acquiring 160 acres of land under the Homestead Act of 1862. At the time of his preemptive claim, there were only two houses in present-day Sheridan, Wyoming; George was one of the first Euro-American settlers in the area. George owned the property for 41 years until his passing in 1922. He was a well-known rancher and pioneer in the area, and his property is associated with the growth and progress of Sheridan County.

The Homestead of Stephen George is also significant under Criterion C because of the uniqueness of its architecture. It is a well-preserved example of Homesteading in Wyoming. Despite an addition to the house, the site retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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

Criterion A

Sheridan County covers approximately 2,500 square miles and is located east of the Bighorn Mountains along the northern border of Wyoming. The Bighorn Mountains run along the county's western border; Johnson County is to the south, and Campbell County is to the east. Sheridan County is largely rural, with a total population of Sheridan County approximately 30,000 people. Sheridan is the largest town in the county.

According to archaeological records, humans have occupied the area for approximately 12,000 years. Before Euro-American settlement, multiple tribes, including the Shoshone, Arapaho, Sioux, and Cheyenne, inhabited Sheridan County. At the time of the Euro-American settlement, the Crow occupied the area (Farquhar, 2014).

French-Canadian Francois-Antoine Larocque from Montreal is the first known European to enter Sheridan County. An employee of the British Northwest Company, Larocque explored the area

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for the British in the summer of 1805. The United States had recently purchased the area; however, Larocque was not aware of its change in ownership at the time of his exploration. (*Francois Antoine Larocque*, n.d.).

Gold was discovered in Montana in 1858, and Euro-American migration in Sheridan County increased, prompting John Merin Bozeman and John Jacobs to search "for a shortcut to the Montana goldfields from the Oregon Trail in what is now Wyoming" (Drew, 2014). In 1863, Bozeman and Jacobs created a 535-mile shortcut from the Oregon Trail on the North Platte River near current-day Casper, Wyoming, utilizing a well-used Native American route. The route went through Lakota, Northern Cheyenne, Arapaho, and Crow hunting lands east and north of the Bighorn Mountains, resulting in numerous conflicts between travelers of the Bozeman Trail and the Plains Indian Tribes. The United States military established several forts along the Bozeman trail to help safeguard travelers along the route.

The 1864 – 1865 Bozeman Trail route went through the site of the Homestead of Stephen George before traveling along current-day 5th Street in Sheridan and then north toward the Montana state border. Artifacts such as an iron horse bit and wagon brake have been found in the creek bed on the Homestead of Stephen George. However, further historical and archeological research is needed to determine their origin.

Euro-American migration and settlement created tension, and many of the last battles of the American Indian Wars were fought on the Northern Plains in the vicinity of Sheridan County (*American-Indian Wars*, 2019). Among those battles was the Fetterman Massacre, which occurred on December 21, 1866. Captain William Judd Fetterman and 79 soldiers and civilians were killed. Parts of the battle took place on the land the Homestead of Stephen George now occupies.

Euro-American migration and settlement in western states like Wyoming increased dramatically with the end of the American Indian Wars in the 1880s.

Homesteading

The Homestead Act of 1862 was signed into law by President Abraham Lincoln on May 20, 1862. The Act incentivized western migration by offering 160 acres to potential homesteaders. Homesteaders "had to be the head of a household or at least 21 years of age to claim a 160 parcel of land...They included immigrants, farmers without land, single women, and formerly enslaved people" (*About the Homestead Act*, n.d.). After filing, homesteaders had five years to "prove up" the property by living on the land, building a house, and making improvements. The Homestead Act was "a revolutionary concept for distributing public land...270 million acres, or 10% of the area of the United States, was claimed and settled under this act" (*Homestead*, n.d. - b). By the end of the 1920s, approximately 67,000 homesteads were established in Wyoming under the Homestead Act. Over 18,000,000 acres - twenty-nine percent of the total land in Wyoming - was homesteaded. Wyoming homesteading was unique and did not follow national trends.

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Homesteading increased in Wyoming in 1890s and between 1900 and 1910; these increases occurred when other midwestern states were experiencing declines (Cassity, 2011). Wyoming homesteads were overwhelmingly owner operated and run by families instead of large businesses.

There were several amendments made to the Homestead Act, including the Desert Land Act of 1877, the Forest Act of 1906, the Enlarged Homestead Act of 1909, and the Stock Raising Homestead Act of 1916. The Homestead Act remained in effect until 1976.

In 1881, Stephen George filed a preemption claim on 160 acres of land in Sheridan County, Wyoming, under the Homestead Act of 1862. This initial claim was made on the land where the stone barn, brick house, cabin, and garden shed now stand. On June 1, 1887, Stephen George received his patent for 160 acres. Mr. George continued to acquire property, and by 1891, he owned around 800 acres of land. In 1907, he was listed in the Sheridan City Directory as a cattle rancher.

George was born in Baughurst, Basingstoke, and Deane Borough, England, on January 28, 1834. He was the fifth surviving child of Henry and Even (Marshall) George. George and his family immigrated to the United States in 1839. They departed London aboard the *Ontarian* and arrived in New York on June 29, 1938. Around 1840, the family moved to Wisconsin, and George grew up there. In 1859, Stephen and his brother Charles traveled west, hoping to participate in the gold rush in Colorado. His obituary, published in 1922, stated:

“In 1852, Mr. George and his brother Charles followed the gold rush to Colorado, crossing the plains with two yoke of oxen and a cow. Wearying of the delusions of placer mining, the brothers later located off a ranch on the Platte river east of Denver. Mr. George was skilled with a rifle and all sorts of big game fell within range of his trusty firearm...” (*Death of Mr. George...*, 1922).

George moved to Wyoming in 1878 and “[took] up his abode on a pre-emption claim on Prairie Dog, three miles from Sheridan” (Larson, 1965). After acquiring his property in 1881, George built a small cabin. The cabin was his primary residence until his brick house was completed in the early 1900s. According to local community members, the red bricks were baked onsite in the area of the stone spring house, only a few yards from the brick house. No grass would grow near the spring house for many years, which is believed to be where the kiln was located to produce the bricks.

Stephen George married Ann Elizabeth Flick in 1890. Ann Elizabeth had two daughters from a previous marriage, and George adopted them. Ann Elizabeth and George were married until her death on March 30, 1921. George passed away in 1922. He owned the property for 41 years.

Criterion C

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The Homestead of Stephen George has multiple buildings of architectural importance.

The Brick House is an example of Late Victorian architecture. Late Victorian architecture, popular from the late 1890s through the 1910s, is known for its “vertical orientation, asymmetrical massing, corner towers, bays, prominent decorative porches, projecting gables, and contrasting materials, particularly brick and wood” (*Queen Anne, para 1*). The Brick House possesses many of those qualities, including a prominent porch, semi-hexagonal one-story bay window, and cross-gable roof with an L-shaped floor plan. The walls are red brick with decorative shingles on the gable ends.

Late Victorian architecture is a relatively common residential architectural style in the urban areas of Sheridan County; however, it is uncommon in rural areas. Few extant nineteenth-century farmhouses exist in the area, and the Homestead of Stephen George's Brick House's construction and high level of integrity make it particularly unique. The scarcity of historic period farmsteads in the isolated areas of the county east of Sheridan mark the Brick House as a significant reflection of its style, period, and method of construction. The addition to the rear of the house does not present an integrity concern; it was done so as not to detract from the house's architectural style.

The Stone Barn is architecturally similar to traditional English Barns. An English Barn was “normally 30’ x 40’ in size, with simple gable ends...A pair of large hinged or sliding doors were located on one or on both of the side walls below the eave. The barn floor is subdivided into three bays: a central threshing floor and two equal side bays...Lofts for hay were located over the side bays” (*Rural Architecture, para. 2*). Stephen George's stone barn has a large set of hinged doors centrally located on the barn's southern elevation set between two windows. The barn was constructed from fossiliferous limestone, which was likely quarried locally. There are a few examples of stone barns in Sheridan County, but few are as unique with such a high level of integrity as the Stone Barn. The addition of the loafing sheds on the western elevation only adds to the barn's character. The frame-built building combines gable, shed roofs, white plank siding, and dark green trim. English Barns are rare in Sheridan County.

The Cabin is the oldest building on the Homestead of Stephen George. It was built of log in 1881. The one-and-one-half-story building is small and architecturally simple but exceptional in its history and impressively well-preserved. It is a unique example of the original vernacular cabins built during Wyoming's homesteading days.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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<https://www.wyohistory.org/encyclopedia/new-perspectives-fetterman-fight>

The Homestead Act of 1862 (n.d.). National Archives.

<https://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/homestead-act#:~:text=President%20Abraham%20Lincoln%20signed%20the,pay%20a%20small%20registration%20fee.>

Homestead of Stephen George

Sheridan County,
Wyoming
County and State

Name of Property

Wyoming History. (n.d.). State of Wyoming.

<https://www.wyo.gov/about-wyoming/wyoming-history>

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

Acreage of Property 2.23 acres

Homestead of Stephen George

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Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. Zone: 13N | Easting: 4959697.94 | Northing: 349852 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The northern boundary is delineated by a fence line separating the Homestead of Stephen George from the cultivated pastures and sparsely forested areas located to the north. The western boundary is delineated by a fence line separating the Homestead of Stephen George from sparsely forested areas located to the west. The southern boundary is delineated by a fence line along the southwestern half and southeastern third of the boundary that separates the Homestead from Stephen George from Prairie Dog Creek and sparsely forested areas between the fence and the creek. The southern boundary is further delineated by the driveway; there is no physical barrier. The eastern boundary of the property is delineated by a

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fence line that separates the Homestead of Stephen George from cultivated agricultural fields located to the east of the property.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the Homestead of Stephen George form a periphery around the historic site containing the Brick House, the Stone Barn, the Cabin, and the Garden Shed.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Carrie I. Edinger, Historical Education/ Bethany Kelly, National Register Coordinator

organization: Sheridan Community Land Trust/Wyoming SHPO

street & number: 52 S. Main Street Suite 1 / 2301 Central Avenue

city or town: Sheridan / Cheyenne

state: WY

zip code: 82801/82002

e-mail: history@sherdanclt.org / bethany.kelly@wyo.gov

telephone: 307-673-4702 / 307-777-7530

date: June 18, 2021

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.)

Photographs

Homestead of Stephen George

Sheridan County,
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Name of Property

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: Homestead of Stephen George

City or Vicinity: Sheridan

County: Sheridan

State: WY

Photographer: Tom Balding

Date Photographed: 2021

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Façade of Brick House, Stone Barn is the distance, photographer facing northwest
1 of 35

South façade of Brick House, photographer facing north
2 of 35

Façade and west elevation, Brick House, photographer facing northeast
3 of 35

West elevation, Brick House, photographer facing northeast
4 of 35

West elevation, Brick House, photographer facing southeast
5 of 35

Interior, foyer, Brick House, photographer facing north
6 of 35

Interior, living room, Brick House, photographer facing southwest
7 of 35

Interior, living room, Brick House, photographer facing south
8 of 35

Interior, foyer, dining room, Brick House, photographer facing north
9 of 35

Interior, dining room, Brick House, photographer facing south
10 of 35

Interior, kitchen, Brick House, photographer facing north
11 of 35

Interior, kitchen, Brick House, photographer facing south
12 of 35

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Interior, family room addition, Brick House, photographer facing east
13 of 35

Interior, family room addition, Brick House, photographer facing south
14 of 35

Interior, bathroom, Brick House, photographer facing west
15 of 35

Interior, second floor landing, Brick House, photographer facing north
16 of 35

Interior, bedroom, Brick House, photographer facing west
17 of 35

Interior, bedroom, Brick House, photographer facing southeast
18 of 35

South façade and east elevation, Stone Barn, photographer facing northwest
19 of 35

East elevation, Stone Barn, photographer facing southwest
20 of 35

Doors, Stone Barn, photographer facing north
21 of 35

South elevation, frame addition of the Stone Barn, photographer facing northwest
22 of 35

South elevation, frame addition of the Stone Barn, photographer facing north
23 of 35

South elevation, frame addition of the Stone Barn, photographer facing north
24 of 35

Fossiliferous limestone, Stone Barn, photographer facing south
25 of 35

Interior, Stone Barn, photographer facing west
26 of 35

Interior, frame addition of the Stone Barn, photographer facing west
27 of 35

Interior, Stone Barn, photographer facing southwest
28 of 35

Interior, second floor, Stone Barn, photographer facing southeast
29 of 35

West façade, Cabin, photographer facing east
30 of 35

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Name of Property

East elevation, Cabin, photographer facing west
31 of 35

South elevation, Cabin, photographer facing north
32 of 35

Construction date etched in log, Cabin, photographer facing south
33 of 35

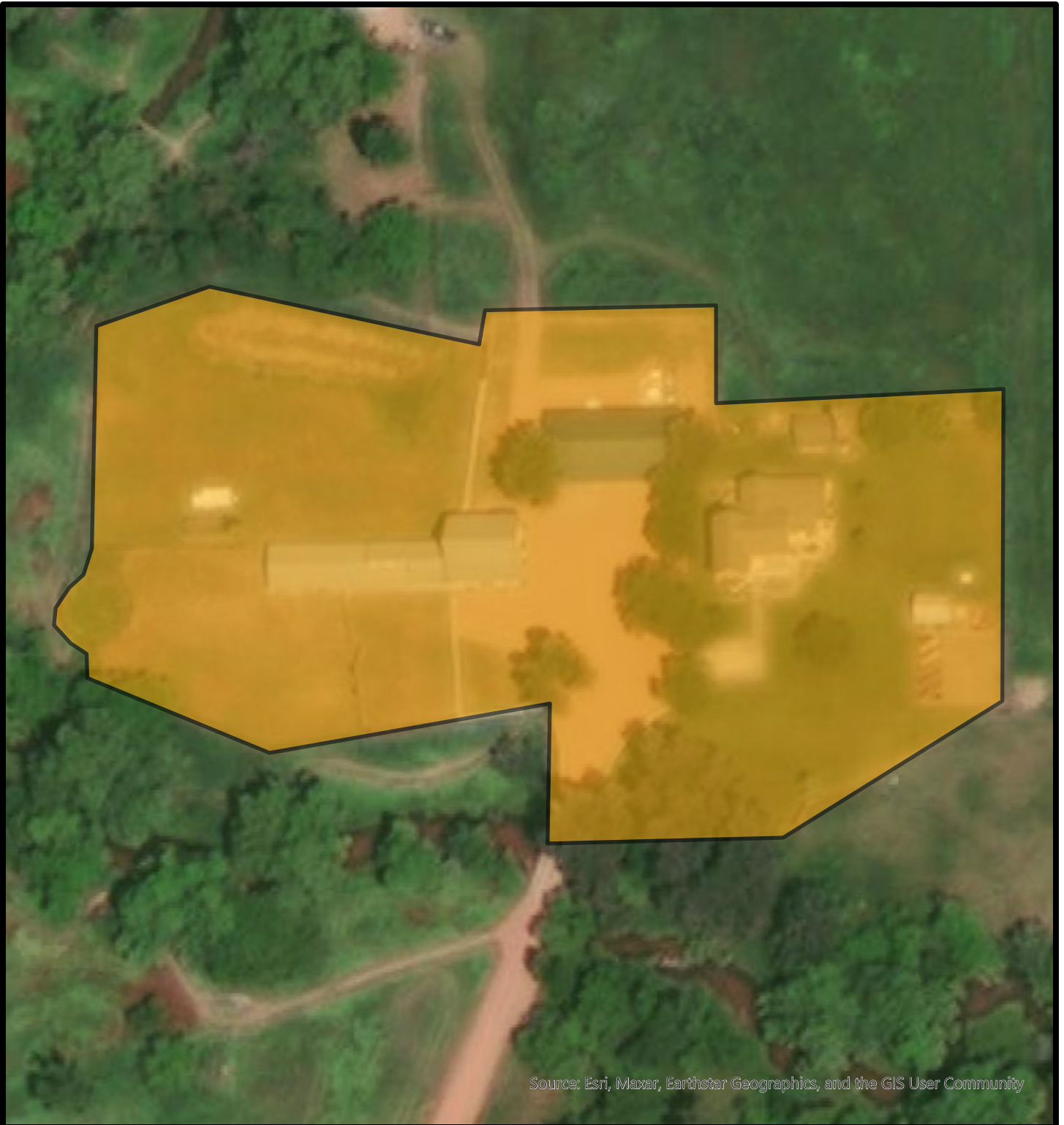
Interior, Cabin, photographer facing east
34 of 35

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations 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.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.



Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

 Property Boundary

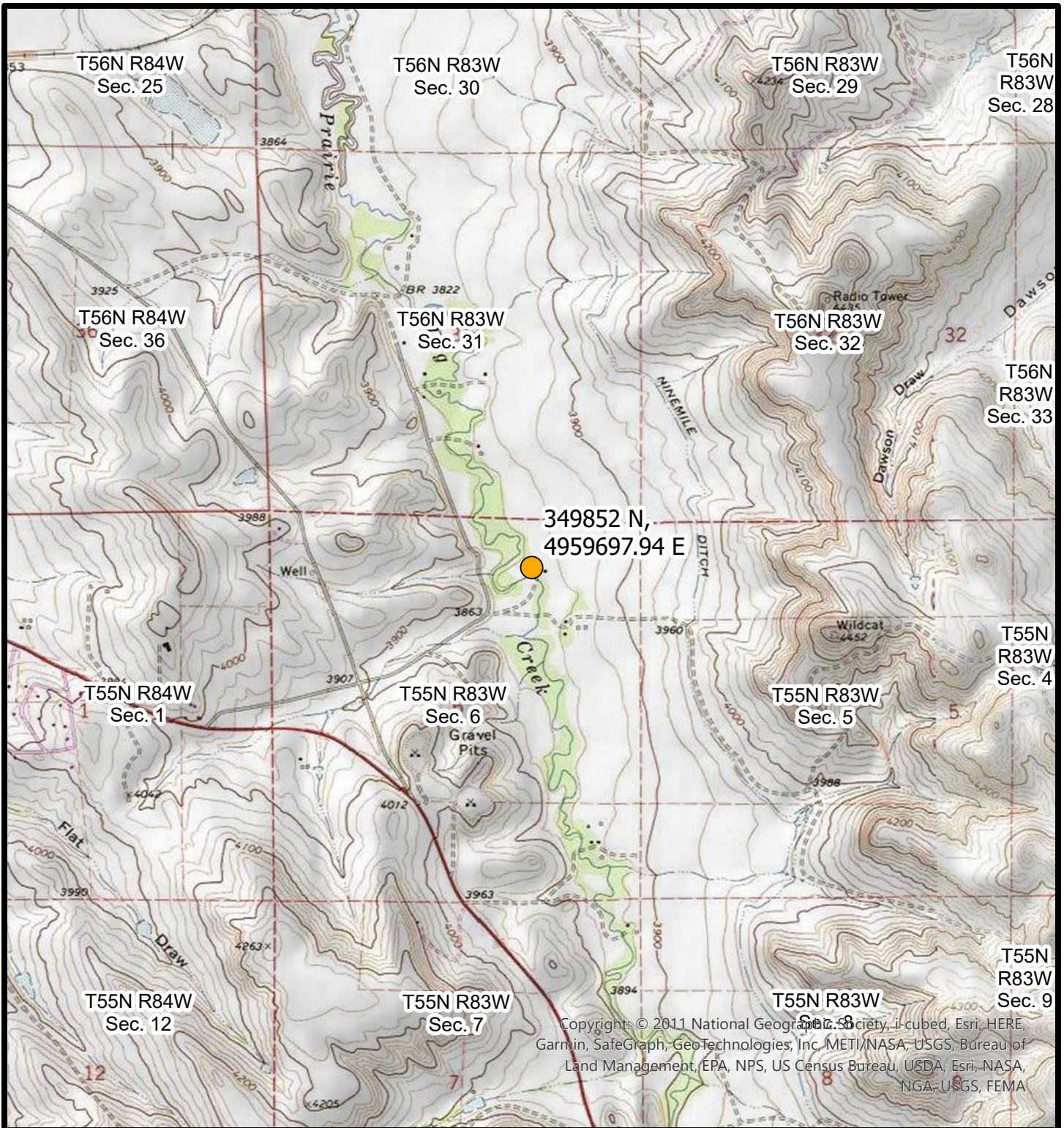
0 0.01 0.02 0.04 Miles

0 0.01 0.03 0.06 Kilometers



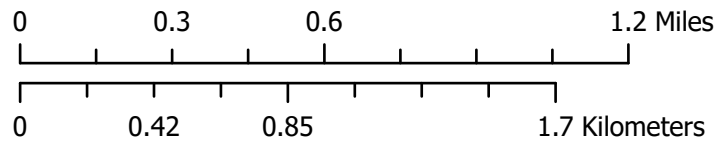
48SH1926
Homestead of Stephen George
Sheridan, Wyoming

Scale: 1:839
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 13N
Drafted by: Connor C. Johnen
Date: 02/07/2023



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● Property Centroid



48SH1926
 Homestead of Stephen George
 Sheridan, Wyoming

Scale: 1:24,000
 NAD 1983 UTM Zone 13N
 Drafted by: Connor C. Johnen
 Date: 02/07/2023



































































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