

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 American Legion Hall, Post 32other names/site number Trinity Methodist Church**2. Location**street & number 130 N 5<sup>th</sup> Streetcity or town Greybullstate Wyoming code WY county Big Horn code 003 zip code 82426

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

not for publication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 \_\_\_ nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide \_\_\_ local

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

American Legion Hall, Post 32

Name of Property

Big Horn County, WY

County and State

## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

### Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	<b>Total</b>

### Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

### Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL/meeting hall

RELIGION/religious facility

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

WORK IN PROGRESS

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Craftsman

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Wood

roof: Asphalt shingles

other:

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### Narrative Description

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

### Summary Paragraph

Greybull Avenue was once a bustling, vibrant commercial district. The commercial activity has largely dissipated but Greybull Avenue, Greybull's Main Street, retains a central presence with one and two story buildings lining both sides of the street. American Legion Hall occupies one half of one lot one and one half blocks north of Greybull Avenue. It is easily within walking distance from Greybull's social and commercial activities but it is surrounded by residential lots and activity. It is a wood frame building, modest in its presentation. Its twelve foot floor to plate height the only clue that it may not be a private residence. Built in 1922 by the newly organized Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church congregation to be used as a temporary sanctuary until their main church was built on the north half of their lot, the congregation planned to use the temporary sanctuary as a meeting hall for receptions, dinners, and other festive occasions. It is clad in painted beveled siding. Its east gable end is clad in wood shingles atop an ogee trim. The west gable end is clad in beveled siding. A kitchen/utility area is attached to the north wall giving the building an "L" shaped plan. The building was hastily constructed giving it a modest, unadorned appearance. Rafter tails are uncovered by fascia or eave, windows are simply framed, and finish materials are modest. The economy of means and incompleteness of construction belie a simple elegance of size and proportion. The building was sold to the American Legion, Post 32 for one dollar in June, 1935 and it has been their Post Home since that date. They installed a screen wall six feet from the east end wall, providing a vestibule and two small storerooms. The integrity and character were not compromised by their interventions. Post 32 sold the north half of the lot in 1965. The roof began to sag, pushing out the south wall in 1976. In 1978 a local contractor supported the roof with three center columns and a beam. He removed the lath and plaster ceiling, replacing it with a drop-in acoustic tile ceiling with fluorescent lighting. He covered the lath and plaster walls with wood paneling. The building was saved but the proportion and scale of the interior hall was somewhat compromised. Steps have been recently taken to remove the drop-in ceiling. The building crowds the south lot boundary and extends into the neighboring lot to the west by one foot. It is currently in a state of disrepair although the building retains its original integrity and modest grace.

### Narrative Description

The main space of the hall measures thirty-four by fifty-four foot, dimensions that approximate the golden section of the ancient Greek temples. When the false ceiling that was installed in 1978 was recently removed the interior space instantly felt different. The twelve foot plate height again approximates the golden section. The builders of the hall probably gained their sense for proportion and scale from previous apprenticeships in larger towns and cities from where they came to Greybull. They brought the prevailing Craftsman style of construction that was popular throughout the United States to Greybull. Given that the railroad brought almost all building materials, the elements and refinements of the Arts and Crafts movement were communicated to Greybull's builders by pattern books or directly by kit houses from big catalog stores like Sears and Roebuck, many of which emulated the craftsman style and a few of which occupy Greybull's residential lots. While the Legion Hall is definitely not from a pattern book or a kit house, it may help to explain why builders would lay out and construct a building having such pleasant scale and proportion even if walls had to violate property lines.

The building was built in 1922 by the newly formed Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church congregation to be a temporary sanctuary until a permanent main sanctuary could be built on the same lot. The wood-frame, modest temporary church would then become a meeting hall.<sup>1</sup> It rests on a concrete perimeter foundation resting just above grade with no crawl space. The entire building is wrapped in beveled siding that appears to have a two-and-one half inch reveal. Closer inspection proves the boards are a more standard width with two smaller twin reveals milled at the factory. The hall's ridge runs east-west with a medium pitched roof covered by asphalt shingle. A 27-foot by 13-foot annex is attached to the

<sup>1</sup> The Greybull Standard, February 2, 1923.

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north wall at its west end. The annex has a roof of similar pitch and construction that rests on a lower plate height accenting its auxiliary function.

The east façade of the main hall is separated from the road only by a wide sidewalk. Three concrete steps lead to a centered entry with a wood and single light door measuring three foot, four inches wide. The entry is flanked by single one-over-one double-hung sash windows. Each opening is surrounded by simple, unadorned wood trim. The east gable end is finished with painted wood shingles resting on a horizontal ogee molding. The remainder of the façade is covered with beveled siding. A single three pane window is set in the gable end. A metal flag pole is attached to the façade just below this window. Simple rafter tails are visible along the roof line.

The south elevation faces an alley that bisects the city block. Five one-over-one double-hung windows are regularly spaced along the elevation. Like other openings in the building, these windows have simple, unadorned wood trim. Exposed rafter tails are the only decorative elements on the elevation.

The west elevation has a single window opening in the gable end. The roof line is adorned with exposed rafter tails and the wall is covered with beveled siding. The west elevation of the annex extends north along the same plane as the main building. The annex contains paired one-over-one double-hung windows and a piece of vertical trim that bisects the wall. The same siding and rafter tails found on the main building extend along the annex.

The north elevation is similar to the south elevation except it only has three one-over-one double-hung windows. The annex occupies the remainder of the elevation. The annex contains a simple pedestrian entry and a one-over-one double-hung window on its east side.

The building was sold to the American Legion, Post 32 in 1935. Physical changes to the building took place almost immediately. A screen wall was built to separate the main hall and an entrance vestibule. Visitors could remove coats and boots before entering the hall. Two storage closets flank the vestibule. Ceremonial weapons were stored in a locked wooden safe in the closet on the north side and flags for ceremonies and displays were stored in the closet on the south side. The north closet provides access to a catwalk or crude mezzanine.

The interior originally consisted of a large indoor space with lath and plaster walls and ceiling. In the 1970s the roof system began to fail causing the roof and ridge to sag and push out the south wall. In 1978 local contractor Jack Hooker was called on to intervene. The contractor's solution was to support the roof on three central columns topped by a beam with structural members extending to the ridge. The lath and plaster ceiling was removed. The bare roof structure was concealed in a void space above a drop-in acoustic tile ceiling with fluorescent lighting. Also at this time the plaster walls were covered with paneling. During the summer of 2013 steps were taken to remove the dropped ceiling and expose the roof structure. Also a portion of the paneling was removed to show that the plaster walls remain in place. The plaster walls are also visible in some of the secondary spaces in the building. Most of the original door and window trim remains in place. The trim around each of the openings is fairly simple and most of the interior doors are historic five-panel wood doors.

The building retains integrity of location and setting. It is located at its original location in a neighborhood that transitions from commercial to residential. The core commercial area of town is a block to the south and west. Residential areas lie to the north and east.

The building also retains good integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. On the exterior the historic materials all remain in place including the wood siding, one-over-one double-hung windows, and simple wood trim. Simple Craftsman details such as the exposed rafter tails and wood shake siding also remain in place. The interior has seen more changes, including the removal of the lath and plaster ceiling in 1978. Despite this many of the original materials and design features remain in place including the original doors and simple wood trim. Additionally the plaster walls remain in place behind the paneling. The integrity of feeling and association are likewise good. The interior contains a large open space with a secondary support space to the side indicative of its long use as a community meeting place. This layout has remained largely unchanged throughout its life.

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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.)

Social History

### Period of Significance

1935-1959

### Significant Dates

1935

### Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

Unknown

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### Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1935 when the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church was transferred to the American Legion, Post 32, and the building became the American Legion Hall. The American Legion Hall almost immediately became the most prominent meeting place for various groups, organizations, and fraternal orders in Greybull. Additionally the building was used for a variety of other purposes such as a polling place and extra classroom space for the local schools. Its period of significance ended when it was no longer used by the school as auxiliary classroom space. The last kindergarten class to use the American Legion Hall was graduated in 1959. Although it was still in constant use, an abrupt decline in the importance of the American Legion Hall to the community of Greybull is traceable to the cessation of its use by the schools.

### 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 American Legion Hall was built in 1922 as the temporary home of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. When the American Legion took possession of the building on June 4, 1935, it quickly became a meeting place for every fraternal group, social group, and professional organization in Greybull. It was used by the schools (the elementary and junior high schools were only a block north) to accommodate classes for which they had no space, most notably for band practice, music classes, and kindergarten. It was a polling place until at least 1955.<sup>2</sup> Organizations liked to use the Legion Hall for dances and holiday banquets and other events. Every organization in Greybull used the Legion Hall for meetings at some time during its period of significance. The much bigger Community Hall also served a similar function, however many groups preferred the Legion Hall for its comfortable size, convenience to downtown, and its acoustics. Sometimes it was difficult to reserve the Legion Hall because it was in such high demand. Due to its status as a gathering place for a variety of organizations and functions, the Legion Hall has served a prominent place in the social history of Greybull. It was home to a broad range of community activities that strove to serve not only the Veterans that were member of the Legion, but also the community as a whole.

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

The American Legion Hall is a significant part of Greybull's history. Its subdued, almost residential character belies its hyperactive usage during its lifetime. It has accommodated almost every resident of Greybull at one time or another. It is its usage through the years by such diverse groups for such diverse purposes, and because it has affected so many lives in Greybull, that this old building is deserving of a place on the National Register of Historic Places.

The building that would become the American Legion Hall was built to be a temporary place of worship by the Trinity Methodist Episcopal congregation during Greybull's oil boom days of rapid growth and optimistic exuberance. The Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in February, 1922, when Greybull was in the early years of its second decade of existence.<sup>3</sup>

At this time Greybull was on the tail end of an oil boom that began in earnest during the fall of 1915. Oil and gas exploration had been ongoing in the years preceding the boom with modest success. During the summer of 1915 a small refinery was under construction, but Greybull had not seen much growth. Then on September 13, 1915, Sid Keoughan hit oil while drilling on Fifth Street on the southern end of town. Oil spouted out of the rig for hours and covered the street and surrounding ground. Soon oil prospectors and investors began buying up parcels of land in and around Greybull. Just before the boom, in the summer of 1915, the local newspaper reported statistics from the county assessor that

<sup>2</sup> The Greybull Standard, August 8, 2013.

<sup>3</sup> The Greybull Standard, February 2, 1923.

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showed Greybull with a population of 421.<sup>4</sup> In 1917 a special census was held that determined the population had grown to 2,192. Unofficial reports indicate that the population of Greybull swelled to over 5,279 people living in private residences or temporary tents in 1921.<sup>5</sup> Optimism for the future of Greybull reached great levels. The newspaper proclaimed that Greybull was "witness to the dawn of the greatest boom that has ever been witnessed in the west."<sup>6</sup>

The growth of Greybull reached its peak in 1921. It was during this period of growth and optimism that a Methodist congregation began organizing and planning to build its church. It was reported that construction began almost immediately under the guidance of a building committee composed of P.S. Osgood, W.E. Dabbs, and W.A. Wallers.<sup>7</sup> In its coverage of the first service on Christmas Day, 1922, however, the Greybull Standard report gave full credit to a single builder, Mr. P.S. Osgood, who "worked day and night to complete the building in time."<sup>8</sup> The Legion Hall was built to be a temporary sanctuary until the permanent main sanctuary could be constructed on the same lot. The temporary building would then become the meeting hall for receptions, church meetings, public meetings, and holiday gatherings. Therefore, the building included a small annex to the north to provide for a kitchen and small toilets for male and female occupants. The floor plan of the hall and kitchen form an 'L'. The building was dedicated as the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church with great fanfare in February, 1922.<sup>9</sup>

Osgood's rush to build the temporary sanctuary is reflected in the details of the building. He used broad boards to trim the windows in a plain molding style. He erected a roof system of scissor trusses made of two-by-six lumber. These trusses were poorly designed and built with inadequate members connecting the top and bottom chords. The structural system has not behaved like a truss, but like rafters and ceiling joists acting independently.

Despite the grand optimism of the boom, Greybull refused to grow as robustly as civic and church leaders had hoped. 1921 was the peak year for oil production and prosperity in Greybull. The temporary church was dedicated coincidentally with the peak population for Greybull, when slightly more than 5000 people lived in Greybull's houses or in tents. As production began to wane in the oil fields the companies cut wages and reduced their work forces. Despite investment by the town in extending its infrastructure, planned expansion of the town to the west never came to fruition. People began to leave town and by 1930 Greybull's population was officially counted at 1,806.<sup>10</sup>

The diminishing but ardent Greybull Methodists slowly relinquished their dream of a magnificent church on the north half of their lot. The temporary sanctuary was donated to the American Legion, Post 32. The Warranty Deed which transferred the property to Post 32 is dated the 4th day of June, 1935.<sup>11</sup> The members of Post 32 previously had no home. They conducted their meetings and activities in members' homes or they leased buildings.<sup>12</sup> They dedicated their new home in a raucous celebration six weeks before the property was transferred.<sup>13</sup>

Almost immediately the American Legion Hall became the center of social activities in Greybull. Every civic group, organization, and fraternal order used the building for meetings, dances, banquets, concerts, and showing movies. In 1936 Greybull voters approved a bond issue to match a federal WPA grant to build a Community Hall/City Library and the building was completed before the end of the year. The much bigger building easily accommodated community picnics, community events, and special events like prizefights, conventions, and athletic tournaments. Despite this, the Legion Hall remained a preferred meeting and gathering space due to its smaller scale, especially if the event included a guest speaker. The acoustics of the American Legion Hall made it the most popular place for plays, movies, concerts, and meetings.

<sup>4</sup> Tom Davis, *Glimpses of Greybull's Past*. Gateway Press, Baltimore. Ps 152-155.

<sup>5</sup> Davis, pg. 203.

<sup>6</sup> The Wyoming Standard, December 10, 1915, quoted in Davis, pg.157.

<sup>7</sup> The Greybull Standard, February 2, 1923.

<sup>8</sup> The Greybull Standard, December 30, 1922.

<sup>9</sup> Davis, pg. 509.

<sup>10</sup> U.S. Census Bureau. [http://eadiv.state.wy.us/demog\\_data/cnty/city\\_hist.htm](http://eadiv.state.wy.us/demog_data/cnty/city_hist.htm). Accessed January 22, 2014.

<sup>11</sup> Warranty Deed. June 5, 1935.

<sup>12</sup> The Greybull Standard, February 3, 1922.

<sup>13</sup> The Greybull Standard, April 22, 1935.

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The American Legion, Post 32 and the American Legion Auxiliary, Post 32 held their meetings and conducted their business in the Hall. The American Legion Hall best served the Greybull community as servicemen returned after World War II. As men came home and found everything else had changed, Post 32 and their Hall were constants. As servicemen returned home from World War II membership in the Legion swelled. It was a place where the men could go and always be welcome. It provided emotional support through the camaraderie of men who had very personal experiences that needed to be shared. It also offered more tangible assistance. A couple rifles were kept in a safe in the closet and were often loaned out to veterans who needed help. They were given a clip full of ammunition to kill wild game so their families had meat for the winter. The rifles were always returned, clean and ready for presentation of colors at the next funeral.<sup>14</sup> The Legion was also known as a place of celebration. As one veteran noted, "The Legion had a parade for everything. If someone had a baby they would have a parade. There were lots of babies."<sup>15</sup> Everything started and ended at the Legion Hall.

As men returned home from the war, all too often they found that their lives had changed in ways that too few could understand. During this period of readjustment the men attempted to reconstruct their lives at home and they naturally came to the Legion Hall. Despite the sense of brotherhood offered by the Legion, conflict was inevitable during this difficult time. Disputes were common, and many were at least partially settled in the alley by the American Legion Hall. As one interviewee stated, "It was too damned dangerous outside the hall on meeting nights, especially in the alley."

In addition to serving the men returning home from war, the hall also served other purposes in the community. The Hall was a polling place for local, state, and national elections. As one veteran recalled, "I was home from Korea and I cast my first vote in the Legion Hall. I voted for Ike."<sup>16</sup>

During this time the hall also took on a role in the education system of Greybull. Growing school population in the 1950s caused a shortage of classroom space in the schools. Much of this a result of an increase in children from the county being bussed into town for school. The space shortage required a fifth grade class to be moved to the high school and one class to be held in the balcony of the school auditorium.<sup>17</sup> The lack of space forced the school directors to look to other spaces in order to continue their mission of educating the youth of Greybull. The American Legion Hall was conveniently located a block south of the Greybull Public Elementary School so it was a logical choice to use as overflow classroom space for the school. It was a relatively simple matter to march school kids to the American Legion Hall for classes and activities. Band practice and music appreciation were often held in the Hall. Kindergarten classes could not be accommodated in the elementary school so it was also housed in the Hall. The durable and simple interior, and well equipped kitchen, made it a good fit for this use.

In order to address some of the lack of space in the local schools, a bond issue passed in 1954 to build a new band room at the school.<sup>18</sup> As a result fewer young people frequented the Hall for band practice and music classes. The last kindergarten to use the American Legion Hall was graduated in May, 1959. This ended the close association between Post 32 and the school, and seemed to signal a slow decline in the Legion Hall's influence in the community.

These various uses of the building underscore its importance to the community. Its use by community groups, schools, and as a polling place meant that a majority of people in the town had ties to the building. It was here that stories were told, lessons were learned, and decisions were made. Through this the American Legion expanded from its main mission of serving as a place for veterans to gather and share experiences and concerns to include all members of the community in order to improve the circumstances of life in Greybull.

A phase of other community requests for the use of the building began. Colonel Noyes used the hall for a gun safety class. Local blacksmith Reuben Riefschneider built 'bullet traps' to be placed behind targets to catch the bullets.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Charles Peterson, Interview with author September 20, 1988.

<sup>15</sup> Peterson, Interview with author April 4, 2000.

<sup>16</sup> Miles Bennett, interview with author.

<sup>17</sup> The Greybull Standard, April 13, 1950. Quoted in Davis, pg. 485.

<sup>18</sup> Davis, p 520.

<sup>19</sup> The Greybull Standard, August 8, 2013.



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Railroad unions used the Hall for their meetings.<sup>20</sup> The Odd Fellows had a hall but it was accessible by a long, narrow stairway, so they started using the American Legion Hall to accommodate their older members.

The American Legion Post continued to be used for Post 32 meetings and business, and it continued as a meeting place for local organizations. The kitchen was still used as meetings were usually accompanied by a luncheon. The Rotary Club and Rebekahs used the building for \$5 per meeting. Due to the cost of heating the building, Post 32 closed it during the winters. The American Legion Hall was last used for an after-school day care/activity center known as The Place. When this enterprise was abandoned in 1995 the hall was used as storage until 2013. It currently sits empty awaiting determination of its disposition by Post 32.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Bennett, Miles, interview with author, printed in The Greybull Standard, August 8, 2013.

Bond, Wanda, personal communication with author, 1998-2013.

Davis, J. Tom. *Glimpses of Greybull's Past*. Baltimore: Gateway Press. 2004.

*Greybull (WY) Standard*, December 30, 1922, February 2, 1923, April 22, 1935

Jordan, Larry, interview with author, July 18, 2013.

Minutes of Meetings of the American Legion Post 32, 1919-2013.

Peterson, Charles W. interviews and personal communication with author, 1998-2008.

Warranty Deed, Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of Greybull to Greybull Post 32, the American Legion.

### 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): \_\_\_\_\_

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** Less than one acre

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

### UTM References

<sup>20</sup> Larry Jordan, interview with author, July 18, 2013.

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(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 12 734296 4930324  
Zone Easting Northing

3                       
Zone Easting Northing

2                       
Zone Easting Northing

4                       
Zone Easting Northing

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

The boundary is defined as parcel 52930847190041 as currently identified by the Big Horn County Assessors office.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary represents the property currently and historically associated with the Greybull American Legion Hall, Post 32.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Paul Linse, Commander

organization The American Legion, Post 32

date       

street & number P.O. Box 505

telephone 307-765-4379

city or town Greybull

state WY zip code 82426

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.

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City or Vicinity: **Greybull**

County: **Big Horn**

State: **Wyoming**

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Photographer: **Paul Linse**

Date Photographed: **Summer, 2013**

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

East façade, photographer facing west.

1 of 6

South elevation, photographer facing northwest.

2 of 6

Southeast corner, photographer facing northwest.

3 of 6

West elevation, photographer facing east.

4 of 6

Main interior space, photographer facing east.

5 of 6

Doors leading into bathroom and kitchen, photographer facing north.

6 of 6

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**Property Owner:**

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

name The American Legion, Post 32, Paul Linse, Commander

street & number P.O. Box 505

telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Greybull

state WY

zip code 82426

**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.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

American Legion Hall, Post 32

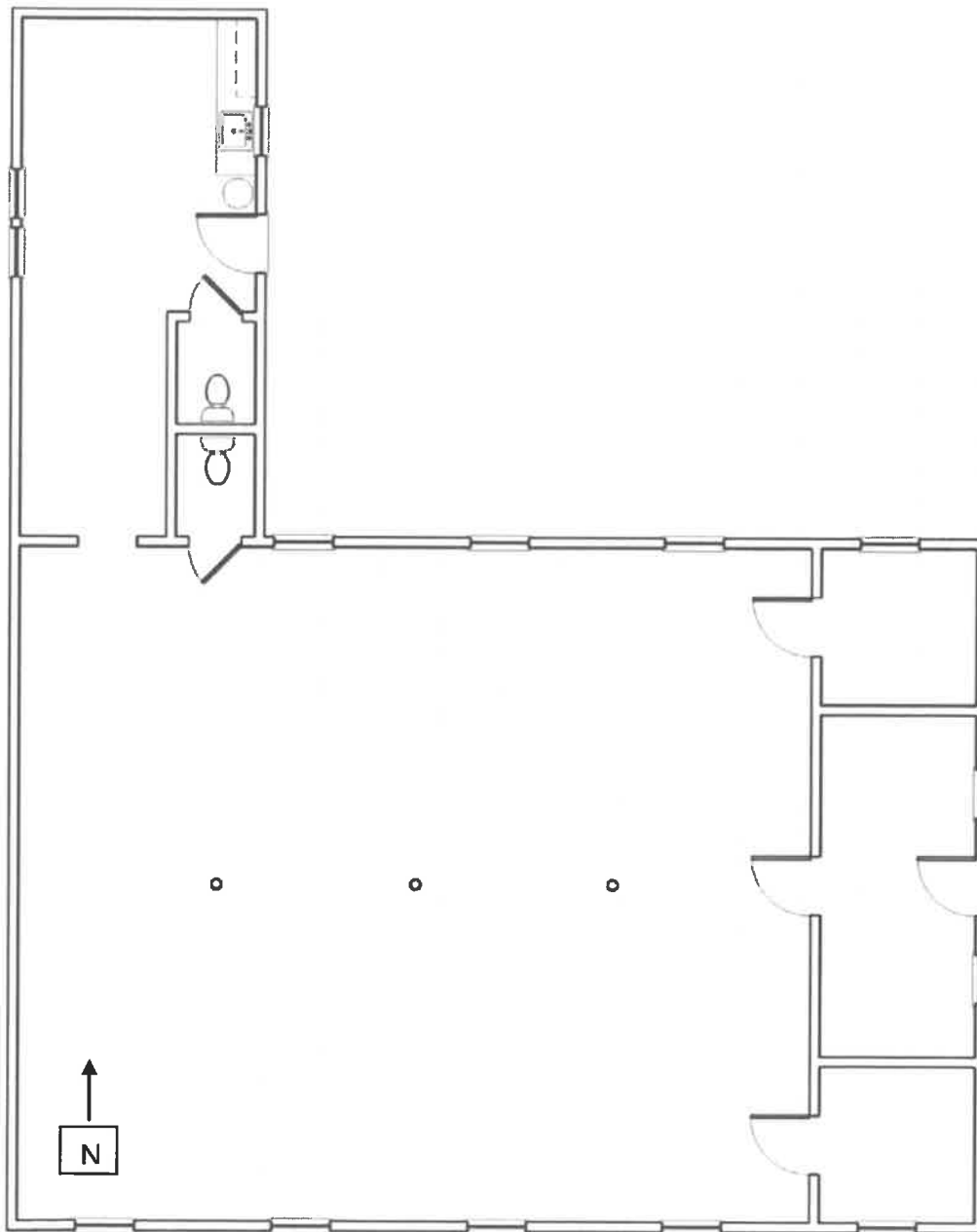
Name of Property

Big Horn County, WY

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Maps Page 12



American Legion Hall, Post 32 Floor Plan. Not to scale.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

American Legion Hall, Post 32

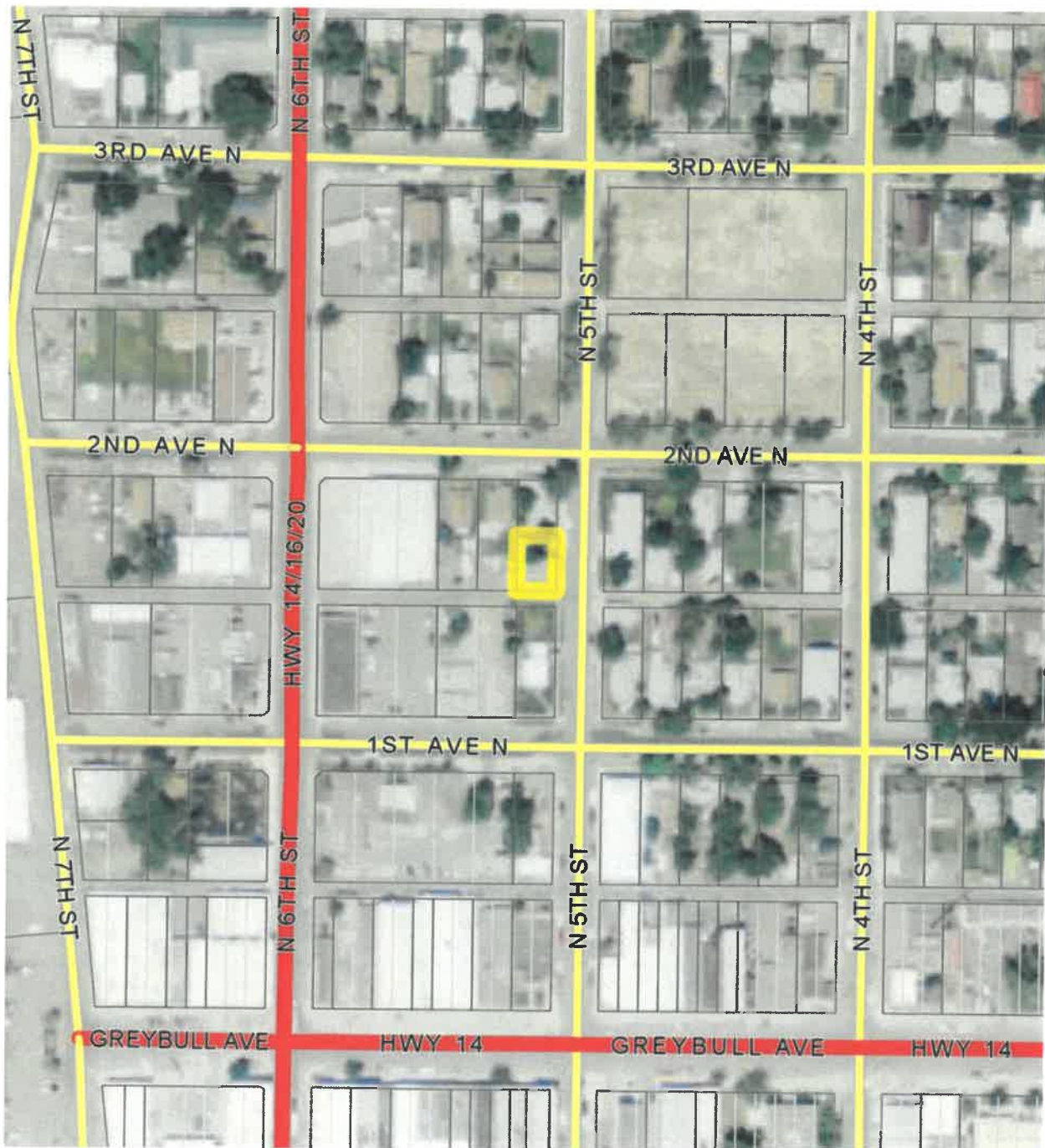
Name of Property

Big Horn County, WY

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Maps Page 13



Map of Greybull, Wyoming with ownership parcel of the American Legion Hall, Post 32 highlighted.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

American Legion Hall, Post 32

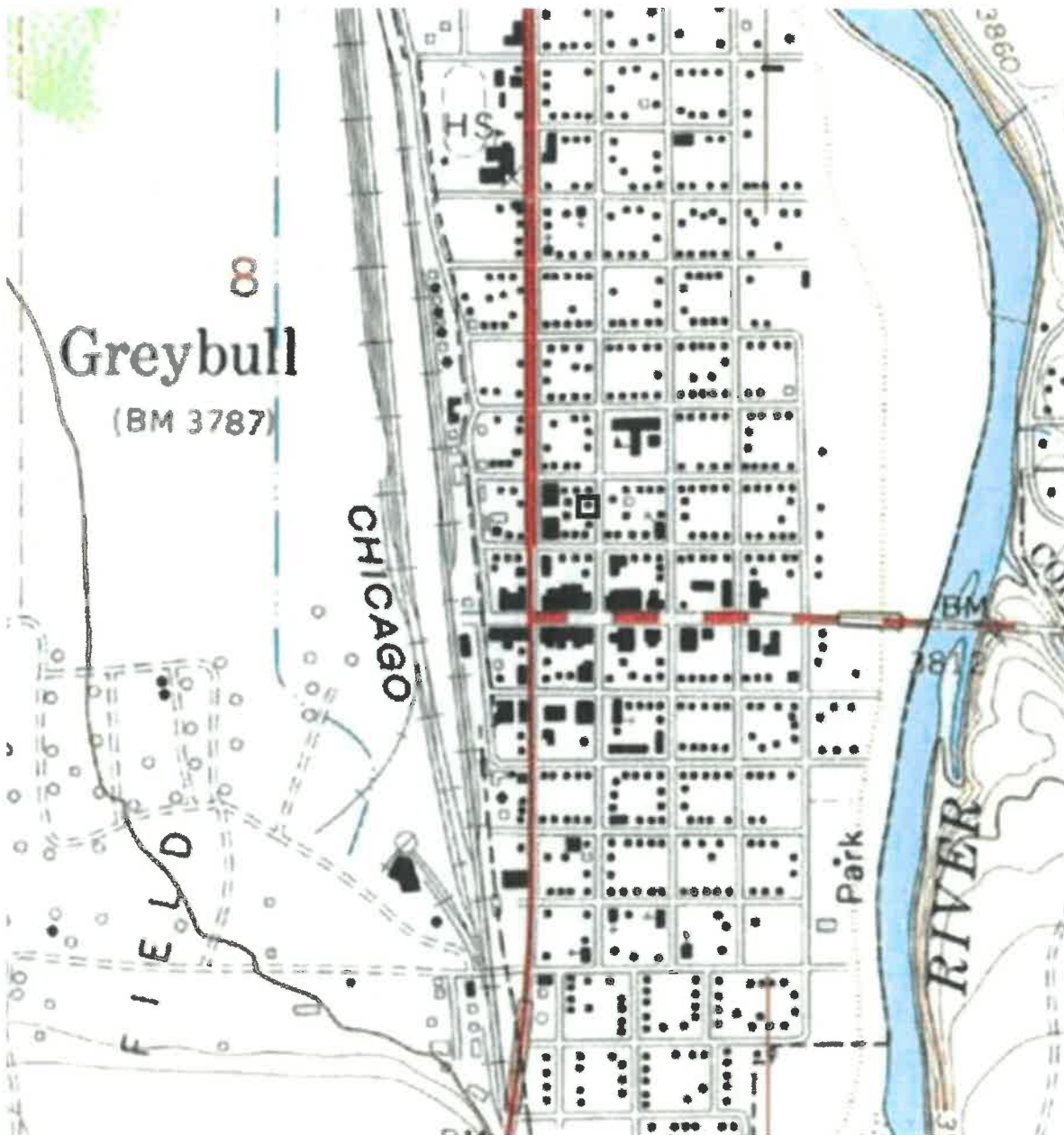
Name of Property

Big Horn County, WY

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Maps Page 14



Portion of USGS Greybull South topographic map showing location of American Legion, Post 32 in Greybull, WY. The property is in Section 8, T. 52N, R. 93W.











