

Wyoming Historic Site Inventory Form

Teton County Historic Site Survey

1. *Site Name:* Hansen Ranch

Historic names of property: W. P. Redmond Ranch, Spring Creek Ranch, Bert Charter Ranch, Hansen Ranch

2. *Location:*

Street and Number: 1200 North Spring Gulch Road
City Jackson State WY Zip:

3. *Property Owner:* Cliff Hansen

Address: 1000 Spring Gulch Road

Phone: 733-3423

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

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

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

building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

6. *Number of Resources within Property*

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
<u> 13 </u>	<u> </u> buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<u> 1 </u>	<u> </u> structures (hay stacker)

_____ objects
14 Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register none

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

National Register Status:

Eligible Unevaluated _____
Not eligible _____ District Potential _____

7. Function or Use

Historic Function	Current Functions
Cattle ranch	cattle ranch

8. Description

Architectural Classification

vernacular

Materials

foundation	_____
roof	_____
walls	_____
other	_____

9. Describe present and historic physical appearance:

The Cliff Hansen Ranch includes two complexes—property at two adjacent locations—and Senator’s Hansen’s home itself is a modern structure immediately south of the ranch. The first complex was often known as the Redmond ranch and still is known as the Lower Ranch to distinguish it from the older Hansen ranch just up the valley. Located at 1200 Spring Gulch Road, it was once the ranch of Major C. C. Mosely, and was acquired by Hansen the Hansens in 1948, and includes the bunkhouse and cookhouse and various utility buildings and a hay stacker. Features 1-7 are located at the Lower Ranch.

Feature 1. Cook house.

The cook house is the first building to the right (north) upon entering the drive of the ranch and is a one-story brown log structure with a hip roof along the north-south axis and with a gable projecting slightly outward in the center of the west elevation and more prominently on the east elevation where yet an additional projection—a gabled canopy with supports—provides the main entrance. The intersection of the hip roof axis and the gable roof axis provides the building a cross shape. All corners are saddle notched, including those of the gable projection, and chinking is quarter-pole. The foundation is poured concrete and the roof has wooden shingles and a square red brick chimney with a modestly corbeled cap centered in the roof. The triangular section above the logs and within the gables of the center projecting pavilion is finished with shingles painted white. Built and used by C. C. Mosely, it was thus constructed between 1942 and 1948.

Feature 2. Bunkhouse.

Immediately north of the cookhouse is the bunkhouse, a T-shaped one-story structure constructed of logs with saddle notches at all corners and with quarter-pole chinking. The main axis of the building is north-south with a gable roof and that roof is intersected in the center with a gable projecting element on the west elevation with modern sliding glass doors to open onto the drive area. Exposed purlins support the gables in each instance as they project beyond the elevation, but, as in the case of the cookhouse, a white molding strip partially conceals the crowns of the purlins. With obvious structural similarities to the cookhouse, which was constructed at the same approximate time, the bunkhouse also has a corbeled chimney, unusual for rural Teton County structures. Foundation is poured concrete.

Feature 3. Utility shed.

A small rectangular and windowless structure with a low-pitched gable roof, and located immediately north of the bunkhouse, this single-cell building apparently pre-dates the other structures nearby because of its square notched corners. It does, however, rest on a poured concrete foundation. The entry, which actually opens inside a corral to the north, is under the eave on the northern elevation. Consistency with the other buildings is also maintained by the white molding partially concealing the purlin crowns. (This may be one of the buildings moved from the Ed Martin place.)

Feature 4. Machine / vehicle shed.

Dating also from the Mosely ranch construction, this log structure with a gable roof contains eight bays on its eastern elevation (thus facing across the drive area the features described above), with the two southern-most bays enclosed with lifting doors and the remaining six to the north completely open. The metal gable roof extends the full length of the building. On the west elevation, however, it becomes obvious that the structure is not a

simple rectangle; in fact, an addition projects on the west to provide the building four additional vehicle bays. The roof for this shed addition begins part way up the west gable and declines at a lower pitch than the gable, but is also metal. The south elevation, on the same plane as the south elevation of the main log structure, and the north elevation, are both board and batten stained and weathered to the same approximate shade as the logs, and the board and batten also provides consistency with the triangular area above the logs inside the gables which is of the same construction.

Feature 5. Utility work building.

The logs on this rectangular structure are lighter than those on other buildings in the complex but the building shares similar construction features—saddle notching with projecting sawed crowns, quarter-pole chinking, and metal gable roof with square corbeled chimney. Two large entrances under the eave on the north elevation allow vehicle entry, that on the extreme east end of the building being taller, flanked by projecting log crowns indicating interior walls, and enclosed with paired doors, while the other is wider, as if for two bays, and lifts vertically to open and is flanked by horizontal sliding windows. Sheet metal fills the triangle under the gables. Date of construction is not known but is probably also from the Mosely period.

Feature 6. Work shed.

Immediately west of Feature 5, this small structure's shed roof slopes at a medium pitch downward to the south. Rectangular, each elevation is of batten and board. An entry in the north elevation, on its east extreme, opens with a batten and board door that slides to the west to open. Although the date construction is not known, William Preston Redmond's daughter, Dorothy Redmond Hubbard, visited the area and observed in 1994 that only one building remained from the original (pre-1916) Redmond Ranch and that was part of a shed. This is likely the structure to which she referred.¹

Feature 7. Hay stacker.

Approximately thirty feet tall at its peak, this portable machine allowed for the systematic stacking of hay, using horsepower rather than gasoline powered engines, in the fields of the ranch so that the livestock would be able to have sufficient feed during the long, severe winters. This is similar in design, materials, and construction to others in the area built prior to World War II.

¹ *Jackson Hole News*, May 18, 1994, p. 6B. This same article indicates that Redmond homesteaded in Spring Gulch in 1893. Other sources, however, suggest that Redmond came to Jackson Hole in 1892, settling in the Buffalo Fork area and giving up that place in 1894 to homestead in Spring Gulch.

The original Hansen Ranch represents the second complex of the Hansen Ranch. It is located less than a half mile north of the Lower Ranch. It is also known as the Hansen / Fisk / Gallagher Homestead indicating the previous owners—Marguerite Fisk and XXXX Gallagher—prior to Peter C. Hansen moving his family to this homestead from Zenith in 1919, Hansen having purchased it in 1916.

Feature 8. Log Barn.

This structure, immediately to the north of the entrance to the property, is a two-and a half story structure with a steeply-pitched metal gable roof on its east-west axis and a shed addition on its south elevation. In the fashion of a Danish barn, the logs actually comprise only the first story of the main structure, but, significantly, are dovetail-notched—a demanding and time-consuming system. Chinking is quarter-pole, but has been applied from the interior. The second story of the barn, once painted red, is made of vertical planks all around; on the west elevation, the entry to the hay loft is centered squarely, of course, beneath the projecting gable and the hay hoist arm is an extension of the gable ridge. The shed attachment to the barn begins its downward slope at the eave of the south gable, which is to say at the top of the second story, of the main structure and proceeds at a lower pitch. The west and east elevation (the ends) of the shed are horizontal planks while the south elevation is covered with vertical sheets. Entrances to the main structure are situated on the north side of the west elevation and on the east side of the north elevation. Logs are joined in the north elevation to provide a length of 40'2" and a width of 19'9" for the main section with a shed of the same length and 26'3" wide, making this structure an imposing one, and, adjacent to Spring Gulch Road, a very noticeable building that is an important part of the landscape. This barn was built on this location, on fieldstone pier foundations, at the turn of the century and has remained a critical part of this ranch throughout the years since the Hansen family moved here in 1919. W. P. Redmond built the barn.

Feature 9. Log barn.

To the north of Feature 8, this two-story log barn is characterized by a brown metal Swedish gambrel roof—which is to say that the two top slopes have a very gradual pitch and then beneath their curbs the pitch becomes steeper with the lower slopes. Again, as with Feature 8, the lower level is made of log construction, with saddle notching at all corners. The main entrance from the barnyard and drive area is centered in the south elevation, immediately beneath the access to the hayloft. Board and batten siding is used above the logs in both the south and north elevations. A shed is attached to the north elevation, the slope of its roof declining from west to east so that the lower eave (east) hits at the eave of the barn gambrel while on the west elevation the shed eave is substantially

above the gambrel eave. Two six lite windows are centered on the west elevation and one on the east. A low vertical plank door provides entry to the shed on north elevation, but outside the corral that joins with the shed immediately east of that entrance. Not quite so tall as Feature 8, the Swedish gambrel roof gives it a grace and style that makes it distinctive in its own right. Constructed by Albert Nelson, first game warden in Wyoming, and local settler, the barn was built at an undetermined date and was moved to its current location from the Ed Martin place, farther up the valley beyond the Rod Lucas ranch, in 1937 on skids pulled by a Caterpillar.

Feature 10. Summer kitchen.

Built in 1927 by Peter C. Hansen, this white rectangular one-story structure is under a medium-pitched metal gable roof. The kitchen was located in the northern part and the hay crew was fed its meals in the southern portion. A long, long building facing the east (and barnyard and drive area) this structure remains as an indicator of the labor-intensive nature of the effort of putting up hay. The number of individuals in the hay crew was substantial and that number made it possible to get the cattle through the winter. A strikingly modern-appearing white building, with horizontal wood siding, the main entrance is at the north end of the east elevation with few windows interrupting the plane.

Feature 11. Single-cell house.

Located to the south and west of the complex, this small structure with a gable roof (axis = east west) with horizontal sliding windows on the north and south elevations is constructed of logs with boxed corners (vertical planks concealing the actual coping and joints) and the entrance on west elevation under the gable. Purlins are exposed. This modest structure was constructed around 1920.

Feature 12. Storage building.

Located behind Feature 11 (to the west), this one story structure is made of logs with saddle notching, a metal gable roof (east-west axis), and a paired door in the east elevation for admission of a wide load—such as a vehicle or wagon. The north elevation has a central portion of the logs removed recently for repair purposes on other buildings.

Feature 13. Residence.

Immediately north of Feature 12, the residence is a modest but handsome structure made of logs that forms the primary residence on the complex. A wooden-shingled gable roof along the main north-south axis is bisected with a projecting gable segment to the east that contains the main entrance at the northern extreme. With exactly square corners, and without close inspection that might disturb the present occupant, Mr. Olaf Koehler, the logs may only be log siding. Above the logs, though, are vertical planks filling the area under the gable on the eastern elevation and shingle siding in the comparable area within the

north and south gables. Built by Paul Imeson in 1927, the house is in good shape; only the floor has been replaced.

Feature 14. Storage building.

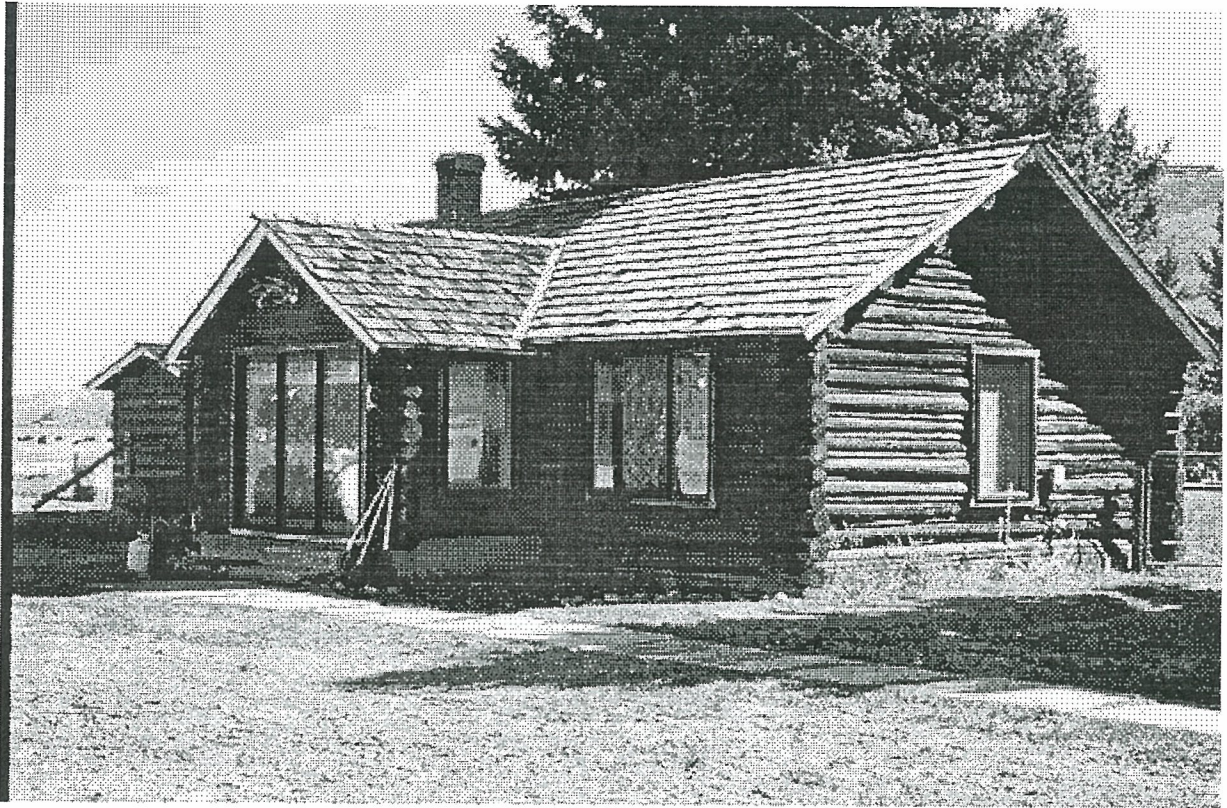
A rectangular structure with vertical planking for siding and wood planks for a gable roof, this building is located west and north of the residential structure. Two entrances on the east elevation allow access to the interior, one on the southern extreme and inside a fence and the other slightly north, and on the outside of the fence.

Photos: Please attach black and white photos

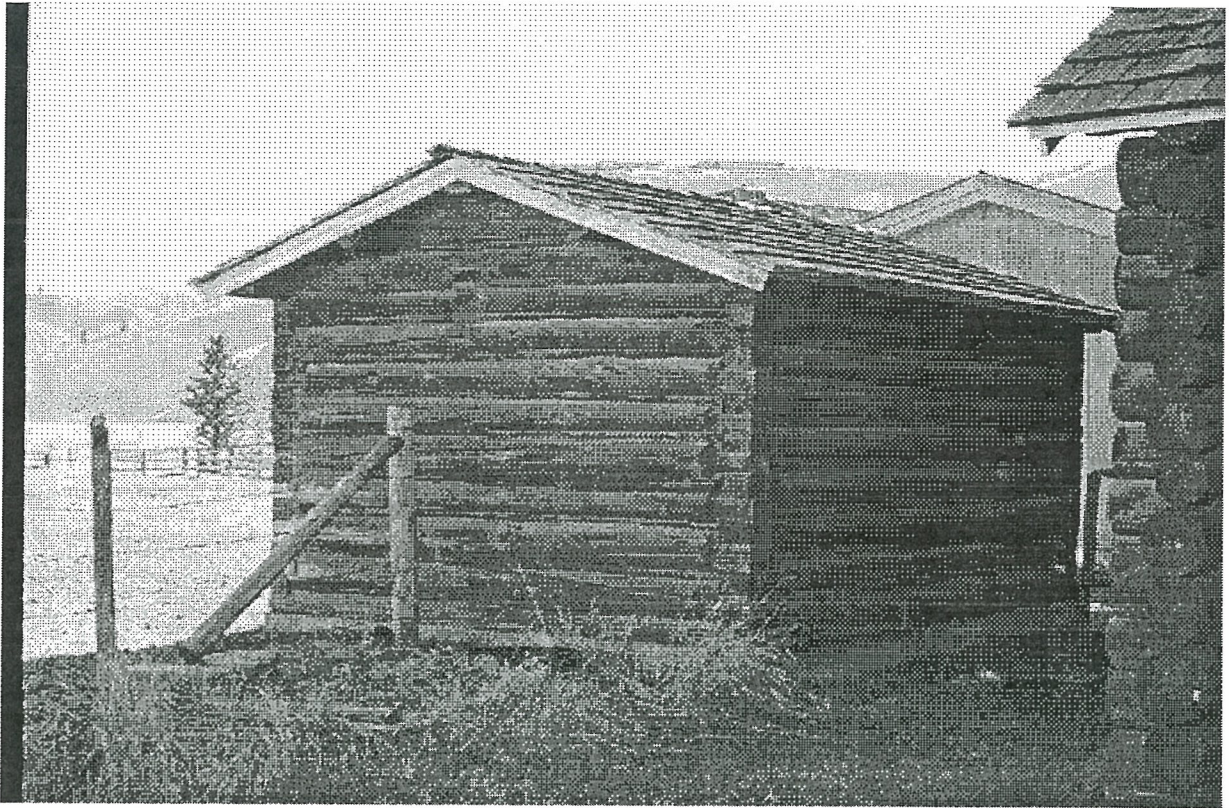
Feature 1. Cookhouse. West elevation.



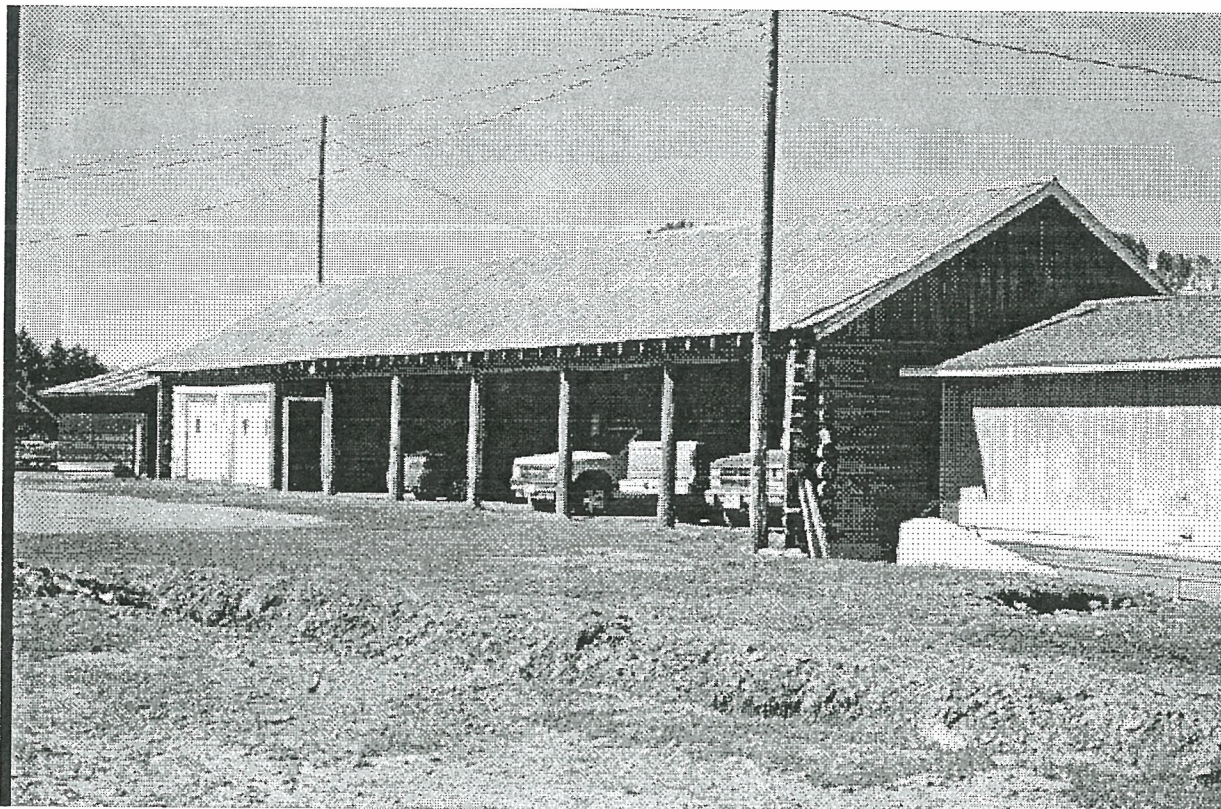
Feature 2. Bunkhouse. South and west elevations.



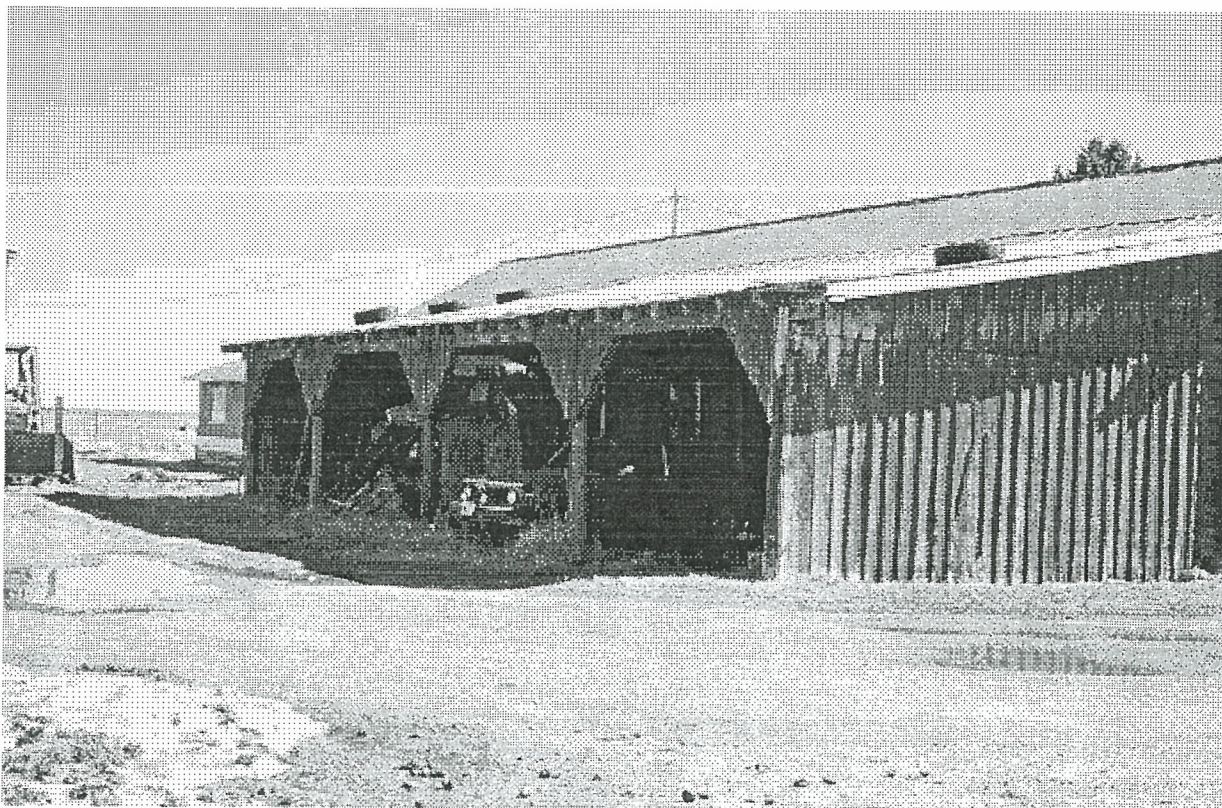
Feature 3. Utility shed. West and south elevations.



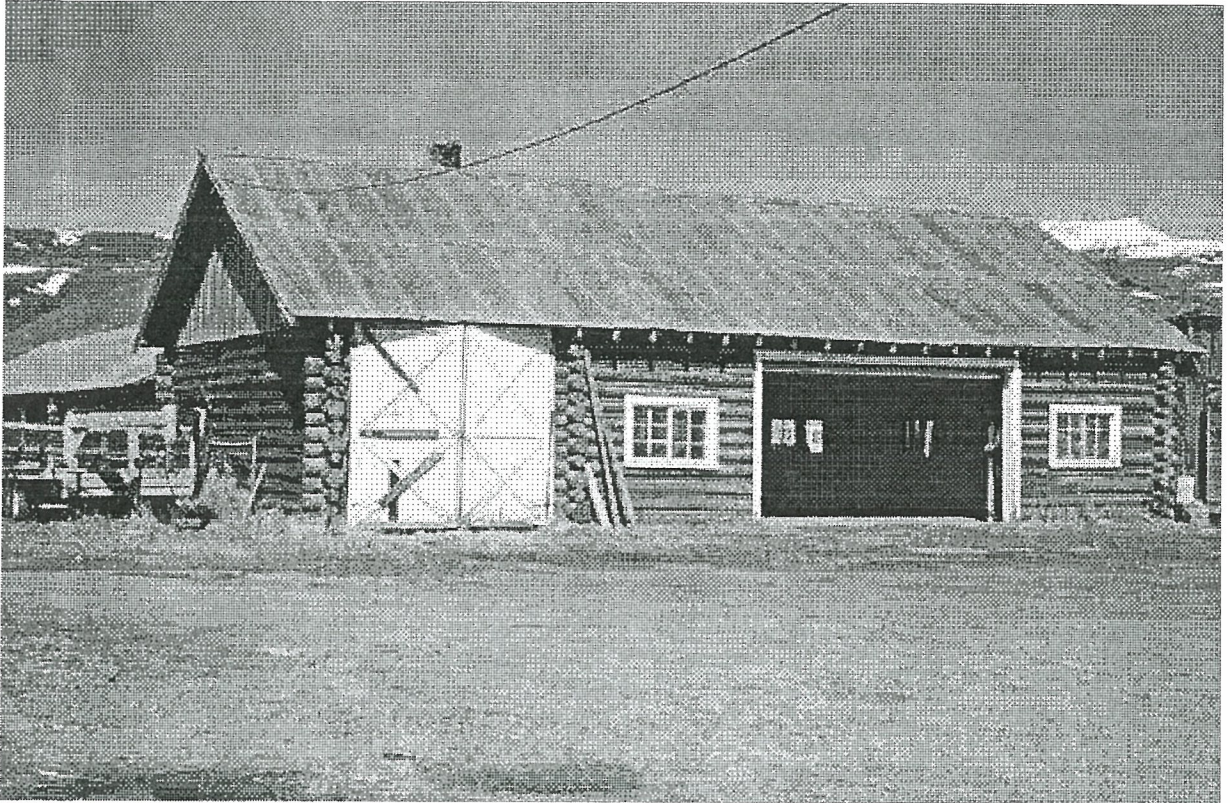
Feature 4. Machine / vehicle shed. East and north elevations.



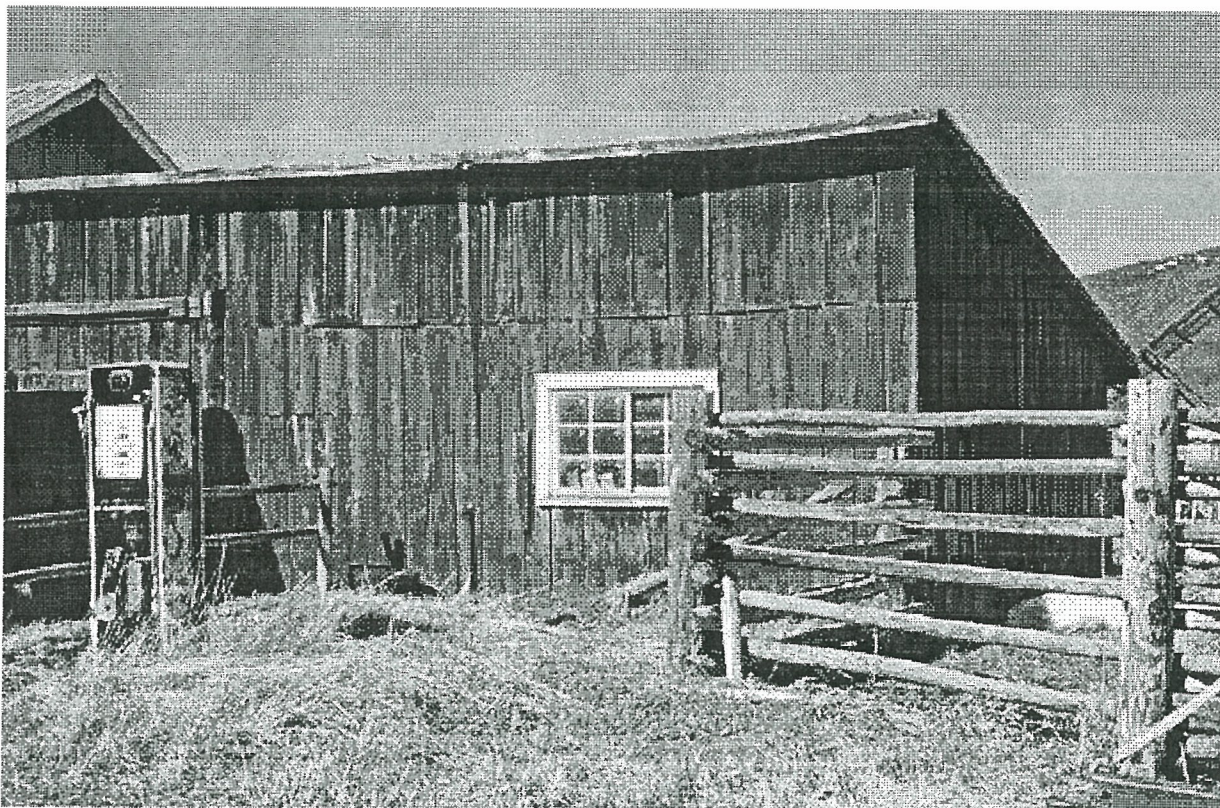
Feature 4. Machine / vehicle shed. West and south elevations, indicating shed addition.



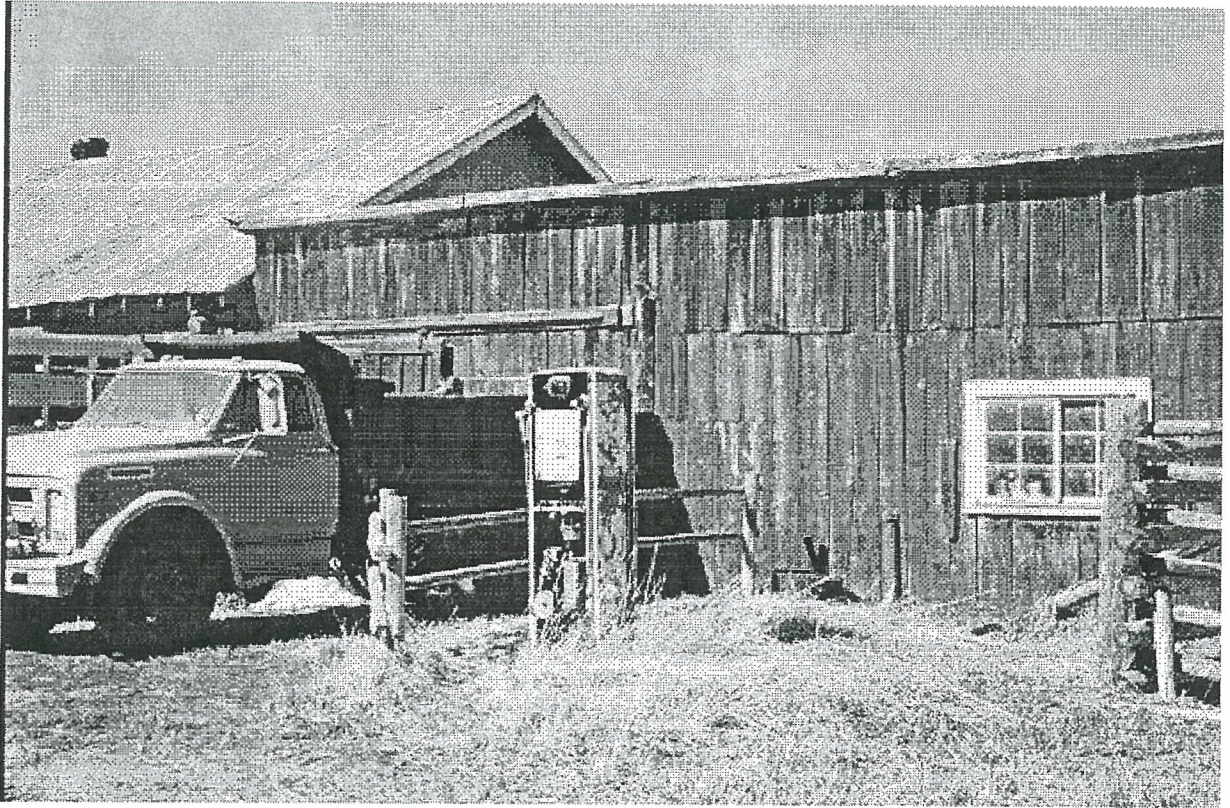
Feature 5. Utility work building. North and east (under gable) elevations.



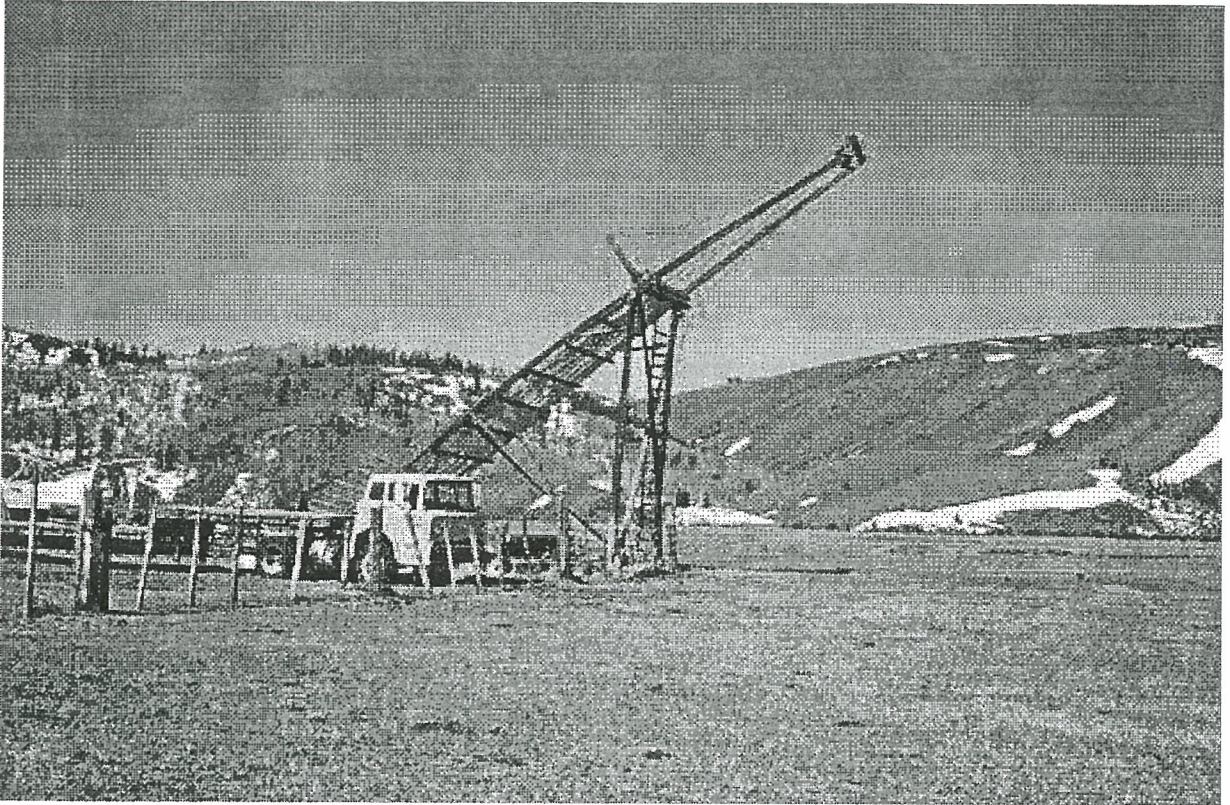
Feature 6. Work shed. North and west elevations.



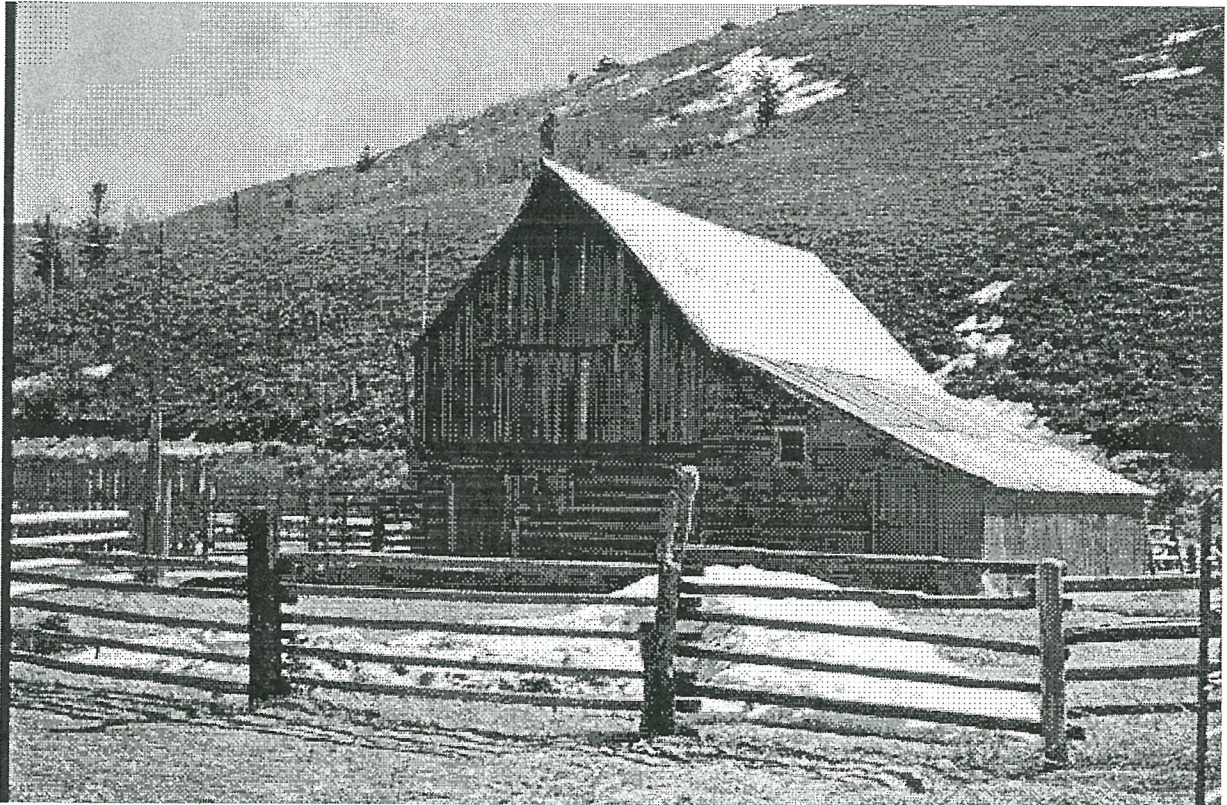
Feature 6. Work shed. North elevation (continued).



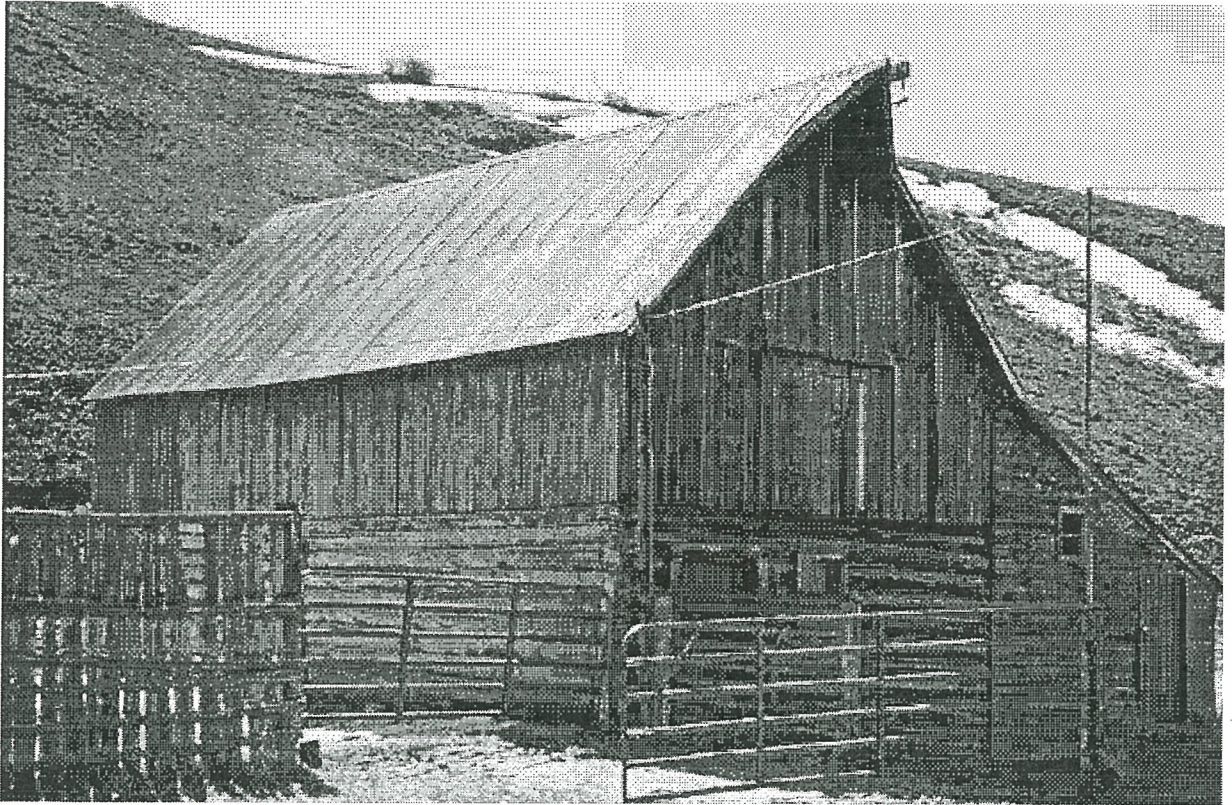
Feature 7. Hay stacker.



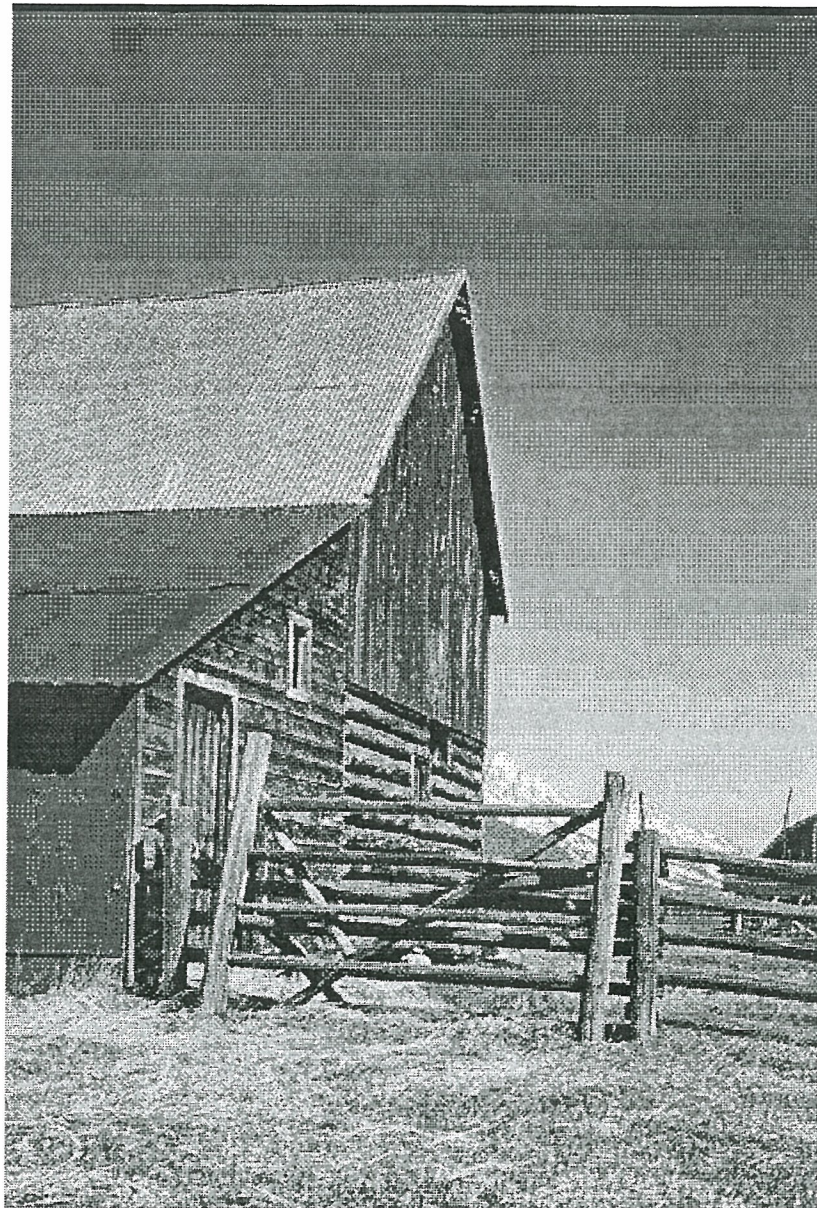
Feature 8. Log barn. West and south elevations.



Feature 8. Log barn. North and west elevations.



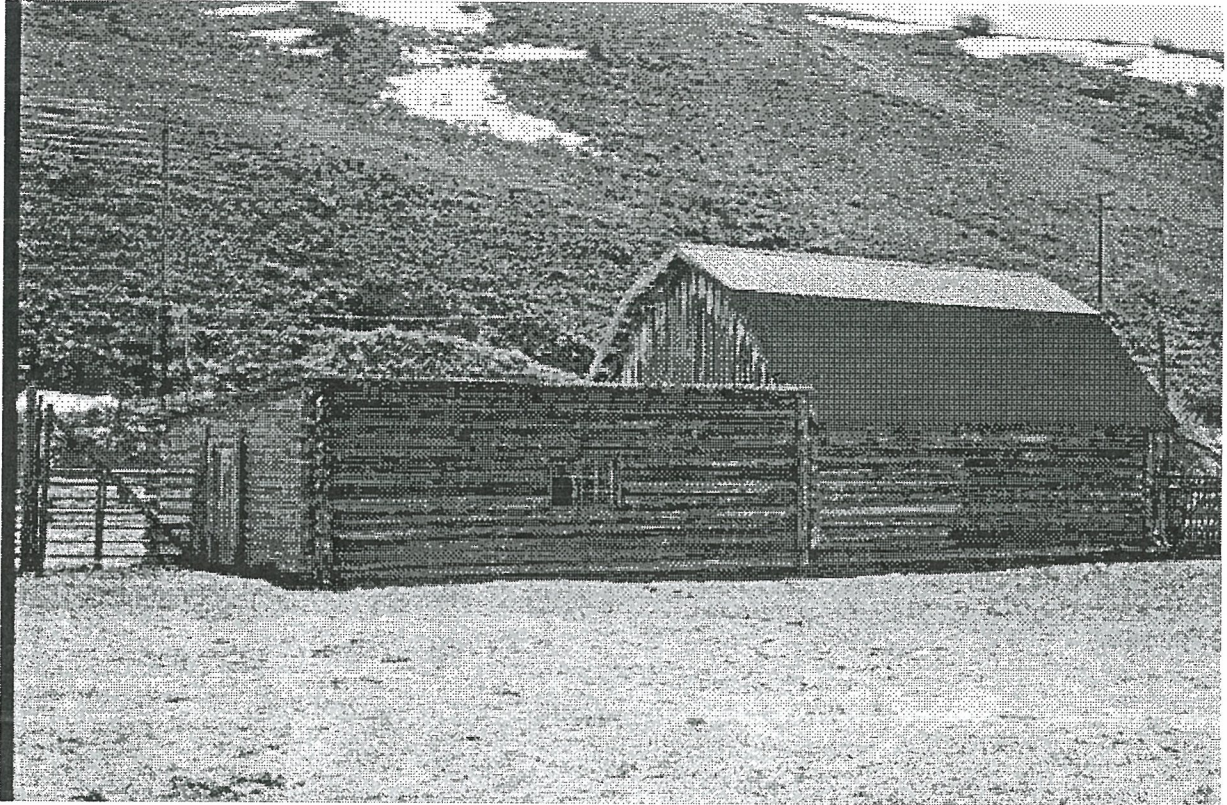
Feature 8. Log barn. East elevation.



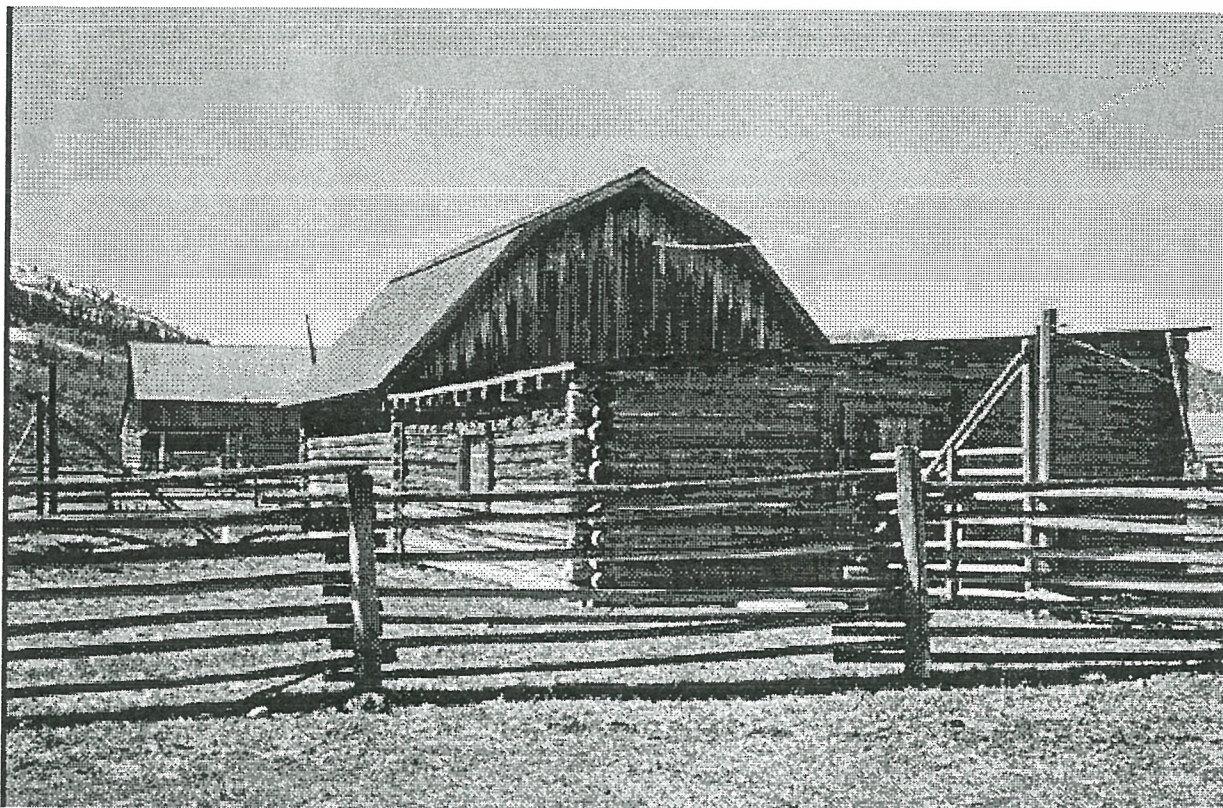
Feature 9. Log barn. South and west elevations.



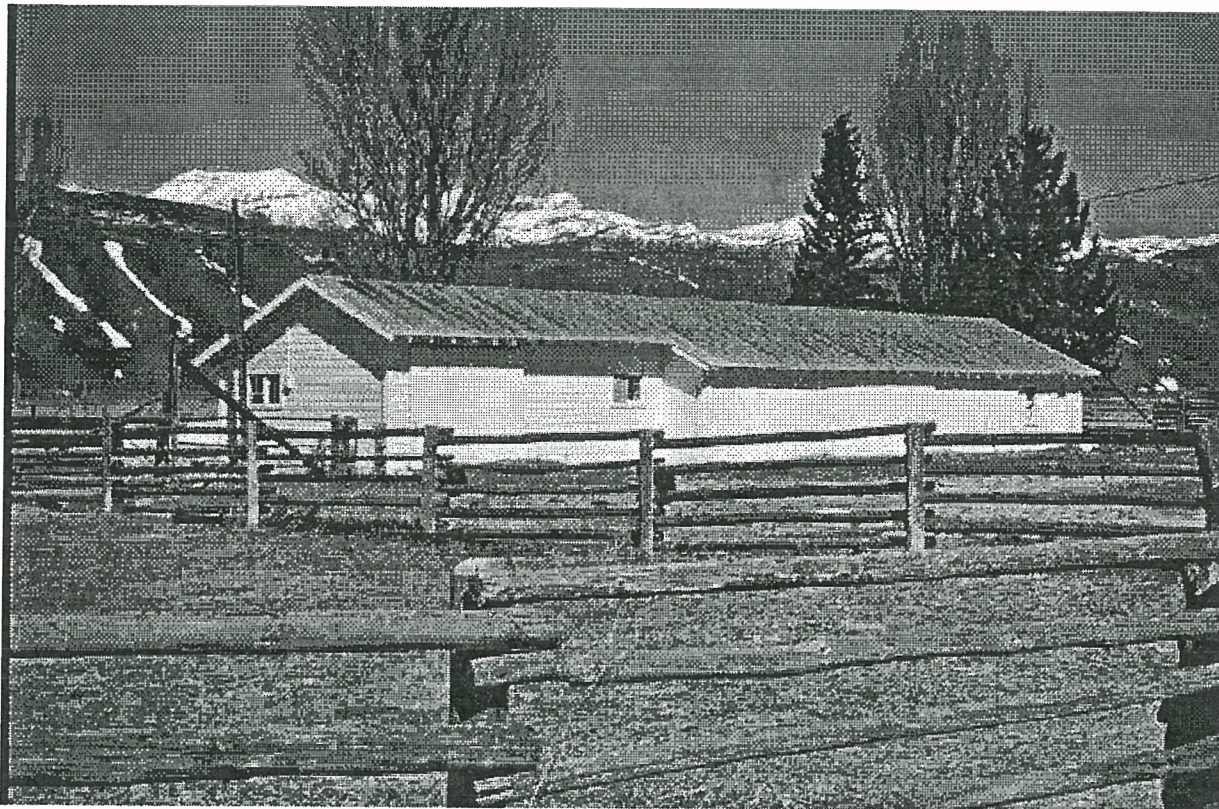
Feature 9. Log barn. North and west elevations.



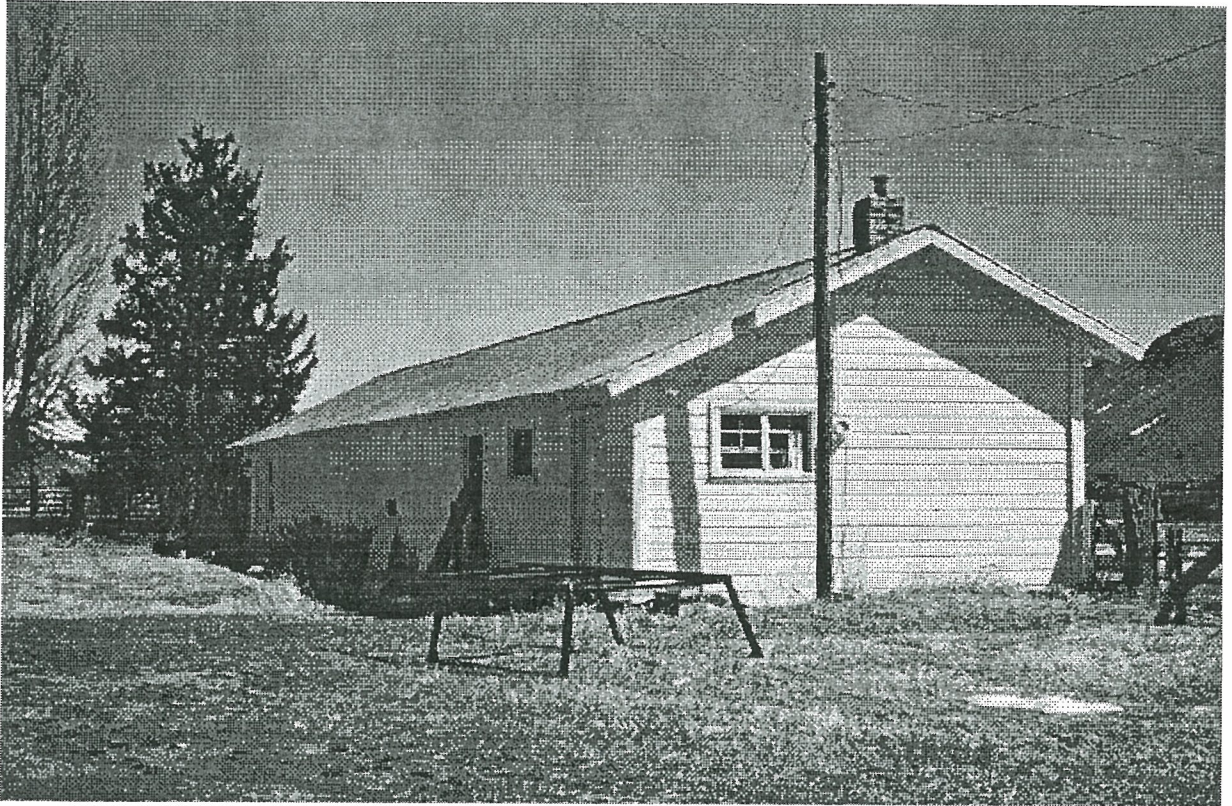
Feature 9. Log barn. North and east elevations.



Feature 10. Summer kitchen. East and south elevations.



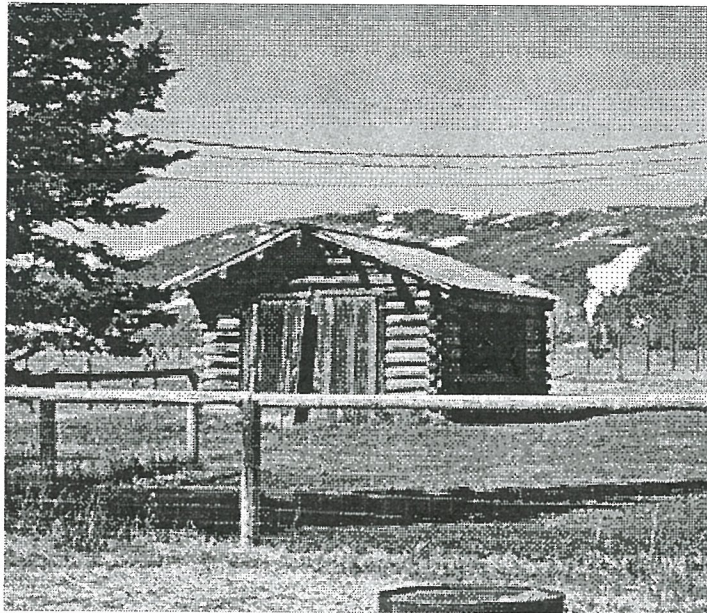
Feature 10. Summer kitchen. West and south elevations.



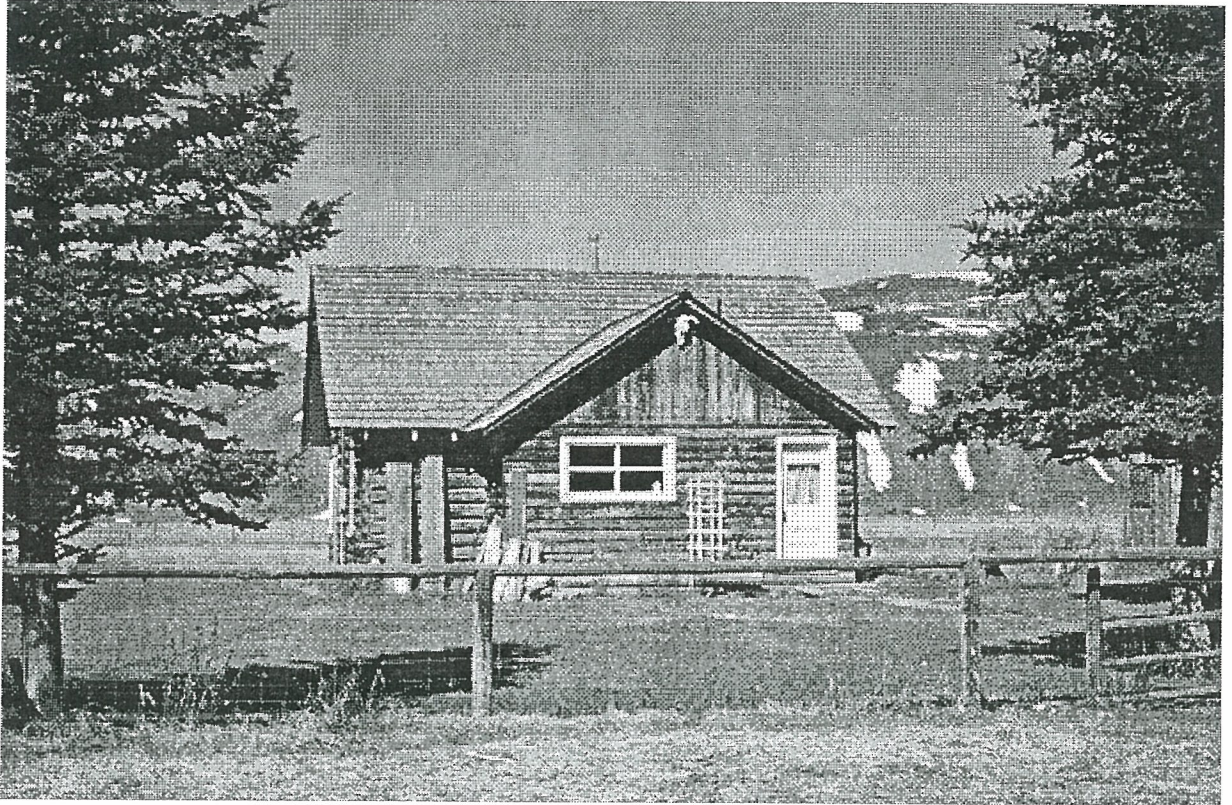
Feature 11. Single-cell house. East and north elevations.



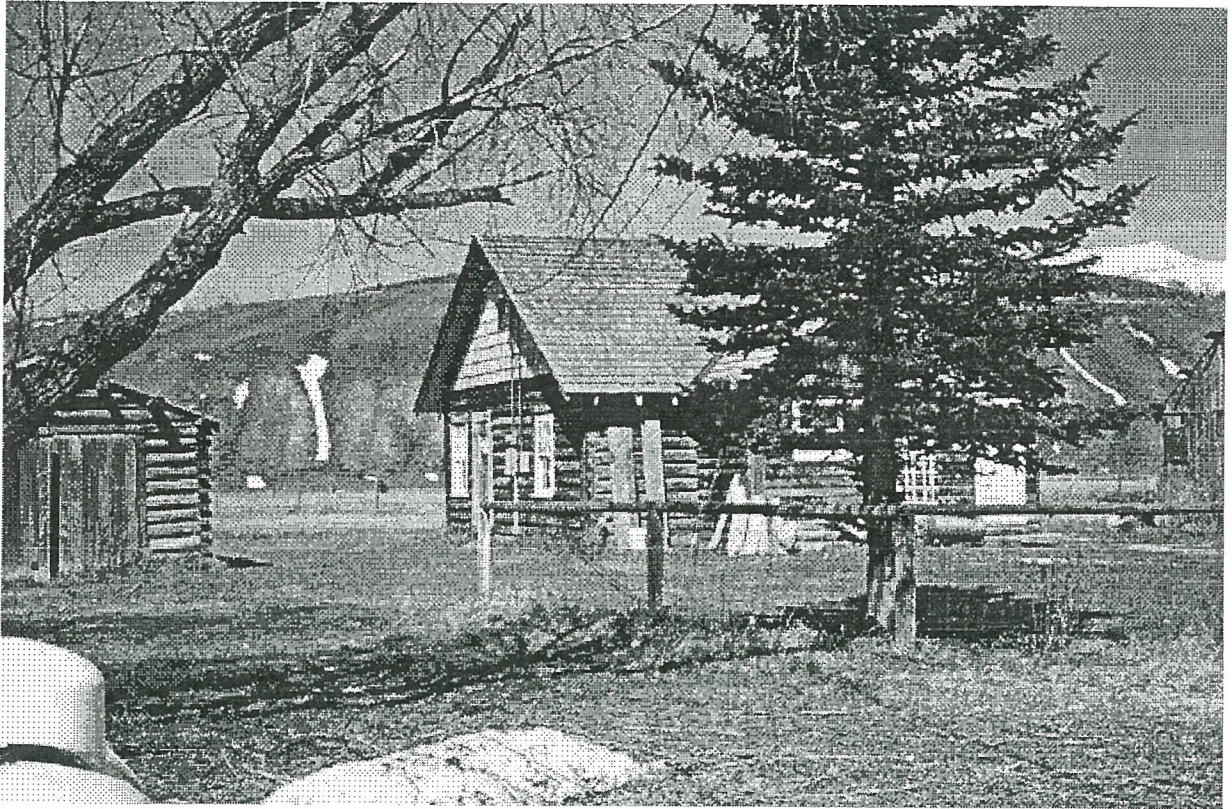
Feature 12. Storage building. East and north elevations.



Feature 13. Residence. East elevation.



Feature 13. Residence. South and east elevations. House is flanked by storage buildings, described at Features 12 and 14.



Feature 14. Storage building. East and north elevations.



10. 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 (Exceptions). 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 a grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

settlement, ranching,
conservation

1894-1950

1894, 1912, 1916,
1919, 1925, 1942, 1943,
1947

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Architect/Builder

Associated Individual Senator Clifford Hansen, George LeRoy Parker (Butch Cassidy)

Cultural Affiliation :

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Cliff Hansen Ranch is one of the most important ranches in Jackson Hole because of its history and because of its association with one of the foremost leaders of the county and the state who also served in the U.S. Senate.

Before the turn of the century—probably 1894—William P. Redmond, great-grandson of noted naval officer Captain James Lawrence, and the product of exclusive eastern education, settled on land in the Spring Creek area and began to develop what became a prominent ranch. Redmond himself became a noted civic leader. At about the same time John G. Fisk homesteaded near Redmond and in 1908 Fisk's wife Marguerite also filed on adjacent land only to sell the property to Redmond in 1912. In 1916, however, Redmond divided his land into two parcels and sold the northern part to Peter C. Hansen, who moved onto the ranch in 1919, and the southern part to Bert Charter. As for Redmond, he moved up the Gros Ventre River and established the Red Rock Ranch. The two Spring Gulch properties are now joined again and are owned and operated by Senator Clifford Hansen.

Complex 1, the more southern of the two parcels, was purchased by Bert Charter when he came to Jackson Hole in 1916. About Robert H. Charter some is known and some is speculated. Born in Iowa in 1873, Charter migrated west while young, worked as a cowboy and horse wrangler in the Rawlins and Baggs area, and in 1898 joined the Alaska gold rush and subsequently operated a freight line between Rock Springs and Pinedale where he also ranched until moving to Spring Gulch. Local legend has it that Charter paid cash for the Redmond ranch, and at any rate, the county recorder's office has no record of a mortgage. Those records simply indicate that Redmond acknowledged receipt of \$16,500 from Charter on December 13, 1916. Ordinarily this would be of no consequence except that the significance traditionally attached to this cash transaction related to Charter's alleged association and friendship with Butch Cassidy. That Charter knew Cassidy is certain. That Cassidy visited Charter here is possible. One story, related by the late Peter Parker (former druggist at the Jackson Hole Drug) was that Butch Cassidy stayed at the Charter place on a number of occasions and may even have died there. Speculation is broad that in his youth Charter road with the Wild Bunch. Some temper that by suggesting that Charter merely provided horses to the gang. Documentation on any of this is scant, but at least one student of the Wild Bunch and Butch Cassidy makes an affirmative connection. Larry Pointer, in 1977, published an account arguing that Butch Cassidy was not killed in Bolivia, as commonly believed, and that a man named William T. Phillips, bore a striking

physical resemblance to Cassidy and wrote a manuscript titled "The Bandit Invincible," an account of the life of Butch Cassidy that "described people and places at the turn of the century with an accuracy attainable only through first-hand experience." Phillips was, according to Pointer, Butch Cassidy. In his account retracing the career of the outlaw, Pointer claims that Bert Charter assisted in robberies at Telluride (1889) and Castle Gate, Utah (1897) in which he assisted with horse relays and at other times was present with the gang in the Hole in the Wall. This, of course, was well before Charter moved to Spring Gulch, and indeed, the famous shoot-out in Bolivia in which Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid were supposedly killed took place in 1908—again, prior to Charter's purchase of the Spring Creek Ranch from Redmond. Anne Meadows, another follower of the outlaws, relates that after the Bolivia gun fight, Bert Charter and others reportedly pooled their resources to send someone to South America to confirm the death of the two compatriots. Meadows is convinced that that Bolivian incident was the end of Butch Cassidy. Pointer, on the other hand, reports this, related to him by Bert Charter's son Boyd in 1973:

Boyd Charter was seventeen the summer of 1925 when a man driving a Model T Ford pulling a two-wheel trailer loaded with camping gear rolled into the Charter's Spring Gulch Ranch in Jackson Hole, Wyoming. Bert Charter, Boyd's father, welcomed the stranger heartily, like a long-lost friend. As they exchanged pleasantries Boyd believes he heard the man say his name was Phillips. . . .

After the stranger had departed Boyd chanced to overhear a private conversation between his father and Will Simpson, prosecuting attorney at Butch Cassidy's 1894 trial. Bert told Simpson, then a lawyer in Jackson, that Butch Cassidy had just spent a long visit at the ranch. To others, neither Bert nor Will Simpson ever admitted any knowledge of Butch Cassidy's return.

That there was a connection between Bert Charter and Butch Cassidy is reasonably certain; the nature and time period and other particulars of that connection remain subject to speculation.

Charter proceeded, at any rate, to develop his ranch and become a successful and respected rancher known especially for his registered Herefords. The ranch house, constructed by William P. Redmond—a two story log structure—and used by Charter, still exists, but has been moved south of Jackson west of the road on Highway 191 north of Hoback Junction near Horse Creek (near the Teton Mystery).

In 1942 Charter's widow, Maude, Charter himself having died in 1939, sold the ranch to Major C. C. Mosely who developed most of the historic structures presently on the ranch. Mosely, a native of Boise, Idaho, who became a combat aviator in World War I, continued to fly, both in the military and in private business. He started his own airlines, Western Airlines (originally in 1925, Western Air Express) and especially started schools

for the training of ground crews for aircraft and then also for pilots, an operation which expanded considerably during World War II. At that time he also became active as a rancher in Jackson Hole, purchasing the Charter ranch and six others in the valley, including in this vicinity the Billy Francis ranch that subsequently became the Phil and Betty Lucas ranch and also, in the Gros Ventre, the Red Rock Ranch of W. P. Redmond. It was under his ownership that major changes came to this property—which he continued to operate as a Hereford ranch—and the historic buildings were constructed, including especially the cook house, the bunkhouse, and the machine / vehicle shed.

Within a short period of time, though, Major Mosely began to sell his ranches in the valley and the Charter ranch was sold to his neighbor to the north, Peter C. Hansen, in 1947 who subsequently moved to this ranch and constructed in more recent years two modern homes. The ranch from which the Hansen family moved, Complex 2, lies directly to the north of the Charter Ranch. Hansen, born in Soda Springs, Idaho, in 1867, of parents who had emigrated to the United States from Denmark, moved originally to Jackson Hole in 1897 where he filed for a desert claim on the west side of the Snake River north of Wilson. After he proved up on his homestead, he worked the ranch during the summers, returning to Idaho for the winters. Indeed, in the coming years he moved back and forth between Idaho and Jackson Hole several times, married Sylvia Wood in 1906, and lived in the community of Zenith where their son Clifford and three other children were born, two others having been born earlier in Idaho and near Wilson. In 1916 Hansen purchased this portion of the Redmond ranch and proceeded to develop it, moving onto the ranch in the spring and summer of 1919.

The TT Ranch that the Hansens—both Peter and Sylvia—developed in Spring Creek ultimately became one of the, and perhaps *the* largest cattle ranch in the valley. Both had significant public careers, Sylvia serving on the school board for nine years and on the hospital board for thirteen years, and president of service groups like the Red Cross and PTA, and Peter becoming one of the first three county commissioners (along with W. P. Redmond) when Teton County was created in 1923 out of Lincoln County. Peter then served in the state senate in 1937 and 1938 and subsequently became a director and vice president of the Jackson State Bank. The Hansens expanded their operation with additional buildings and additional land holdings not contiguous with this property. In 1937 they purchased some of Ed Martin's ranch buildings and moved them to the lower ranch. In 1938 they sold what was known as their swamp ranch to the federal government to be incorporated into the elk refuge and they purchased the Green River Ranch and the Sterrett ranch, actions that were part of a broader pattern of land consolidation in the 1930s and 1940s. Of course that pattern then included in 1947 purchasing the property just to the south from Major C. C. Mosely. Subsequently the Hansens made that ranch their residence. Peter Hansen suffered a stroke in 1950 and died in 1952 at which point Sylvia Hansen turned operation of the ranch over to son Clifford. Sylvia Hansen died at age 90 in 1976.

Clifford Hansen, of course, had grown up in the ranch family and began ranching on his own around 1936, when as his daughter, the late Mary Mead, related, with the help of Felix Buchenroth he purchased the Ed Martin place in Spring Gulch. They lived on the lower ranch in part of a building the remainder of which housed the hired men, but were subsequently able to add to their own property. The son of a prominent rancher and civic leader, Cliff Hansen became a prominent figure in his own right as a result of the furor that erupted in 1942 when President Franklin Roosevelt signed Executive Order 2578 establishing Jackson Hole National Monument and assigning 221,610 acres of land adjacent to the small Grand Teton National Park to the Park Service to administer. While Congress had declined to expand the Teton Park in 1938, this proclamation effectively accomplished the same thing, and ranchers and others in Jackson Hole (and elsewhere) immediately responded. Clifford Hansen, elected county commissioner in 1942, became one of the leaders and perhaps the most articulate spokesperson for the "Jackson Hole Anti-monument Committee." Hansen's career, aside from ranching, developed apace and in the 1940s he served as a county commissioner and on the Board of Trustees of the University of Wyoming. He served as Governor, 1963-1967, and as US Senator, 1967-1979. Historian Robert Righter has described Senator Hansen's changing attitude toward the core issue during his political career as "symbolic":

Throughout the 1940s Hansen was a steadfast opponent of park extension. He never engaged in inflammatory rhetoric, yet he worked diligently and effectively for the cattle interests and against the National Park Service. By the 1960s Hansen had not undergone any metamorphosis regarding conservation matters, but he did accept the necessity of the enlarged park. He freely admitted that Grand Teton National Park was an asset to the community and the state. Furthermore, Hansen realized that the small park he had favored in the 1940s, which would have been confined to the west side of the Snake River, would not have been feasible. To funnel millions of visitors through the "westside" park would have created havoc. With changing conditions Hansen could now appreciate why the Rockefeller interests and the National Park Service "felt that as much land as was taken in should be taken in."

Senator Hansen still lives on and operates the ranch.

Just as Senator Hansen's views can be accurately described as "symbolic" of broader views in the valley and region, so too can the Hansen Ranch, including the Redmond and Charter Ranches before it, be accurately considered symbolic of ranching in Jackson Hole, from settlement in the 1890s, to the association with a broad range of individuals from civic leaders to Butch Cassidy, to the hard times of winter every year and the trials of the depression and war and the consequent pattern of land aggregation, and to the heated issue surrounding the enlargement of National Park Service lands in the 1940s.

11. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Robert Righter, *Crucible for Conservation: The Struggle for Grand Teton National Park* (n.p.: Colorado Associated University Press, 1982).

Peter C. Hansen, "Autobiography" in Jackson Hole Historical Society and Museum Collections.

Sylvia Hansen, "Autobiography," in Jackson Hole Historical Society and Museum Collections.

Obituaries for C. C. Mosely, William P. Redmond, in Jackson Hole Historical Society and Museum Collections.

Hansen Family file in Jackson Hole Historical Society and Museum Collections.

Interview with Senator Clifford Hansen, April 25 and 27, 1998.

Mary Mead, "Hansen Began Ranching Right Away," *Jackson Hole News*, March 1, 1978.

Lorraine G. Bonney, *Bonney's Guide to Jackson's Hole and Grand Teton National Park* (Revised Second edition; Moose: Homestead Publishing, 1995).

Larry Pointer, *In Search of Butch Cassidy* (Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1977).

Anne Meadows, *Digging up Butch & Sundance* (revised edition; Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1996).

12. Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

Federal Agency

Local Government

University

Other

Specific repository(ies)

Jackson Hole Historical Society Collections

13. *Geographical data:*

Complex 1 (the more southern of the two parcels)

Acreage of property: less than ten acres (buildings only)

USGS Quad or City Base map: Jackson, Wyoming 1:24,000 quadrangle

NE ¼, SW ¼, SE ¼ Section 20, Township 41 N, Range 116 W

Complex 2 (the more northern of the two parcels)

Acreage of property: less than ten acres (buildings only)

USGS Quad or City Base map: Teton Village, Wyoming 1:24,000 quadrangle

Section SW ¼, NW ¼, NW ¼ Section 21 Township 41 N Range 116 W

UTM References:

Complex 1: Range 12 517001E 4815993N

Complex 2: Range 12 517627 4817012N

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries used in this form conform to the locations of the historic buildings only and have not been constructed to include the larger ranch property.

Boundary Justification:

Only the buildings are currently included in the site analysis.

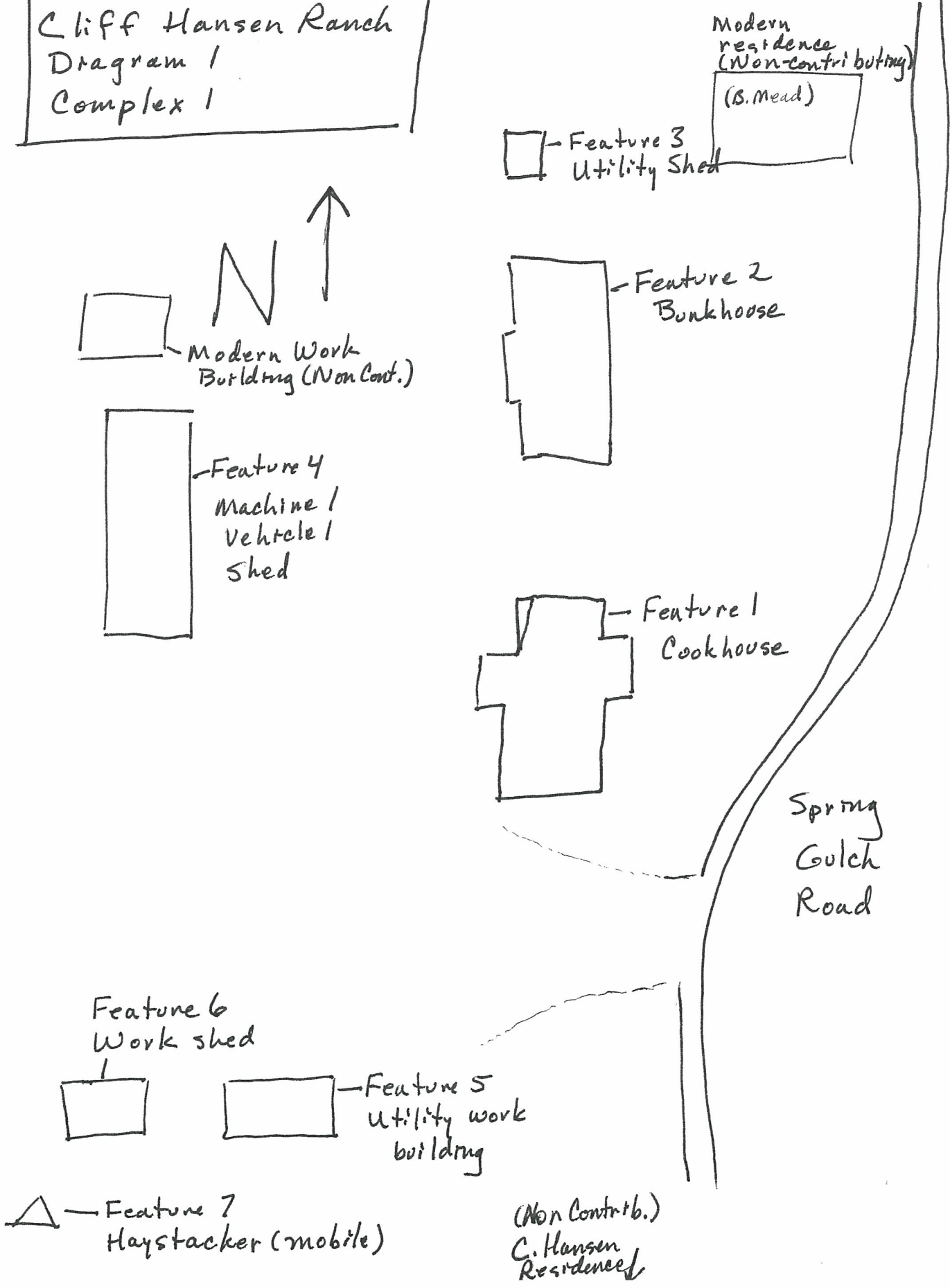
14: *Form prepared by:*

Michael Cassity who gratefully acknowledges the assistance of Ms. Millie Yasrobi in examining this site.

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August 1, 1998

Cliff Hansen Ranch
Diagram 1
Complex 1



Cliff Hansen Ranch
Diagram 1
Complex 1

