United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 1 Page

Bairoil Town Hall
Name of Property
Sweetwater County, WY
County and State
N.A.
Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 15000858

Property Name: Bairoil Town Hall

County: Sweetwater County State: WY

Multiple Name: N.A.

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

by Barbara Wyatt 11-30-15
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:
This SLR is issued to make the following technical corrections:

Section 6
Current Functions should be "vacant" instead of "work in progress"
Historic Functions should include "government"

Section 8
Significant Dates should include ca.1916, the date of construction; 1978 for the sale of the town hall to the town; and 1980, the year the town was officially incorporated.

The Period of Significance should be 1916 to 1980.

Community Planning and Development should be removed as an area of significanced and replaced with Government. Industry should remain as an area of significance.

The State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

858

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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 Bairoil Town Hall

other names/site number Prairie Oil & Gas Company

2. Location

street & number 505 Antelope Drive [N/A] not for publication

city or town Bairoil [N/A] vicinity

state Wyoming code WY county Sweetwater code 037 zip code 82322

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

__ **national** __ **statewide** _x_ **local**

Mary M. Hopkins 10/12/15
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Wyoming State Historic Preservation Officer
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:

X 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:)

by Barbara Wyatt 11-30-15
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Bairoil Town Hall
Name of Property

Sweetwater County, WY
County and State

5. Classification

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

	private
x	public - Local
	public - State
	public - Federal

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

x	building(s)
	district
	site
	structure
	object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	**Total**

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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE/business
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

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: weatherboard, stucco
roof: metal
other: brick

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Bairoil Town Hall is visible from Route 73 upon entry into town from the east. The building's basic two-story rectangular shape presents its gable front and enclosed entry porch to the east facing Horn Street, which wends west into a T-intersection with Antelope Drive, a primary road through town. The west gable end with an open entry porch faces Antelope Drive. The building is flanked by a one-story post office building on the north and a Buckeye traction ditching machine on the south. This building has a substantial presence. It two-story height is increased with a gable roof and the 1835 square foot floor plate is raised four feet above grade.

Located in the center of the Town of Bairoil, it is the only remaining structure from the early oil field boom between 1916 and today. Comparing a photograph taken in the early 1920s to today, this building remains surprisingly the same in appearance. Although it is weathered on the outside and some vandalism and remodeling have occurred on the inside, the majority of its historic features and character remain in place.

While in the 1980s Amoco Production moved out of the building and it no longer was used as a main office for the oil field industry, the building continued to be used by the newly incorporated Town of Bairoil for their municipal offices. It also housed the police chief's office and resulted in the installation of a jail cell in the basement of the building. Bairoil's United States Post Office was also located in the building. The Town of Bairoil rented out the former men's dorms on the second floor as apartments or for storage until the building was completely sealed off in the mid-1980s when the Town of Bairoil built a new Town Hall and Recreational Building. The windows were boarded up and the building locked. It has been vacant since October, 1999.

Narrative Description

Commonalities of all the facades include the concrete foundation with a sand-float textured outer finish, shingled waist above, and upper walls finished with weatherboard siding. The foundation wall is regularly punctuated with simple window openings, the tops of which are aligned with the top of the foundation wall. Basement windows flank the porches on the east and west walls. There are four basement windows in both the north and south foundation walls. The windows are two and three light wood awning windows that are about three feet wide.

The west, or main façade, is a well-proportioned gable end with openings located symmetrically around the central entry porch. The concrete foundation provides a strong anchor and continuous base line for the whole building. The skirt above this is finished with wood shingles capped with a molded trim piece that aligns with the sill line of the first floor windows. The low porch wall is a visual continuation of this skirt. The primary wall surfaces are finished with painted weatherboard siding to the eave line. The wall corners are made more seamless with the use of galvanized end covers in lieu of wood corner boards. The triangular portion of the wall above the siding is finished with pebble-dashed stucco between timbers. This nod to half-timbering was a frequent hallmark of the Craftsman style. Timbered knee braces extend from the wall timbers and support the deep soffits.

The eaves project from the north and south side walls and have exposed rafter tails. The lack of fascia boards is typical of the Craftsman style. The open soffits are finished with painted beadboard.

Three two-over-two double-hung wood windows – each 3'-8" wide and 4'-9" tall - are located evenly across the second floor of the west façade. The center window is raised slightly above the adjacent windows to provide sufficient clearance above the ridge of the porch roof. The porch is flanked by two first floor windows similar to the second floor windows in detailing and width; but they are 5'-9" tall. The windows are trimmed with flat casings accentuated with heads that are extended slightly beyond the side casings. The chamfered head trim is protected with sheet metal flashing.

The west entry porch is essentially a smaller scale version of the main building, with matching roof slope, stuccoed gable end, knee braces, and exposed rafter tails. The rafters of the front gable roof are supported by wood-cased beams that rest on battered columns. The flat ceiling is finished with painted wood beadboard. The porch is accessed via concrete stair runs at each end of the concrete landing. The concrete steps are neatly detailed with nosings that project over cavetto moldings. The outer knee wall of concrete conceals the steps and aligns with the foundation wall. It is finished with a rough-textured exterior concrete and terminates with a smooth coping beveled to shed water. The porch provides access to two entry doors centered in the façade. The doors are wood and each has a tall flat panel below a six-light glazed panel. The door trim is similar to the window trim.

The east façade is similar to the west façade except for the entry which is enclosed and narrower. The weatherboard siding of the entry porch extends farther up the gable wall leaving little room for the half-timbering and stucco. The majority of the wall below the siding is dedicated to two openings located next to each other. The doors consist of a single door south of a pair of doors that slide like an accordion to the side. The single door is a flush wood door with a single pane at the top. It has a veneered finish and appears to be a replacement door. This door provides entry to a flight of stairs up to the first floor of the building. Each of the pair of doors has a tall panel of beadboard below a four-light panel. These original doors provide access to the concrete stair down to the basement. Two concrete steps lead up to these doors. A high-mounted window on the north wall provides natural illumination into this entry vestibule.

The south and north elevations are largely identical. These walls ae composed similarly with the concrete foundation, wood shingled skirt with trim at sill height, and weatherboard siding above. The first floor of the north elevation has six single window openings with four closely spaced at the west end and two located on the east half of the elevation. Windows on the south elevation are evenly spaced. These windows are sized and detailed similarly to the rest of the first floor windows. The top of the wall is articulated with the exposed ends of the rafter tails at the bottom eave of the sloped roof. A prominent shed dormer marks the center of the elevations. The dormer's eave is marked with exposed rafter tails. Each dormer has two pairs of two-over-two double-hung wood windows.

The roof has a moderate slope and is currently protected by sheet metal roofing. This prefinished green roofing was installed in October, 2014, as part of a project that included removal of the original wood shingle roofing and a subsequent green asphalt shingle roofing. The wood shingle roofing is evident in a historic photograph of the building. The wood shingle pieces removed from the building are 16" long, 6"-8" wide, and have 3/8" butts. The weathering and green paint on the shingles indicates that the typical exposure was 4". One of the shingles is stamped "Red Cedar Shingle." A brick chimney is located near the center of the south roof, near the ridge.

The wood on the building is currently painted white, yet there is evidence of a green finish beneath thick layers of white paint on the weatherboard siding and on the worn wood trim of the windows. The exterior of the windows are currently covered with protective plywood. The stucco and the foundation are painted brown. The historic photograph from circa 1925 depicts light colored walls and dark trim. The only evident exterior alteration from the original treatment appears to be removal of a sign on the roof ridge advertising the building as the offices of the Prairie Oil & Gas Company. This sign was probably removed in 1932 when Sinclair Oil & Gas Company bought out Prairie Oil & Gas.

The interior of the building is configured clearly with a central double-loaded corridor extending the full length of the building from west to east and the first and second floors. An entry door is located at each end of the first floor corridor, which is offset to the north, effectively deepening the five rooms south of the corridor. Two of these rooms were inserted after original construction as evidenced by their construction with newer studs that extend to the c. 1950s acoustical tile ceiling. Three offices, a stairway to the second floor, and a bathroom are located north of the corridor. The stairs are approximately 17’-6” west of the east entry and adjacent to a hallway that leads to the main office and restroom. A closet is inserted underneath the stairs. The two offices west of the stairway were originally one office. A cross wall, with door, was constructed c. 1970s when an original hallway door opening was shifted west to serve the westernmost room. The easternmost wall of the east office faces the open stairway. This wall has an entry door and two interior windows. It is presumed that this was a main office that served the public or employees of the company.

The first floor rooms and corridor are typically finished with c. 1950s paneling installed over wood furring strips on the original sandfloat plaster. Sandfloat plaster has a gently textured surface of raised aggregate caused by the floating of carpet of sponge across the setting plaster. This is a common trait of Craftsman style building. The original window casings are concealed behind the paneling and mitered trim. Suspended ceiling grids with 2’x4’ acoustic ceiling tiles are mounted approximately 18” below the original plaster ceilings of the offices. The lowered ceilings interrupt the upper portion of the windows and the original transoms at the entry doors. The original plaster ceiling remains exposed in the corridor, stair hall, and powder room. The westernmost of the south offices had 1’x1’ fiberboard ceiling tile fastened to the original plaster ceiling. The floors are currently finished with a build-up of materials over the original 2 ¼” wide tongue-and-groove wood flooring. The offices are finished with vinyl tile or carpeting on top of the original wood flooring. The hallway is finished with sheet vinyl flooring over the original wood.

The second floor is accessed from the stair hall, which is currently enclosed at the second floor. A wall with a door was incorporated into the corridor walls c. 1970s. The second floor corridor is at the center of the building and is flanked by four rooms at each side. The east end of the floor contains a private suite of rooms. The rest of the rooms are sleeping rooms fitted with closets and share a communal bathroom located west of the stairway. The bathroom has three wall-hung sinks in a central open space from which a private bathtub and toilet are accessed. The rooms at the west and east ends of the building have windows in the gable end walls, while the four central rooms each have a pair of windows in the shed dormer. The west end of the corridor and the east bathroom are each illuminated with a central window. The second floor configuration is original with the exception of the enclosure at the stair landing and the insertion of doors at the openings into the bedrooms that flank the suite's bathroom.

The second floor rooms and corridor are typically finished with the original sandfloat plaster walls and ceilings. The original window and door casings are visible and are comprised of stock wood casings. Seven inch tall wood baseboards butt into the door casings. The original 3 ¼" wide tongue-and-groove fir flooring is exposed in most of the rooms. Some of the rooms have been fitted with wall to wall carpeting. The hallway floor has been covered with resilient sheet flooring. The bathroom at the east end of the building appears to be of its original configuration with its original fixtures. The original plaster walls were partially covered with 4'x4' plastic tile c. 1950 to a height of approximately four feet above the floor and rising to a height of approximately six feet surrounding the bathtub.

There is a full basement underneath the building that is accessed from the east entry vestibule. The structure of wood floor joists, wood beams, and steel columns remains exposed. The floor joists are 7'-10" above the finished concrete floor. The south bay of the basement is comprised of rooms defined by wood-framed walls finished with vertically oriented beadboard. A jail cell was moved into the northwest corner of the basement c. 1980. The brick chimney visible at the roof extends through all floors to the basement where it serves the furnace.

Bairoil Town Hall
Name of Property

Sweetwater County, WY
County and State

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.)

- [x] 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.
- [x] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Industry

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1916-1980

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance extends from 1916 to 1980. The building is significant for its relationship to the lucrative oil and gas development in the area. It is also significant for its role in the development of the community of Bairoil. It is not known exactly when the building was built,

however the first successful oil well was drilled in the area by the Bair Oil Company in 1916. It is generally thought that the building was constructed by the Bair Oil Company shortly after to serve as company headquarters and housing for its workers. The period of significance ends in 1980. At this time the Amoco Corporation decided it would no longer operate the company town. The decision was made to incorporate Bairoil and the building became the town hall.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

This nomination satisfies criteria consideration G since the period of significance extends well into the past fifty years. The community of Bairoil owes its existence to exploration and development of the surrounding oil fields. The Bairoil Town Hall was built by an oil company to house workers. The building's association with the various oil companies that have operated in the area continued until 1980 when it became the town hall for the town of Bairoil.

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

The Bairoil Town Hall is locally significant under criterion A in the areas of industry and community development. The development of the highly productive gas and oil fields that surround the community of Bairoil began in the early 1900s and continues today. Originally a company town, everyone who lived in the area had some connection to the oil field and to this building. Every major company who had a part in the development of these wells utilized the old town hall building for their headquarters, general offices, and/or as a dorm for their workers. This is thought to be the last remaining building on its original location in Bairoil that dates to the early development of the surrounding oil and gas fields.

Following the decision by Amoco in 1978 to no longer Bairoil as a company town, the citizens decided to formally incorporate Bairoil as a town. Amoco donated the building to the town for use as its town hall, and Bairoil officially incorporated in 1980. Throughout its history as company headquarters and as the town hall, the building has been the central place where decisions were made that affected the lives of each citizen of Bairoil.

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

The community of Bairoil owes its existence to the development and exploitation of its surrounding oil and gas fields – namely the Lost Soldier and Wertz fields. The development of these fields followed one of the typical development patterns of early to mid-twentieth century Wyoming oil production. The Lost Soldier and Wertz fields were opened and initially developed by smaller oil companies, then later were dominated by larger producers. In this case the Sinclair Oil Company came to control development of the fields.

Reports of the earliest oil and gas exploration of the area vary slightly, however they agree that geologists first came to the area in 1914 looking for surface formations that hinted at the presence of

oil. These men represented the Ohio Oil Company which concluded that there was little potential for oil. The next major attempt to locate oil was in 1916 when the Bair Oil Company arrived.

The Bair Oil Company was begun by Charles Bair. Bair initially made his fortune selling machinery to miners in Alaska during the Klondike gold rush. Then he moved to Montana where he took up sheep ranching and reportedly ran the largest sheep operation in North America with 300,000 head of sheep.[1] The Bair Oil Company drilled the first productive well in the Lost Soldier Field on June 29, 1916. Its initial production was estimated at 200 barrels (bbls) of oil per day. With this success, more wells sprang up later the same year.

The Lost Soldier Field has continued to produce significant oil output since it was first discovered in 1916 and is known as one of the most prolific oil fields of its size. In 1969 it was reported that the total production of the field would ultimately be approximately 200,000 barrels of crude per acre. Based on the number of barrels of oil recovered per acre of producing area, Lost Soldier is reportedly surpassed by only one field in the United States –the Spindletop Field located outside Beaumont, Texas. An article written in 1944 estimated that the total oil production of the field since 1916 was over 29 million barrels. Then in 1969, the Atlantic Richfield Company reported that Lost Soldier had produced 120 million barrels and estimated that the overall oil volume of the field to be 400 million barrels.[2]

Following the first successful well of the Bair Oil Company, several other companies arrived to explore the area. Soon the Wertz, Ferris, and Mahoney fields were staked out to the east. In these early years of development several companies drilled wells in the various fields. Between 1916 and 1920 the Lapaz Oil Company, Lions Oil, Tropic Oil, Midland Oil, Ohio Oil Company, Midwest Refining Company, and the Producers and Refiners Corporation were among those who had a presence in the oil fields of the area.[3]

It can be difficult to ascertain all the different companies that operated in the area, particularly during the early period of exploration. The smaller companies often operated under finance agreements with the larger companies. Additionally the ownership of some of the companies changed as investors and bigger companies bought out controlling interest in the smaller companies. The Bair Oil Company operated independently until 1917 when it was purchased by Messrs West and Hazelett who also operated the Kasoming Oil Company. Bair Oil Company continued to operate as a subsidiary of Kasoming, which in turn operated as a subsidiary of Prairie Oil and Gas. Prairie Oil and Gas was formed during the breakup of Standard Oil during the previous decade.

The sudden influx of workers to the previously uninhabited fields brought a sudden need for housing. Temporary camps sprung up around the wells as they were drilled. A centralized camp also quickly appeared at the present site of the Town of Bairoil. The early camp consisted initially of temporary structures, however a letter written by a longtime resident of Bairoil noted the presence of permanent housing by 1920.

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[1] "Charles M. Bair", Montana Cowboy Hall of Fame website. www.montanacowboyhalloffame.com. Accessed 8/17/15.
[2] Bairoil...The Unfinished Story. Amoco Exploration & Production. July, 1996.
[3] Bairoil…The Unfinished History. Amoco Exploration & Production. July, 1996.and Mehls, Steven. "Historical Narrative Overview of Oil and Gas Development in the Area Around Bairoil, South Central Wyoming." Western Historical Studies, Inc. 1988.

The community of Bairoil rose from the need to have more permanent housing as the production from the Lost Soldier and Wertz fields increased. The Bair Oil Company began the community as a place to house its workers and serve as a centralized headquarters for its operations. Photos from the 1920s show a community of standardized houses, a store, and the company headquarters surrounded by oil wells. Another picture from the 1920s shows the subject building with a large "Prairie Oil and Gas" sign along its ridge. Bair Oil was a subsidiary of Prairie Oil and Gas and the first floor was the company headquarters while the second floor served as a dormitory for its workers.

As the 1920s progressed Bairoil developed the necessary amenities as the population transitioned from itinerant workers to a more stable workforce. In about 1922 the first school opened and in 1924 a post office was established in Bairoil with Charles P. West as postmaster.[4] Other smaller company camps were also established in the 20s including Little Chicago, located about a mile east of Bairoil, and Wertz. These communities, however, proved to be transitory and never developed any permanency.

After the initial boom period of the late 1910s and early 1920s, exploration activities lessened as the extent of the oil and gas fields were better understood. As a result the population of Bairoil stabilized as the workforce needed to work the area also stabilized. In 1937 surveyors with the Works Progress Administration reported that Bairoil had a population of about 400 people and described it as "a company camp of neat white houses."[5]

In 1932, Prairie Oil and Gas merged with the Sinclair Oil Company. Then in 1934, Sinclair purchased the Producers and Refiners Company as the latter company had declared bankruptcy. Through these and other acquisitions Sinclair claimed whole ownership of the Lost Soldier Field as well as ownership of the Bairoil community. Sinclair maintained ownership of the area until 1969 when Sinclair merged with the Atlantic Richfield Company (ARCO) and ARCO assumed control of the Lost Soldier Field and Bairoil. Then in 1975 Amoco purchased the field and the company town. Each of these companies maintained Bairoil as a company town. The companies owned the land and allowed residents to build and maintain buildings in the community.

Each of these companies also used and maintained the Bairoil Town Hall as a headquarters for local operations and/or as a dormitory for workers. An employee newsletter produced by ARCO in November, 1969 referred to the building as the "Bairoil Hilton". The newsletter noted that the second floor has been carpeted and completely furnished to accommodate those who had a temporary need for lodging.[6]

In 1978 Amoco decided that it was no longer interested in running a company town. Residents were given the option of incorporating Bairoil as a town or becoming part of the county. A vote was taken and the residents overwhelmingly decided to form the Town of Bairoil. Amoco offered to sell residents the plots of land where there houses stood and donated the oil company office building for use as a town hall. Residents were able to buy their plots from Amoco for ten dollars. Amoco

[4] Bairoil...The Unfinished Story. Amoco Exploration & Production. July, 1996.
[5] Mehls. Pg. 14.
[6] Bairoil...The Unfinished Story. Amoco Exploration and Production. July, 1996.

assisted the town in the process of incorporation by funding certain infrastructure projects such as building a new sewer and waste disposal system.

Following another round of elections, Cindy Bartlett was elected the first mayor of Bairoil, and the town was officially incorporated on June 10, 1980. The Bairoil Town Hall was a focal point of activity during this period as numerous meetings were held to here to appoint officials and draft ordinances to govern the new town.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

"Bairoil… The Unfinished Story". Amoco Exploration and Production. Unpublished collection of articles. July, 1996.

"Bair Oil Company Notice of Incorporation". *The Rawlins Republican*. September 14, 1916.

"Charles M. Bair", Montana Cowboy Hall of Fame website. www.montanacowboyhalloffame.com.

Mehls, Steven. "Historical Narrative Overview of Oil and Gas Development in the Area Around Bairoil, South Central, Wyoming". Western Historical Studies, Inc. 1998. Report on file at Rawlins BLM Field Office.

Mining Claim. Rawlins Development Company. October 2, 1919.

"The Oil Fields of the Rawlins – Lost Soldier District, Wyoming". *The Rawlins Republican*. November 15, 1923.

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:

__x__State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: **Town of Bairoil**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 48SW18823

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Bairoil Town Hall
Name of Property

Sweetwater County, WY
County and State

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	13	288808	4679900	3			
2				4			

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

The boundaries of the property are along established concrete streets within the Town of Bairoil. Antelope Drive is on the west side and Horn Street on the south and east sides. The boundary includes the entirety of lot 1 in block 9 of the original town of Bairoil.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated boundary includes the area that is currently and historically associated with the Bairoil Town Hall.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title L B Brantner, Research Clerk
organization Town of Bairoil date April, 2015
street & number 1101 Antelope Drive telephone
city or town Bairoil state WY zip code 82322
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.)

Bairoil Town Hall
Name of Property

Sweetwater County, WY
County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Bairoil Town Hall
City or Vicinity: Bairoil
County: Sweetwater State: WY
Photographer: Richard Collier
Date Photographed: October, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

West façade, photographer facing east-southeast.
1 of 8

West façade, photographer facing east.
2 of 8

North elevation, photographer facing southeast.
3 of 8

North elevation, photographer facing south.
4 of 8

East elevation photographer facing west.
5 of 8

South and east elevation, photographer facing northwest.
6 of 8

South and east elevations, photographer facing northwest.
7 of 8

South elevation and west façade, photographer facing northeast.
8 of 8

Property Owner:

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

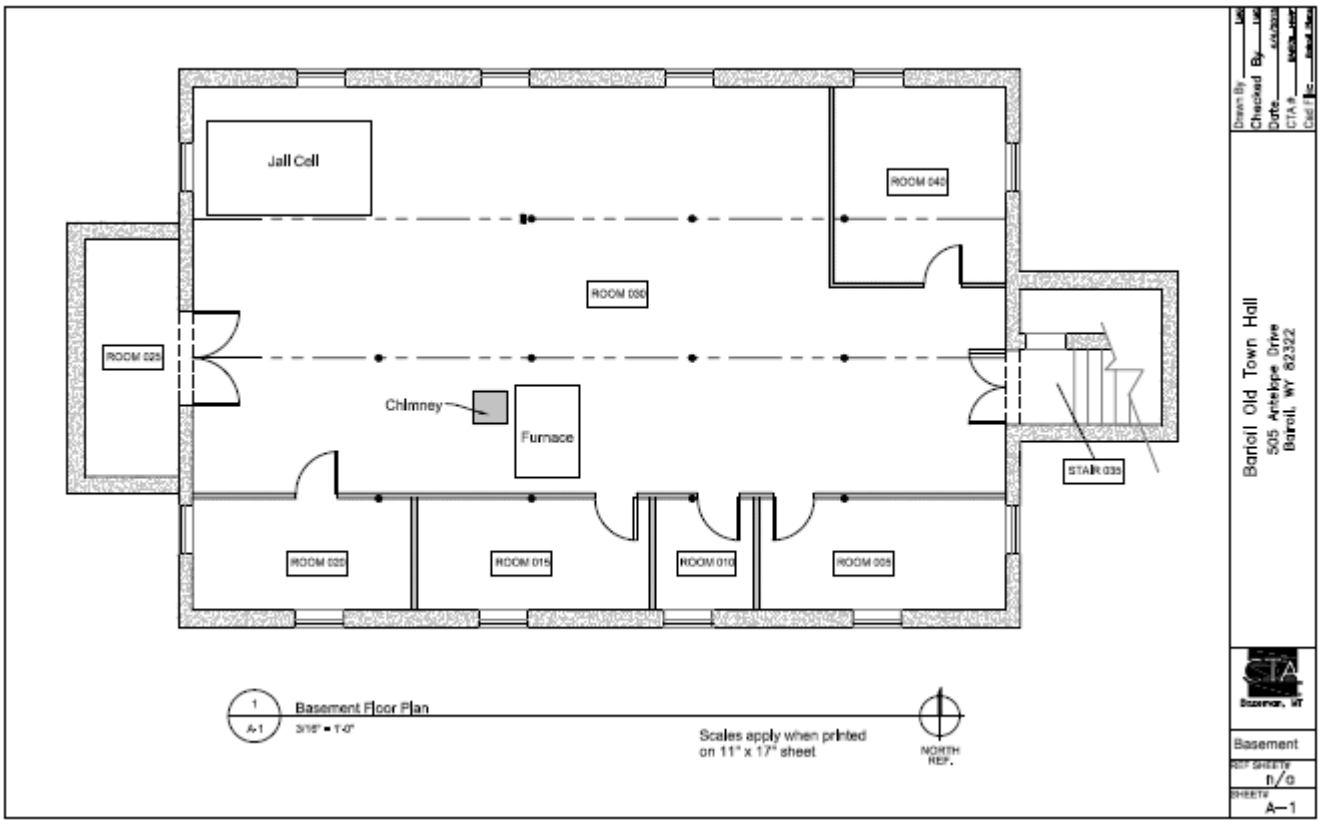
name Town of Bairoil

street & number 1101 Antelope Drive telephone

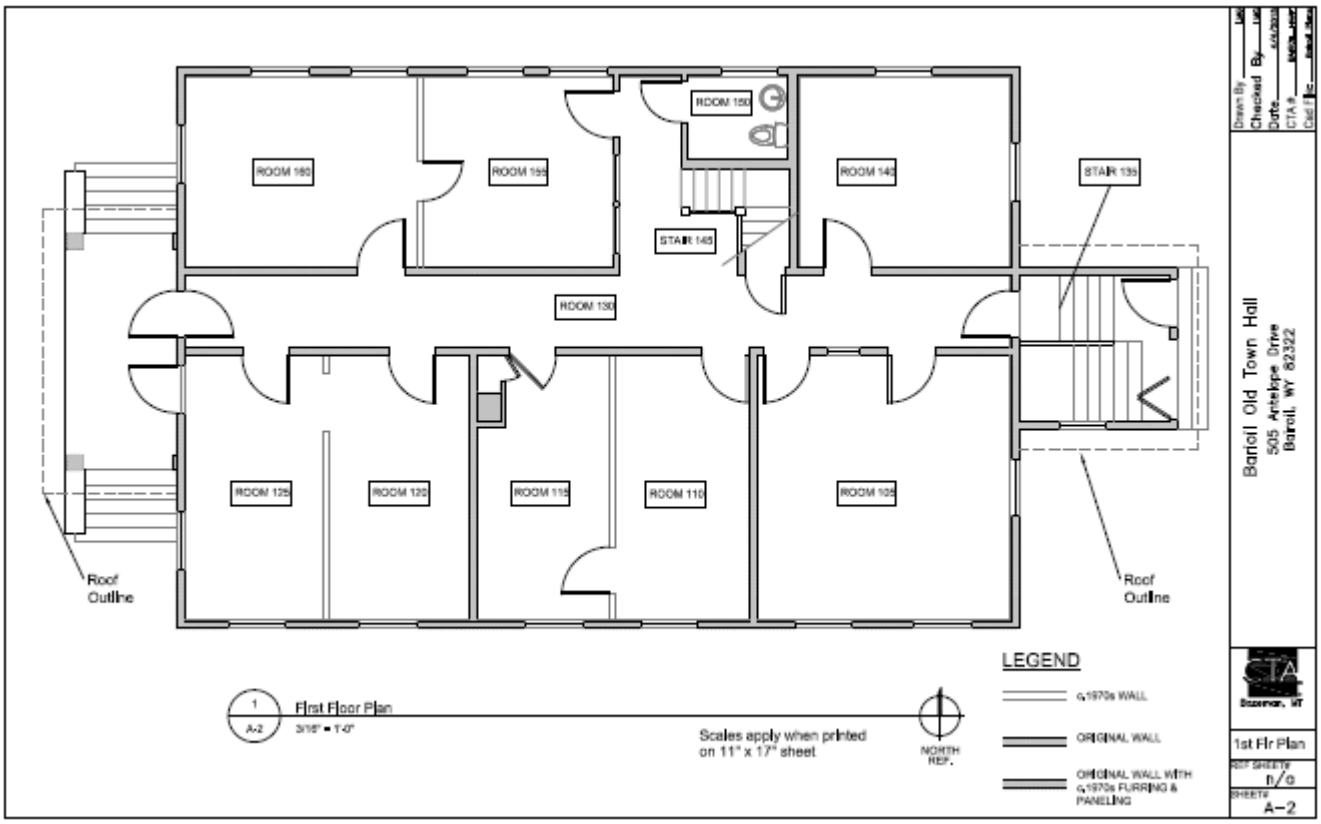
city or town Bairoil state WY zip code 82311

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.

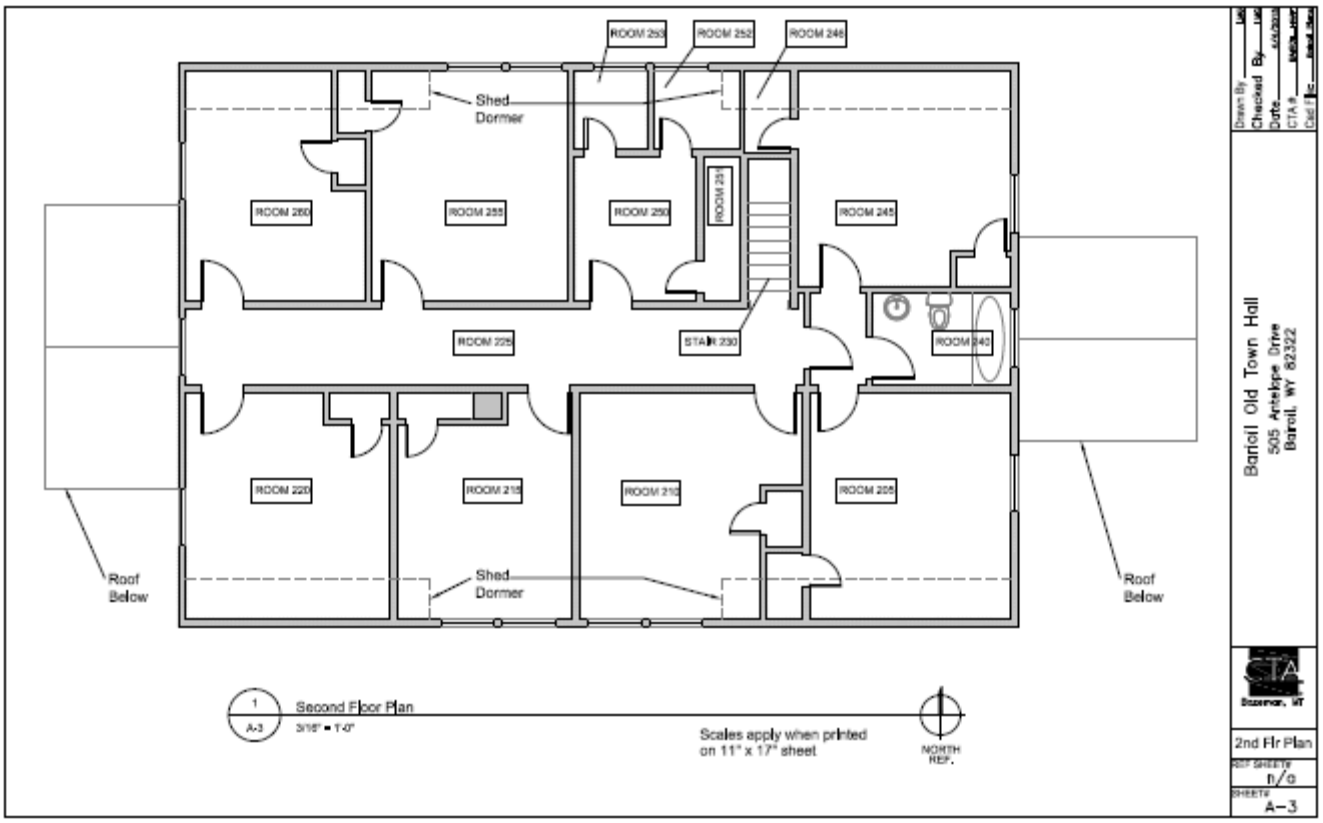
Circa 1925 photo of the nominated property.



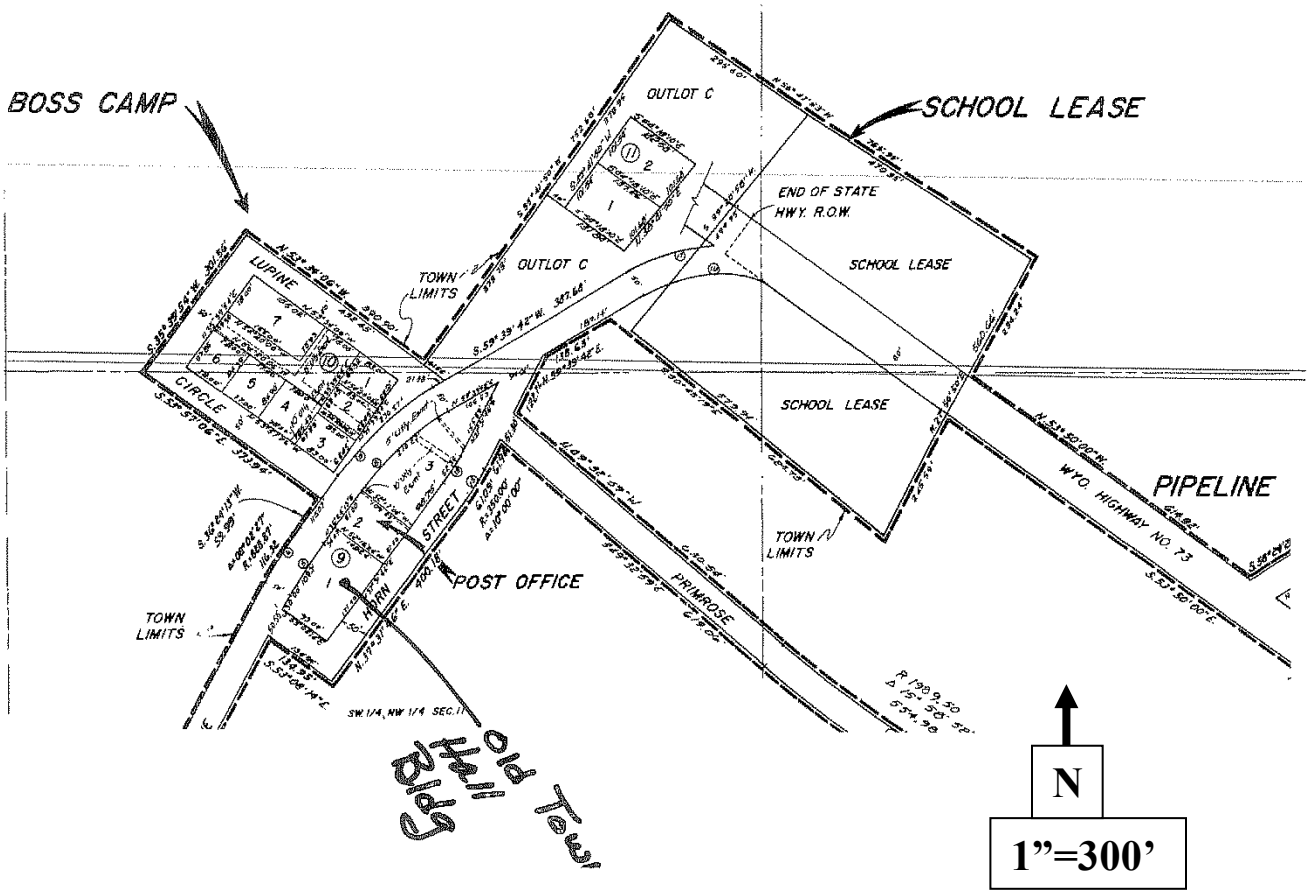
Basement floor plan.



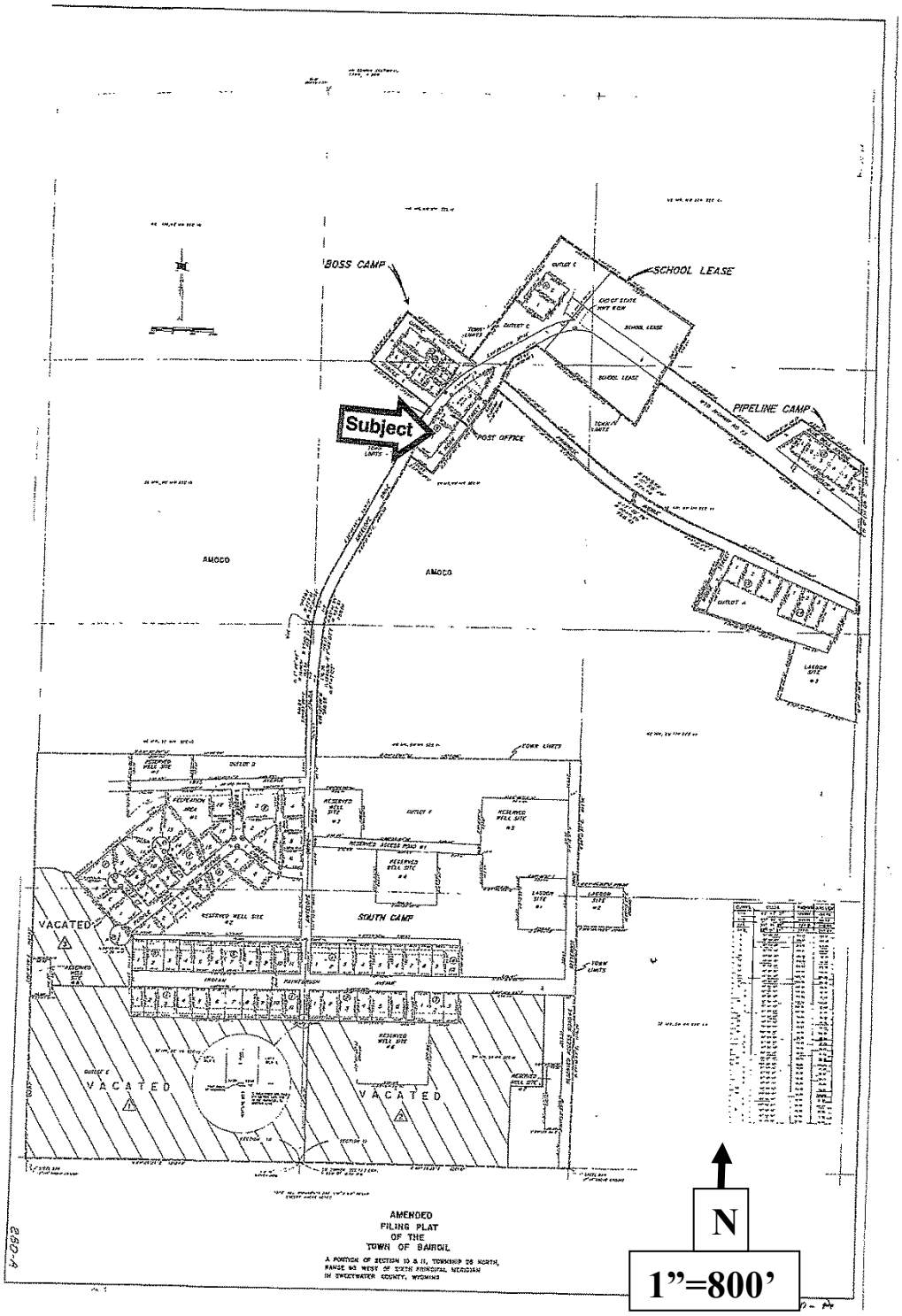
First floor plan.



Second floor plan.



Map of Town of Bairoil showing location of the Bairoil Town Hall.



Map of the Town of Bairoil showing location of Bairoil Town Hall.

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