Summary NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Mormon Row Historic District

other name/site number: Grovont, Wyoming

2. Location

street & number: NA

not for publication: n/a

vicinity: East of GRTE Headquarters, between Antelope Flats and Kelly, Wyoming

city/town: Moose, Wyoming

state: Wyoming **code:** WY **county:** Teton **code:** 039 **zip code:** 83012

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 ___ nationally X statewide ___ locally. (__ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date: 11/23/97

USDI, National Park Service
State or Federal agency or bureau

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Signature of certifying official/Title — Date: Feb 25, 1997

Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
X entered in the National Register _____ see continuation sheet		
_____ determined eligible for the National Register _____ see continuation sheet		
_____ determined not eligible for the National Register _____ see continuation sheet		
_____ removed from the National Register _____ see continuation sheet		
_____ other (explain)		

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: Public-Federal; Private

Category of Property: Historic District (rural historic landscape)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 9

Name of related multiple property listing: Grand Teton National Park Multiple Property Listing

Number of Resources within Property		
Contributing	Noncontributing	
36	9	building(s)
1		sites
7	1	structures
		objects
44	10	Total

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:
Agriculture/processing, storage, field, animal facility, outbuildings, irrigation facility; Domestic/single dwelling

Current Function:
Abandoned (Not in Use); Domestic/single dwelling; Recreation and Culture/national park

7. Description

Architectural Classification:
Other: Rustic (vernacular)

Materials:
foundation: stone; concrete
walls: log; wood; stucco
roof: shingle; asphalt
other: earth

Narrative Description

Summary

"Mormon Row," defined by a linear array of uniform building complexes lining the north-south Jackson to Moran road, is located at the southeast corner of Grand Teton National Park in a gently sloping sheltered cove formed by Blacktail Butte and the Gros Ventre mountains. The Grand Teton mountains are located seven miles to the northwest and are a dominant visual presence. The community once extended from the Gros Ventre River at the south to the initiation of the arid and rocky soils north of Blacktail Butte; extant buildings are now limited to six building clusters and an isolated ruin (representing six homestead withdrawals), within the rough center of the historic community parameters. These homestead withdrawals comprise the Mormon Row Historic District/rural historic landscape. The building clusters incorporate domestic and agricultural infrastructure, without exception constructed of locally procured materials in a simple vernacular style. Associated landscape features include elaborate fence and corral systems; the extant Mormon Row Ditch system; remains of the Johnson/Eggleston ditch; a domestic dump; a hay derrick; the community swimming hole dammed in an intermittent drainage; windrows marking the location of former homes and of the community church; and the still-sage-free cultivated fields and pasturage laboriously cleared by the original settlers. Important natural features include adjacent sage-covered valley bottomlands, The Knoll (a sled and ski hill used by area children), Ditch Creek, the Gros Ventre River, Blacktail Butte, and the more-distant Timbered Island, Shadow Mountain

(please see continuation sheet)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria: A, C
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): NA
Significant Person(s): NA
Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Areas of Significance: Agriculture; Social History; Architecture
Period(s) of Significance: 1908-1950
Significant Dates: 1927; 1943
Architect/Builder: Thomas Perry; T. Woodward; T. Alma Moulton; Andy Chambers; Clark Moulton

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

The Mormon Row Rural Historic Landscape is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the State level, with significance in architecture and history (criteria A and C). The district's period of significance extends from settlement of the Andy Chambers, John Moulton, and T.A. Moulton homesteads in 1908 to the 1950 when extension of Grand Teton National Park marked the end of concerted agricultural development. Significant dates include 1927, when residents were granted a dependable water source, and 1943, when the Jackson Hole National Monument was created by Executive Order.

The community illustrates the extension of the "Mormon Culture Region" from Utah, Idaho, and Arizona, to interspersed communities throughout the West (area of significance: Social History). The community also represents late-frontier Mormon settlement of high and arid country, where homesteaders practiced diversified agriculture on a limited land base, where multiple generations inhabited the family farm (or the adjoining farm), and where the number of failed homesteads equaled or exceeded the successful enterprises, as the shortcomings of farming 160 acres became self-evident (area of significance: Agriculture). The domestic and agricultural infrastructure is constructed of locally procured materials and is a significant expression of vernacular architecture; the irrigation systems also represented the life-blood of the community: engineered systems assured proper distribution of water from distant sources to extensive fields and continue to represent the unique contribution of Mormons to western irrigation and settlement patterns (areas of significance: architecture and social history).

Resources included within the Mormon Row landscape are significant on a variety of levels. The Andy Chambers complex,[2] the John Moulton complex, and the Heninger barn retain a remarkable degree of physical integrity and are eligible for listing in the National Register as individual resources. Other properties within the district retain less integrity: significant percentages of associated buildings or structures have been removed and/or integrity of material and of design has been compromised. However, these resources continue to function as place markers, marking not only the location of non-extant buildings (e.g., windrows marking the church site and the T. A. Moulton house site), but also serving as important indicators of the historic density of the community, the economic orientation, and the patterns of development. Under this criterion, the modified Reed Moulton residence (#1283), for example, is a contributing component of the landscape. Extensively modified, it retains no architectural significance and, singly, tells us little about patterns of local settlement, local building techniques, or vernacular styles. Yet when evaluated within the context of the landscape, the residence assumes added significance: it continues the historic linear pattern of development along the old Jackson/Moran road, marks the location of the Thomas Murphy homestead (thus contributing to our understanding of historic density), testifies to multigenerational settlement, and — in juxtaposition to the barn — reminds us of the historic dual agricultural/domestic function of the complex.

(please see continuation sheet)

[2] Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, 1990.

9. Major Bibliographic References

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other -- Specify Repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: approximately 1100 acres

UTM References: see continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Mormon Row Historic District encompass most land included in the original withdrawals of homesteads that have extant building remains (Thomas Murphy, John Moulton, T. A. Moulton, Andrew Chambers, Joseph Eggleston, and Thomas Perry). The Antelope Flats Subdivision, constructed at the west edge of the J. Moulton and Thomas Murphy homesteads, are excluded from the boundary. (Please see attached map.)

Boundary Justification

These boundaries incorporate not only the extant building clusters, but also most of the land included in the patented land withdrawals. The "west forty" of John Moulton's homestead and approximately twenty acres at the west edge of Thomas Murphy's homestead are not included within the district. The integrity of this land has been compromised by construction of the modern Antelope Flats Subdivision. The boundaries also do not include the Antelope Flats spring range: 1956 construction of the primary park thoroughfare (US 191) has significantly impacted the area and the range no longer possesses sufficient physical integrity to contribute to the district. At a later date, the district may be expanded to include landscape features and archeological remains of homesites and domestic dumps that mark the location of former homesteads south and east of the historic district boundaries.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: A. Hubber/HRA historian; C. Miller/Amphion landscape architect; J. Caywood/HRA archaeologist
organization: Historical Research Associates, Inc; Amphion **date:** 1/1996
street & number: P.O. Box 7086 **telephone:** 406 721-1958
city or town: Missoula **state:** MT **zip code:** 59807-7086

Property Owner

name/title: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service; Clark and Veda Moulton
street & number: Grand Teton National Park Headquarters **telephone:** 307 739-3300
city or town: Moose **state:** WY **zip code:** 83012

7. Narrative Description

Summary, continued

and Teton National Forest lands. The historic road that once linked residents of Moran, Wyoming with those of Jackson bifurcates the community and largely defines the strikingly linear (row) pattern of settlement. This linear pattern is reinforced by fence and field lines that conform to the cadastral survey, and by the linear character of the lateral field ditches. The curvilinear, irregular patterns of tree-lined natural drainages (most notably Ditch Creek and the primary canal of the Mormon Row Ditch system) as well as of topographic features (most notably Blacktail Butte, The Knoll, and the Grand Tetons), stand in stark contrast to the human-imposed grid.

MORMON ROW RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

A. Physical Development

The physical landscape visible around Mormon Row has been shaped by both natural and cultural forces. Glaciers that moved down to converge from the north, east, and west shaped Jackson Hole, beginning about a quarter million years ago. The terraces and alluvial fans are products of the retreat of these glaciers.[3] Located in the relatively gentle slopes of Jackson Hole, the area known as Mormon Row lies on an alluvial outwash at the southern end of Antelope Flats. This river bench is approximately three miles wide by four miles long and gently slopes toward the south west. The area is enclosed on the west primarily by Blacktail Butte, which rises steeply 1,000 from the valley floor — with this foreground enclosure reinforced by the Teton peaks towering in the background. The Gros Ventre River and the slopes of the Gros Ventre Range form the southern visual boundary. The Shadow Mountains and forested peaks within the Teton National Forest provide the eastern enclosure. The creeks, sloughs and seasonal drainages flow predominantly toward the Snake River to the northwest.

The location of productive farm lands is the fortuitous combination of deep, well-drained soils, seasonal streams, and the shelter offered in the lee of the butte. Farther north on the more exposed Antelope Flats, the soils are more rocky, and the lack of shelter and a steady water supply reduced the area's attractiveness to the early homesteaders. Within this spectacular natural setting, cultural forces refined the physical landscape. The structures and land uses that supported homestead families are still reflected in the landscape in the forms of field patterns, irrigation systems, grazing lands, residential clusters (including both dwellings and secondary buildings such as barns and chicken coops), and fencing.

Beginning in the 1920s, drought, the consolidation of parcels by the Snake River Land Company, and the development of Grand Teton National Park slowly depopulated the area. Large-scale hay production by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from 1952 through the 1970s subtly changed the scale of remnant field patterns in the southern

[3] United State Department of the Interior Geological Survey, Grand Teton National Park Map (scale 1: 62500), 1968.

half of "Mormon Row." Subsequent National Park Service policies that attempt to return the area to a more natural state, by removing former cultural accretions, have also left their mark.

B. Cultural Landscape Characteristics

Patterns of Spatial Organization

The spatial organization of Mormon Row, like the area's physical development, reflects both natural and cultural forces. The core of the Mormon Row cultural landscape appears as a single unit located on the valley floor contained by the natural features of Blacktail Butte and the more distant but prominent mountain ranges. Culturally, Mormon Row is organized primarily in a linear fashion along the spine of the old Jackson/Moran Road. However, the patchwork of original land claims also extends to the east and south of the remnant structures of Mormon Row to include Mormon and non-Mormon families. The color and texture contrast, where previously cultivated fields meet sagebrush, visually defines this predominately flat space. The edge becomes less defined where the sagebrush has encroached upon fallow lands. Riparian vegetation, following natural and man-altered water courses, cuts across this cultivated patchwork, but does not appreciably subdivide the space. Further definition can be found on homesteads with extant fence posts or post and wire fence at the perimeter of their claim. The cultural landscape extends by fingers into adjacent sage lands as it follows irrigation ditches to their sources on the Gros Ventre River, Ditch Creek, and Kelly Warm Springs (referred to historically as Mud Springs and Miracle Spring). Other, less well understood and more dispersed elements of the cultural landscape include: stock grazing lands on the butte and in the mountains to the east, the timber source on Timbered Island to the west, additional ditch irrigation systems, and the regional roads connecting the community of Grovont to the local dude ranches and the towns of Jackson and Moran.

Response to Natural Environment

To survive in Jackson Hole humans have had to adapt to the harsh climate and short growing season. The earliest withdrawals between 1896 and 1899 by May, Budge, Hoagland and Henrie were located at the most sheltered southern end of what was to become Mormon Row. Withdrawals from 1906 to 1914 by May, Riniker, Gunther, Johnson, Eggleston, the Moulton brothers, Murphy, Shinkle, Pfeifer, Geck, Perry, Chambers, Woodward, Ireton, Harthoorn, Van Der Brock and Gunter continued to the north, encompassing the "best" farming land and access to major creeks and drainages throughout the valley. The finally withdrawals by Riniker in 1916, Holland in 1917, and Hoagland in 1927, were located on the outer fringes of the settlement. North of Blacktail Butte, the soils are more rocky, the microclimates are colder, and the exposure to wind increases. Without the sheltering aspect of the butte the original homesteaders' attempts at field crops may have been doomed. Indeed, the perimeter claims such as those of Geck, Riniker, Pfeifer, and Ireton were not as successful at producing crop as those such as Harthoorn, Moulton or Chambers.

Small-scale cultural features also show response to the harsh climate and storm patterns of the region. Sheltering windrows of deciduous trees were planted on the north and east or south of most of the residences. Vertical board windbreaks are incorporated into stock yards to offer stock shelter from winter weather.

Building materials are closely tied to natural resources available in the region. Many of the buildings located along the row are constructed of logs. Local tradition maintains that the best building logs came from Timbered Island, although straight lodgepole pine would have been easily procured from both the Timbered Island and Shadow Mountain. Brigham Young's exhortation to his followers to build substantive houses of brick or stone (to distinguish themselves from non-Mormon neighbors) was expressed by stucco finishes on wood frame structures, reflecting economics and a concession to available materials. The introduction of galvanized pipe culverts and metal gates in the irrigation system indicates the important role these elements played. In a cash-poor economy, money was not squandered on nonessentials.

Topography

The topography of the area has played a major role in the formation of the alluvial outwash with its rich soils and good agricultural yields. The gently sloping river benches formed a natural location for the deposit of productive alluvial soils carried down from the surrounding mountains. The steep butte and surrounding mountain ranges also provide natural sheltering areas that influenced settlement pattern and subsequent success in homesteading. The slope to the valley and nearby dependable Gros Ventre River permitted the homesteaders to supplement water from the natural draws and drainages with relatively simple gravity flow ditch irrigation systems.

Land use and Activities

Human occupancy of the valley dates from the late Paleo-Indian period (ca. 12,000 - 7,000 BP). Previous ethnographic studies indicate possible Middle Plains Archaic occupations on Blacktail Butte. With the exception of a rock cairn located on a finger ridge overlooking Kelly Warm Springs, no prehistoric archaeological properties were identified during the current field investigations. Additional archeological work may discover remnants of human occupancy prior to the arrival of the homesteaders.

Primary land use after the arrival of homesteaders was focused on survival and the required improvements to "prove" ownership of the land. Much of the activity revolved around cultivation of either 90-day oats or hay, and development and maintenance of the irrigation system that made these activities profitable. The Geck, J. Riniker, Mahon, Shinkle, Holland and Hoagland properties had been abandoned and had reverted to sagebrush by the time the 1945 aerial photographs were taken. However, the majority of the valley still retains signs of cultivation with approximately 85 per cent of the originally homesteaded land showing relic field patterns with relatively sparse intrusion of native sage; this percentage increased to almost 100 per cent within the more limited boundaries of the Mormon Row Historic District. These patterns are visible through field distribution and lateral irrigation ditches that typically run perpendicular to the Jackson/Moran Road feeding from the head ditch. Each of the families worked their own land, with communal participation during major activities such as harvest. Water rights primarily determined land cultivation, influencing the type of crop planted as well as a homestead's ongoing success. Oats could be reliably dry-farmed while sustained cropping of high quality alfalfa hay required irrigation.

Distinct features and small scale objects and structures in Mormon Row reflect the variety of land uses and activities typical of the rural lifestyle. Remnant kitchen gardens (best visible at John Moulton's) reflect rural self-

sufficiency, with root crops and cold-weather vegetables grown for family use. Barns constructed to accommodate hay storage, a hay derrick, granaries, and feed bunks depict the importance of producing, storing, and optimizing the use of feed for stock. Corrals, wood fencing, chutes/squeezes for cattle handling and a variety of specialty sheds and outbuildings reflect the various activities of the small-scale farmer/rancher.

Land uses slowly changed from agriculture to tourism, a process completed in the late 1970s by the last of the Mormon Row descendants. The consolidation of lands by the Snake River Land Company and formation of the park changed the emphasis from production to a return to the natural setting. This change was bridged by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (US FWS) haying operation that continued the productive use of the land, but no longer populated the cultural landscape. Current land uses include recreation, cattle grazing, and habitation of the homesites subdivided from the western quarters of the Murphy and J. Moulton properties. These activities utilize some of the historic irrigation ditches, cattle trailing-routes and roadways. They have also led to the recognition that the historic built environment is of interest to tourists and is worthy of protection.

Cultural Traditions

The strongest cultural traditions visible in the landscape are related to both rural agrarian life and the Mormon Church. Many, but not all, of the families of Mormon Row were members of the Church of Latter-Day Saints. The church provided a central focus for life among its members. However, church members did not exclude non-Mormons from the "neighboring" that is common in isolated rural communities. Physical remnants that continue to reflect rural communal activities of both Mormons and non-Mormons include irrigation ditch construction, cultivation and harvest, and cattle trailing to/from summer grazing leases. Viewing the landscape today, when the land is no longer cultivated, a strong imagination is required to re-people the appropriate scale of the landscape. However, on closer examination the relationship of the building clusters adjacent to the roads and paths that link farm to farm give further shape to the community. The irrigation ditches, field patterns contrasted with adjacent sage lands, and the swimming pond are remnants that strongly relate these communal ties.

The portion of the old Jackson/Moran Road that is still lined with structures between the Murphy homestead at the north end to the Eggleston property at the south, most vividly reflects the local cultural traditions. Wood log structures chinked with mud and wood strips are typical of local rural architecture. The Mormon tradition of building residences of substantive materials is well reflected in the two stucco houses at the north end of the row. The domestic buildings (including main house, bunkhouse, shower house, pumphouse and outhouses) are typically clustered together away from work areas. Work areas include buildings such as barns (usually associated with a corral) granaries, chicken coops, etc. Although physically separate, both the domestic and work areas are located adjacent to and surrounded by a perimeter fence that defines the residential unit. Wood and wire fences delineate functional areas associated with livestock use. Single specimen spruce or fir trees of similar age decorate the front of several of the homesites.

Local traditions of windbreaks to provide shelter from wind and sun include cottonwood or aspen windrows around residences and fences of pole and vertical board for stock shelter. Another small-scale feature typical of the region are wide farm yard gates framed with tall supports on the hinge side and long diagonal brace poles. Perhaps their height makes them easier to locate in deep snows, or the long support/brace system allows a longer sag-free life for

each swinging gate. Fence types throughout the Mormon Row are primarily utilitarian, constructed of easily procured materials: wood & wire defining the fields, and wood and rail for stock corrals. Remnants of buck and rail fence (a.k.a. buck and pole) are also visible throughout the area, although much of it appears to be replacement (as on the Chambers property), or has been dismantled and "stacked" as on the Kafferlin/ Woodward property (south of the historic district). There is no picket or other decorative fencing evident, reflective of climatic as well as economic conditions.

Views and Vistas

The open, large scale of the landscape plays an important role in establishing the character of Mormon Row. The human-scale farmstead clusters and field patterns contrast dramatically with the surrounding natural features. The flat valley floor with monotonous gray sage sets a backdrop that showcases the cottonwood-lined drainages, the fine texture of grasses on the formerly cultivated fields, the glint of sunlight on the water in the irrigation canals and farm clusters. While individual buildings may not be visible from farm to farm, the building clusters and associated windbreaks create dark masses that punctuate the horizon and that tie the community together visually. It is easy to imagine that when the buildings were inhabited the lights from the farm a few miles away were easily seen during clear nights. The distant backdrop of the surrounding peaks gives a sense of enclosure while reinforcing the large scale of the space. The mid-ground is dominated by Blacktail Butte with its pine-covered steep slopes providing a strong visual boundary on the west. The space bleeds off to the north, with the horizon lost in the edge of the sage.

Circulation

Typical of the majority of communities settled after the passage of government surveyors, major arterials in the valley were located along section lines, when not prohibited by physiographic features. The newer road alignments developed after the park was established ignored this tradition as land ownership/ road right of ways no longer related to sections. The newer roads such as the paved Antelope Flats Road follow direct desire lines, veering to avoid obstacles or to take advantage of gravel borrow pits or better soils.

The community of Grovont is oriented toward the old Jackson/Moran Road, an unpaved road that narrows as it crosses over Ditch Creek on a one-lane timber bridge. The road runs north-south on a section line, bisecting the core of the community. At the southern end of the Blacktail Butte, a segment of the original road alignment was abandoned when the new "Gros Ventre" road was constructed. However, the old road is still visible where it turns west and splits a mid-level terrace to join with the current US Highway 191 that leads to the town of Jackson. North of the Geck and J. Riniker homesteads, the old road made a 45 degree turn and continued northeast to the edge of Shadow Mountain, where it skirted the edge of the mountains and into the town of Moran.

Vegetation

The most striking and visually critical vegetation pattern in Mormon Row is the contrast between the cultivated fields and the surrounding native sage. Even though the fields have not been actively farmed since the last crop in 1976, the natural sage encroachment fortunately has been slowed in many locations by major barriers such as paved roads and

irrigation ditches. Where such barriers do not exist, such as on the Budge and May properties (south of the district boundaries), the sage is beginning to crowd out the remnant fine-texture grasses, reclaiming the land.

Because field investigations for this inventory were completed soon after snow melt and as the grasses were just beginning their annual green-up, the lateral ditch pattern of the fields was also visually striking. The traditional parallel ditch and plowing pattern in 40- to 160-acre patchwork has changed little since that shown on 1945 aerials. The modern ditch contour methods utilized by the US Fish and Wildlife Service in producing hay for elk, with ditches that snake or diagonally stripe across Sections 33, 4 and 3, are visually disparate from the traditional methods. Because of the field orientation perpendicular to the major circulation route, lateral ditch and plowing patterns can establish a strong visual pattern with laterals every 70 to 150 feet in the traditional parallel method. The contrast with the traditional method and newer contour pattern can be used to reinforce the interpretation of the historic changes in agriculture from small horse-powered family operations to agribusiness with large earth movers and levelers.

An equally strong vegetation pattern is the natural demarcation of drainages and creeks by the native cottonwoods. These clusters of trees are located primarily on the multiple arms of Ditch Creek, but have also sparsely populated the older ditches such as Trail Ditch (appropriated in 1896). These vegetation patterns have typically survived where gravelly soils or steep banks hindered cultivation.

The only other dominant vegetation pattern occurs either as dark conifers on the distant butte and background mountains, or at a smaller scale in planted windrows. Due to their linear nature and regular spacing, the windrows contrast sharply with the natural tree patterns. The windrows are typically a single line (or "L" or "C" shaped) with trees on 15 to 25 foot spacing on the north, east, and sometimes south sides of the main residence. Cottonwood appears to be the primary species choice for windrows; John Moulton's row of aspen trees stands as the only exception. Many of the cottonwood trees are over-mature and have begun to break up or be knocked over in storms.

The remnant of a kitchen garden and several ornamental plantings of rose, lilac, and juniper, remain at the John Moulton homesite. Ornamental fir or spruce trees are found in the front yards of the John Moulton, T.A. Moulton, Clark Moulton, Andy Chambers, Roy Chambers homesites and in the vicinity of the church. The Reed Moulton (T. Murphy homestead residential site) is distinctive in its lack of cultivars.

Cluster Arrangement

The homesites associated with the homestead withdrawals typically include both residential and agricultural components. The domestic cluster is usually defined by a windrow and fences, and includes a main residence and additional residences, often the original homestead subsequently used as a bunkhouse or temporary housing. Smaller functional structures include outhouses, shower house, garage, pumphouse or shed, and yard including a vegetable garden. The agricultural clusters typically included a barn, equipment sheds, granary, chicken house and corral/ cattle-handling chutes. The standing examples of homestead clusters are oriented toward the road rather than the mountains. Access is provided to each portion of the cluster through separate driveways, gates, and bridges (if required) from the old Jackson/Moran Road. The access in the agricultural cluster is scaled to wider equipment and vehicles. Interconnections between the portions of the cluster is difficult to determine as many of the fences are either new (such

as at the Chamber site) or non-existent. It is assumed for functional purposes that fenced clusters had at least a pedestrian gate and perhaps a vehicle access, such as at the John Moulton homesite.

The extant buildings and structures appear as a community in large part due to their proximity to the old Jackson/Moran Road. The six remaining "homestead complexes" have a front yard and house setback between 75 and 110 feet from the adjacent road edge. (The lone cabin/granary structure on the original Eggleston complex was once part of what would be considered the seventh complex; the layout, however, is no longer visible.) The agrarian structures in the complexes usually are located farther away from the road edge so that the house appears to be "in front."

Typical of Mormon communities,[4] the church and school sites were located at the physical center of the 33 original homestead withdrawals. The church site at the southwest corner of the T. Perry homestead is still marked by fence posts and two cottonwoods and a spruce tree, though the church itself was moved to Wilson. There are no visible remnants of the school located on the northwest corner of Hans Harthoorn's property.

Structures

Remaining buildings in six clusters and the isolated building on the Eggleston homestead represent only a fraction of the resources that were once clustered throughout Mormon Row. The community of Grovont previously included a school and church, as well as domestic and/or agrarian structures on the additional 26 homesteads (as recorded during the patent procedure).[5] Remnant structures represent the vernacular architecture typical of the region. Most of the structures are log and display evolutionary construction common in homesteaded settlements -- expanding as the need arose and resources were available. Detailed architectural descriptions of both the interior and exterior of the existing structures have been prepared. The relationship, scale, massing and overall visual quality are the critical features used to evaluate these structures' contribution to the cultural landscape.

The five barns are the most visually prominent structures; they display a remarkable degree of architectural similarity and are clearly visible to motorists on the primary park thoroughfare, advertising the presence of the Mormon Row community and testifying to its agricultural orientation.

In spite of their low visual impact, irrigation structures played a critical role in the history and settlement of Mormon Row. The overall character of the landscape as irrigated fields and expansive farm clusters is a direct by-product of the 17 irrigation ditches that lace Mormon Row. Of this 17, only the Mormon Row Ditch and the Johnson/Eggleston Ditch served land within the historic district boundaries. Associated with the Mormon Row Ditch are also the Trail Ditch, May Stock Ditch and Savage Ditch, which either share water from the Gros Ventre River or cross under the Mormon Row Ditch. All five ditches include the earthen main ditch, head gates, appropriation gates and in-stream structures. Wooden field distribution gates of various configurations controlled the distribution of water to various fields and are still visible in the Reed Moulton, John Moulton, T.A. Moulton, J. Eggleston, J. Johnson, H. Harthoorn and A. Chambers fields. Field cultivation patterns, as defined by the irrigation laterals, are distinctive in all

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[4] Richard Francaviglia, *The Mormon Landscape: Existence, Creation & Perception of a Unique Image in the American West*, (New York, AMS Press Inc., 1974), p. 10.

[5] Ninety-three structures for 33 land office entries are noted on map prepared by John Daugherty (Daugherty 1990).

of the fields within the historic district boundaries. These patterns reflect those visible in the 1945 aerial photos, though the precise location of laterals may have changed since that time, as they are traditionally repaired or rebuilt after a number of harvests.

Most of the objects that would have once been a part of the agrarian landscape have been removed from the site when the area was developed as a national park. A hay derrick and a homemade attachment that appears to be used to "drag the fields" (located in the Harthoorn field, south of the historic district) are the only two pieces of hay cultivation equipment visible in Mormon Row.

Archeological sites

There have been several archeological surveys in the park, including work on Blacktail Butte.[6] However, there have been no known archeological investigations within Mormon Row. Three dump sites are located in the community and contain insights into the material culture of Mormon Row residents. One of these dumps is located within the boundaries of the historic district, in what appears to be a deep old creek channel behind the Roy Chambers chicken coop. This site is filled with domestic trash such as appliances, cans/ bottles, buck and rail fencing, and building remnants such as timbers and lumber and bailing twine.

Small-scale Features

The landscape is still rich with small-scale features that help relate the history of settlement of Mormon Row. Most of the elements served a functional purpose and are often overlooked, such as: irrigation gates, foot bridges, equipment bridges, gates and their distinctive horseshoe closures, clotheslines, mail boxes, gate latches and the poles that once carried the electric and the telephone lines. The landscape is not rich in pure ornament, but many of these small-scaled features depict craftsmanship and proportion that makes them more than purely functional. These elements reflect the lives of those that homesteaded the area and made it their homes.

SITE-SPECIFIC DESCRIPTIONS

Individual resources and building clusters, as they exist from south to north along Mormon Row, are described in detail below. In accordance with National Register guidelines, "grouped" secondary resources, such as fences and feed bins, are not included in the resource classification count (Section 5). Unique structures, such as corrals, are counted as a single contributing structure, regardless of the number of associated squeeze chutes, gates, etc. Similarly, lateral ditches, headgates, culverts associated with primary distribution canals, are not counted as individual resources. However, unless otherwise indicated, these minor resources contribute to the significance of the Mormon Row Historic District.

EGGLESTON HOMESTEAD

National Park Service, "Grand Teton National Park Resource Management Plan," 1/6/1995, p. 28.

The "moldering ruin" located at the south end of the Mormon Row Historic District, on the west side of the Jackson to Moran road, marks the location of the Eggleston Homestead, sold first to Jacob Johnson and then to Andy and Ida Chambers. Constructed as a homestead cabin, the log building was later converted to a granary. The two-story frame house constructed by Eggleston and used by the Chambers as their primary dwelling and the Grovont post office, burned ca. 1935. A chicken house was moved to the neighboring Perry/Roy Chambers property ca. 1950. No evidence was found of additional infrastructure.

Chamber's Granary (aka "mouldering ruin"), #JEB-1, ca. 1910. Contributing Building

The moldering ruin is a one-story log building with a rectangular floorplan created by joining two structurally independent components. The foundation is indiscernible. The central ridgepole and many of the 2" x 2" rafters have fractured and the sill logs have rotted, causing the side-gable roof to collapse. Logs are square-notched, chinked with quarter-poles held in place with mortar daubing. Board-and-batten siding covers the gable ends. Deteriorated wood shingles, over wood planks, cover the roof, which features exposed log rafter ends.

Visible features include large, untrimmed door openings centered in the north and south gable ends and a short wide door, constructed of diagonal-planks over an interior frame and secured with historic iron hinges, sharply offset to the south in the east elevation. Post and pole fencing extends to the southeast corner, reflecting the building's most recent use as a granary.

THOMAS PERRY HOMESTEAD/ROY CHAMBERS PROPERTY

Settled by Mormon Thomas Perry in 1911, the homestead was sold first to Wallace Moulton and then (ca. 1945) to Ida Chambers. With this purchase, the Chambers ranch, run by son Roy Chambers, was expanded to include Andy Chambers's original homestead (adjacent, to the north), J. Eggleston's original homestead (adjacent, to the west), and the Perry site. Ida Chambers sold the land to the National Park Service soon after extension of the park, yet retained a life tenancy. Roy and Becky Chambers lived at the site until Ida's death in 1989. The property is now abandoned and is deteriorating rapidly.

The complex is located on the east side of the old Jackson to Moran road, near the site of the Mormon church and the Grovont school. Ditch Creek forms the north site boundary; the Jackson/Moran road and a parallel irrigation ditch form the western border; a post and rail fence and parallel lateral of the Mormon Row Ditch bound the property to the south. Pasture, laboriously cleared of sage during the historic period, extends east from the termination of the building cluster. These boundaries are emphasized by a neat row of wild rose bushes along the west border and a cottonwood windbreak along the south border.

Resources include a residence, garage, bunkhouse, chicken coop, windmill, and a trash dump filling an old channel of Ditch Creek. Agricultural infrastructure is limited, possibly reflecting Perry's occupation as a carpenter rather than a full-time farmer, possibly reflecting Wallace Moulton's use of utilitarian outbuildings located on his original homestead, and certainly reflecting the site's later role as the habitation site of a larger ranch that included the adjacent Andy Chambers homestead and its plethora of agricultural buildings. The frame house was constructed by Perry between

1911 and 1917; the living room served as the Grovont school prior to the 1917 construction of the church/school. Ca. 1950, Roy Chambers moved the well house to its current location where it was converted to a bunkhouse. At approximately the same time, the garage was constructed on the original well house site. The chicken house is a transplant from the "old Eggleston place."

Residence, #RCB-1, ca. 1911-1917. Contributing Building

This one-and-one-half story wood-frame building is located near the southwest edge of the site, on the lee side of the cottonwood windbreak. The original ell-shaped floorplan, created by intersecting north-south and east-west gable wings, has been modified slightly with enclosure of the original shed-roof wrap-around front porch. A shed-roof component runs the length of the rear elevation. The building rests on a concrete-wall foundation. Brown simulated-brick asphalt shingles cover all exterior walls and asphalt shingles cover the intersecting-gable roof. Roof features include an interior brick chimney located high in the north gable slope and wide enclosed eaves. Fascia is painted white.

Unless otherwise indicated, windows and doors are trimmed with 5" boards, painted white. Windows are wood frame, paired with modern aluminum-frame storms.

Symmetrically offset six-over-one double-hung windows dominate the front (west) elevation of the original component. The west gable end contains a four-light fixed-sash(?) window. A six-light fixed-sash window is offset within the narrow northwest end of the enclosed porch. An entry, composed of a modern flush door flanked to either side by a six-light fixed-sash window, is centered within the southwest elevation of the enclosed porch.

South elevation features include a six-light fixed-sash window within the southwest wall of the porch and a six-light fixed-sash window within the southeast wall of the enclosed porch. A pair of six-over-one double-hung windows is centered within the south end of the original north-south wing. A large window centered within the gable end is boarded over and glazing and sash patterns are not discernible.

The shed-roof component dominates the east elevation. Features are limited to a wide one-over-one double-hung window, offset to the south; a smaller one-over-one window centered within the elevation; and a four-light/three-panel door, offset to the north and paired with a wood-frame screen. The trap door/exterior stairway to the cellar is located just south of the entry.

Features within the north elevation of the east-west wing are limited to a large fixed-sash window paired with narrow two-over-two double-hung side windows. This window grouping is trimmed with narrow (2") trim and does not appear to be original to the building. A pair of six-over-one double-hung windows is centered within the north end of the north-south wing. A large two-by-two sliding-sash window dominates the north elevation of the shed-roof component.

During the historic period, the residence contained a living room, a dining room, two bedrooms, a bathroom, and a small kitchen; the kitchen, east bedroom, and bathroom are located within the shed-roof extension to the rear elevation and may not be original to the building. In the modern period, the original open front porch was enclosed and the space converted to a vestibule/overflow-bedroom.

All decorative light fixtures have been removed; only bare bulbs remain. Unless otherwise indicated, interior doors are five panel, painted, and cased with 5" painted trim. Baseboards are 6", painted, and window casing is 4", painted, with a decorative lower horizontal component.

A modern glazed flush door provides access to the ell-shaped vestibule, where wall-to-wall loop carpet covers the original 5" varnished soft-wood planks. Painted fiberboard panels cover the walls and ceilings; tape masks the wall seams and 2" battens mask the ceiling seams. Narrow 3" window and door trim and 4" baseboard distinguish this addition from the remainder of the house.

An historic two-panel/six-light exterior door leads from the vestibule to the southwest bedroom. Loop carpet in a vintage pattern covers the floor and painted sheetrock covers the walls and ceiling. The southeast bedroom, accessible only through the southwest bedroom, is similarly finished.

A five-panel door leads from the southwest bedroom to the dining room, where multiple layers of rolled linoleum have been placed over the original flooring. Painted sheetrock covers the walls; those panels once covering the ceiling have collapsed and now litter the floor.

The living room is accessed through both the vestibule (south) and the dining room (east). The door between the living room and dining room has been removed. Two-inch varnished oak planks cover the floor and painted sheetrock covers the walls and ceiling. The large fixed-sash/double-hung window grouping along the north wall forms a dominant design element.

The small bathroom is accessed through the dining room (the door has been removed). Rolled linoleum covers the floor and enamel-painted fiberboard, finished with quarter-round trim and taped seams, covers the walls and ceiling. Built-in shelves line the north wall, above the bathtub.

The dining room also branches to the small kitchen. Deteriorated rolled linoleum covers the floor and the lower half of the walls, where it terminates in a narrow chair rail. Painted fiberboard covers the upper wall surface and the ceiling. The angled ceiling follows the slope of the shed roof. Painted unpaneled built-in cupboards line the south and west wall. A fold-down table/ironing board stored in a long narrow cupboard located on the west wall is paired with a bench located along the north wall. The door to the exterior is four-light/three panel, fitted with modern stainless steel knobs.

Garage, #RCB-2, ca. 1950. Contributing Building.

The garage is located northeast of the house, at the termination of the two-track dirt drive. This is a one-story rectangular building constructed of concrete blocks and resting on a concrete-block foundation. Rolled-roofing covers the side-gable roof, which features exposed rafter ends. The garage is painted dark brown, a shade similar to that on the brick-simulated asphalt siding used on the house and bunkhouse. The northwest corner has partially collapsed.

Metal center-hinged garage doors, asymmetrically offset within the front (west) elevation, provide vehicular access. South elevation features include a four-light/three-panel pedestrian door, sharply offset to the west, and a 1/1 by 1/1 sliding-sash window located east of the door. An identical window is centered within the north elevation. There are no features in the rear (east) elevation.

The simple one-room garage is finished with a concrete slab floor and open walls and ceiling, exposing the milled-lumber framing system and exterior siding. A raised concrete platform with drain pipe, located in the southwest corner, is associated with the well located under the garage. The metal center-hinged garage doors, the glazed and paneled pedestrian door, and the windows are uncased.

Almost 50 years old, the garage is representative of the significant transition to motorized transportation, and contributes to the Mormon Row Historic District.

Chicken Coop, #RCB-3, construction date unknown (pre 1950). Contributing Building.

The small one-story rectangular chicken coop is located at the far east edge of the complex, outside the confines of the yard fence. Most exterior siding has been removed from the wood frame, probably for salvage; a small section of diagonally placed plank sub-siding remains on the north elevation and vertical plank siding remains on the west half of the front elevation. The roof is a unique shed-on-gable design, allowing a vertical space for windows/solar-heat collection high on the south elevation.

All but one window has been removed; historic glazing patterns and sash type are unknown and placement, within the open framing system, can only be approximated. Four large windows, separated by a wide door opening, dominate the south elevation. The exposed framing system of the vertical space beneath the gable ridge is symmetrically divided into six openings that may once have held fixed-sash windows. A single one-light fixed-sash window remains in the upper attic space of the east elevation. Additional features appear to have been limited to a narrow pedestrian door offset within the west elevation and a small window offset within the ground level of the east elevation.

Interior fabric is limited to the rotted remains of wood-plank flooring, now covered with scrap lumber and dirt.

Bunkhouse, #RCB-4, construction date unknown. Moved to current site 1950. Contributing Building.

The small one-story, wood-frame bunkhouse, converted from a well shed ca. 1950, is located 50' east of the house. The building rests on a concrete-block foundation. Brown simulated-brick asphalt siding, identical to that on the house, covers the exterior walls. Modern T-111 siding, painted white, covers the gable ends and asphalt shingles cover the gable roof. Rafter ends are exposed.

Features are limited to a vertical-plank door offset to the south within the west elevation; a boarded-over window or vent centered within the west gable end; a one-light by one-light sliding-sash window centered within the north elevation; a small boarded-over window centered within the east elevation; and a boarded-over window or vent within the east gable end.

The simple one-room bunkhouse is finished with varnished 5" softwood flooring, covered with a customized piece of rolled linoleum extending to within 6" of the wall. Painted fiberboard panels with 3" battens cover the walls and ceiling. Wall-to-wall shag carpet covers the interior of the unglazed vertical-plank door. Electrical conduit, leading to a single overhead bulb, is exposed.

Although moved approximately 50 feet from its original location, this building contributes to the historic district. This move does not adversely impact integrity of setting or of association.

Windmill, #RCST-1, 1946. Contributing Structure.

The metal windmill, installed by Roy and Reese Chambers in 1946, powered a generator located in the basement of the house. The windmill may have been relegated to emergency backup when the Rural Electric Administration began to serve the area in 1957.

The windmill is an important reminder of the paucity of services afforded this small, isolated community; decades after the electrification of much of rural America, Mormon Row residents continued to rely on oil lamps or on private generators. The structure contributes to the Mormon Row Historic District.

Dump, RCSITE-1, use ca. 1911-1989. Contributing Site.

The dump site consists of an old channel of Ditch Creek that has been used for the disposal of debris -- including both household trash and materials such as dismantled fencing and baling twine.

ANDY CHAMBERS HOMESTEAD

Andy Chambers filed claim to this land in 1912 under the terms of the Forest Homestead Act of 1906. The General Land Office granted him title in 1916, after Chambers and his witnesses/neighbors John Moulton, Wallace Moulton, and Jacob Johnson testified to construction of a log cabin and a log stable [center component of the barn(?)], to cultivation of 20 acres, and to fencing of 30 acres. Logs for a two-room, shingle-roof house had been felled and dressed but the house had not yet been constructed.[7]

The Andy Chambers Homestead is located on the east side of the old Jackson to Moran road, west of the Clark Moulton homestead, and at the center of Mormon Row. A field lateral from the Mormon Row Ditch defines the north edge of the site; the Jackson to Moran road defines the western border; and Ditch Creek, dividing the site from the adjacent Roy Chambers complex, defines the southern border. To the east, sage-free meadows — once irrigated hay field, now pasturage for NPS stock — extend smoothly from the termination of the building cluster. Fences divide the site into distinct use areas and divide the complex from adjacent sites, from the road, and from pasture. Gate posts and a symmetrical planting of spruce trees mark the original entrance to the house.

This is the most extensive historic complex remaining on Mormon Row, with a full range of log and frame agricultural infrastructure, including elaborate fence and corral systems, a machine shed, hay shed, barn, granary, chicken house, and miscellaneous storage sheds. Agricultural infrastructure is divided into two clusters, separated from the domestic complex (a house and pumphouse), and defined by fences. The northern cluster contains the volume of buildings, all oriented toward the gravel service road that runs east to west across the northern half of the complex. The southern cluster contains a hay shed, a feed storage shed, and three feed bunks located within the confines of a large fenced feed lot. A second feed lot, containing one feed bunk and located contiguous to the barn and pasture, extends to the north edge of the site.

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[7] Andy Chambers Patent File #542215, Evanston, Wyoming Land Office, Box 19111, Record Group 49, National Archives, Suitland, Maryland.

In contrast to the volume and variety of agricultural buildings, domestic infrastructure is abbreviated. Soon after World War I, Andy and his bride, Ida B. Kneedy, purchased the adjacent Johnson/Eggleston homestead, where they established their primary residence. The two-room log cabin (residence #1312) was relegated to a bunkhouse for farm laborers, to emergency housing for the Chambers family following the fire that destroyed their primary residence (1934) and prior to their purchase of the adjacent Thomas Perry homestead (1945). In the late 1940s, the building provided a temporary residence for Inez Chambers Jacobson and her husband Jerry Jacobson. The site thus does not demonstrate the evolutionary construction of ever-bigger homes that is typical of homestead development. This is primarily the working/agricultural component of the ranch, while domestic infrastructure is located at the adjacent Perry homestead (see above).

In the decades prior to the 1989 relinquishment of the property to the NPS, Roy Chambers (son of Andy and Ida Chambers and manager of the Chambers holdings) undertook only limited and essential maintenance. Limited maintenance — and the attendant deterioration — has continued.

Residence, #1312, ca. 1916. Contributing Building.

Andy Chambers constructed this simple log-bearing, one-story residence in the summer of 1916. The building rests on a stone-pier and concrete-wall foundation. The square floorplan is created by shed-roof porches running the length of the west (front) and east elevations of the central side-gable component. Logs are joined with square notches and are daubed with cement. Shingles cover the gable ends and all roof surfaces. Roof features include partially enclosed eaves and a plywood-panel patch over the original location of the chimney.

The shed-roof front porch is open, with a four-course log quarter-wall supported by log columns. Porch sill logs are badly deteriorated, causing the floor and the shed-roof to settle.

The enclosed rear porch was originally screened. Ca. 1945, the north end of this porch was fully enclosed with square-notched logs.

Unless otherwise indicated, all windows and doors described below are trimmed with 5" milled-lumber, probably once painted or stained yet now unfinished. Windows are wood-frame, one-light over one-light, double-hung sash.

West (front) elevation features, all within the protective confines of the porch, are limited to a five-plank door, offset to the north, and a window, offset to the south.

East (rear) elevation features include a ribbon of five screened window openings flanked to the north by a door opening. There are no features within the enclosed north half of the porch. All but one east-elevation fascia board have fallen off, exposing the milled-lumber rafter ends.

The south (side) elevation contains a double-hung window centered within the ground level and a small four-light fixed-sash window centered within the attic space (gable end). A ribbon of three screened window openings dominates the south elevation of the rear porch.

Fenestration within the north (side) elevation of the central component matches that found on the south (side) elevation: a centered double hung window within the ground level and a centered attic window. All glass and muntins, however, have been removed from the attic window. The ribbon of screened openings, once dominating the north elevation of the screened porch, were replaced with a two-light fixed-sash(?) window when the north half of the porch

was enclosed. A steep path, cut from ground to cellar level and centered within the north elevation, leads to the four-light one-panel door that provides access to the cellar.

Interior finishes described below date to ca. 1945 when Inez and Jerry Jacobson lived in the building. Holes in the roof, admitting rain and snow, have greatly accelerated deterioration of the interior fabric.

A five-panel exterior door provides direct access to the front room where rose-colored rolled linoleum covers the floor and wallpaper covers the fiberboard walls and dropped ceiling. Quarter-round trim, probably dating to the installation of linoleum, has been added to the 6" baseboards. The double-hung windows and the door are cased with 5" butt joint trim, painted white and finished with a decorative narrow "ledge" between the vertical and horizontal members. Unless otherwise indicated, this casing is repeated throughout the house. As elsewhere in the house, electrical conduit is exposed and the fixtures have been removed.

The small bedroom east of the living room was retrofitted in the northern half of the porch that runs the length of the rear elevation. Custom-made rolled linoleum with a nursery pattern border covers the floor; this flooring is in an advanced state of decay. Painted fiberboard covers the walls and ceiling. The window that dominates the north wall was boarded over at the time of survey and the casing style was not discernible.

A wide, doorless opening connects the living room and kitchen. Deteriorated rolled linoleum in a vintage pattern covers the floor. Kitchen walls are finished with painted vertical beadboard wainscotting topped with a narrow chair rail and vintage wallpaper. There is no baseboard. As in the living room, dark blue wallpaper covers the fiberboard panels that form the drop ceiling. A beautiful light-yellow Chambers(!)-brand gas range remains along the west wall. The south wall is buckling inward at the window and appears to be near collapse.

The door connecting the kitchen with the stairwell/attic is constructed of 3" vertical shiplap or tongue-and-groove planks secured over interior horizontal braces. This door is located at the top of the first three-step run of the stairway, high in the north kitchen wall. The attic is unfinished, with random-width (6" to 12") floor planks and an open ceiling/walls exposing the truss system and 10" roof planks. A brick chimney, once venting the wood range, divides the attic space.

The door connecting the kitchen with the screened back porch has been removed and the opening boarded over with plywood sheets; the porch remains accessible, however, from the exterior. Five-inch tongue-and-groove boards, once painted green, cover the floor. All but the north wall are log, finished with mortar daubing. The north wall, defining the nursery addition (see above), is constructed of 10" - 12" horizontal planks, the ends of which have been scribed to conform to the east and west log walls. The ceiling is open, exposing the 2" x 4" rafters that support the shed roof.

A partial cellar, located under the front room, is accessed from a trap door in the kitchen (connected to a steep and narrow dimensional lumber stairway) and a four-light/one panel exterior door within the north elevation. The walls are concrete block and the floor is dirt. Rows of shelving, some holding empty canning jars, line the north, east, and west walls.

Barn, #1313, ca. 1912-1940. Contributing Building.

The Andy Chambers barn, one of five remaining on Mormon Row, echoes the district's predominant gambrel-roof construction. However, the barn deviates slightly from its neighbors in that only one shed-roof component (rather than two) extends the central gambrel space. This frame shed-roof extension to the west elevation is a post-construction addition. The north room of the central component, constructed under an extension of the original gambrel, also appears to be an addition; the barn thus illustrates the standard early-twentieth century homestead practice of expanding simple original buildings as money allowed and business demanded. Mormon Row historian Candy Vyvey Moulton reports that Chambers was unhappy with his log-construction attempts and after laying the first four courses of the central component of the barn, solicited help from his neighbor T. Alma Moulton.[8]

The square building rests on a concrete-wall foundation. Logs in the original (southern) component of the central gambrel are joined with square notches; those in the northern addition are joined with axe-cut steeple notches. Half-pole chinking, much of which is now missing, was used throughout the central component. Eleven-inch boards and 4" battens side the gable ends and the wood-frame shed-roof addition.

The gambrel roof covering the north addition matches the original in height and pitch. The break in the roofline, however, is evidenced by slight variation in the eave line and by settlement of the addition, caused by deterioration of the sill logs. The shed roof of the west-elevation addition is initiated at the eave of the central component. Galvanized metal panels, over vertical planks, cover all roof surfaces. Roof features include exposed rafter ends in the shed-roof component, a large hay hood protruding over the south gambrel end, and closed eaves on the gambrel component, finished with a 10" milled-lumber fascia.

Unless otherwise indicated, all windows are untrimmed and unglazed. Doors, constructed of vertical or horizontal planks secured over interior braces, are inset behind the external frame.

Features within the front (south) elevation of the shed-roof addition include a large horizontal-plank sliding door constructed at the junction of the shed-roof and original component. A six-light fixed-sash(?) window flanks this door to the west. Features within the south elevation of the original component are limited to two small unglazed window openings (indicating the location of the interior stalls) and a horizontal-plank hay door centered in the south gambrel end, under the hay hood.

A dutch door centered within the east elevation of the original component provides the primary access to the stall area. This door is constructed of heavy 8" planks secured over an exterior "Z" brace; in a deviation from standard dutch-door construction, the top portion of the door is only 20" high. The log floor joist of the interior hay loft are close-cut on the original component yet protrude approximately 8" beyond the east wall of the addition. Additional features within the east elevation of the addition are limited to a wide vertical-plank door sharply offset to the north.

North (rear) elevation features include a small unglazed window centered within the ground level of the gambrel addition and a vertical-plank hay door offset to the west within the gambrel end. Features within the north elevation of the shed-roof component are limited to a large horizontal-plank sliding door constructed at the extreme east end of the shed-roof component.

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[8] Moulton, *Legacy of the Tetons*, p. 93.

The shed-roof addition dominates the west elevation. Features are limited to four symmetrically placed window openings, paired with vertical-plank shutters and placed under the eave line.

The interior of the barn is divided into three separate rooms, all accessible only from the exterior. The wood-frame shed-roof extension that runs the length of the west elevation is unfinished, with a dirt floor. The walls are also unfinished, exposing the milled-lumber "boxed" framing system and the vertical plank exterior siding. The ceiling is open and the rafters and 6" roof planks exposed. Top-hinged plank shutters secure the four unglazed, uncased, windows that line the west wall. Sliding, vertical-plank doors are located at the east end of both the south and north walls. The 3/4 height door that once allowed partial access between this storage component and the original barn has been sealed with a metal sheet.

The original gambrel component features two stalls along the south wall and three along the north wall, divided by a central aisle. The area is accessed through the large dutch door (see exterior description, above). Two uncased windows are located high in the south wall, one per stall. Log and pole columns and randomly spaced horizontal planks form the stall partitions. The feed troughs are constructed of angled vertical planks secured to vertical poles and a pole cross bar. Six-inch planks form the floor; these are topped in the stalls by unhewn poles, worn flat by heavy use. The walls are log, finished with full-pole and quarter-pole chinking. Log beams/floor joist topped with the random-width planks of the hay-loft floor form the dropped ceiling.

A milled-lumber ladder provides access to the hay loft. The hay loft floor is constructed of heavy (2") random-width planks set below the termination of the log bearing walls; eight log courses (unchinked) form the partial east and west walls of the loft. The ceiling is open, exposing the gambrel truss system and the 8" to 12" roof planks.

The north gambrel component, also used for animal care, is accessed from the exterior through a wide, short door constructed of vertical planks secured over horizontal braces. The badly deteriorated/collapsed floor is composed of unhewn poles atop planking. Walls are log, finished with 1" x 1" milled-lumber chinking. Like the primary stall area, the log floor joist of the hay loft, topped with planks, form the dropped ceiling. Windows are uncased and unglazed and paired with top-hinged plank shutters. An extremely high (4') feed trough(?), constructed of widely spaced vertical planks secured to upper and lower cross bars, is located along the west wall. A milled-lumber ladder mounted on the south wall provides access to the hay loft.

Gas and Oil House, #1314, ca. 1917. Contributing Building

This small, one-story, wood-frame building is located between the barn and the machine shop, fronting the gravel service road. Vertical planks face the front-gable roof and the exterior walls. The foundation is indiscernible. Features are limited to a side-hinged double door that dominates the front (south) elevation and an eight-light window centered within the north elevation.

Eight-inch to 10" planks cover the floor of this one-room shed. The walls are unfinished, with an exposed framing system faced with diagonally placed sub-siding. The ceiling is open, exposing the 8" roof planks. The single eight-light window, boarded on the exterior, is cased with 4" trim. The double side-hinged door that dominates the front (south) wall is constructed of vertical planks secured over an interior Z-brace. Rows of dimensional lumber shelving line the west and north wall and a two-plank work bench runs the length of the east wall.

Granary, #1315, ca. 1917. Contributing Building.

The granary is located at the extreme northeast corner of the building cluster, outside the confines of the primary yard fence. This is a wood-frame building with a square floorplan created by a shed-roof addition to the north elevation of the central gable component. This simple floorplan is broken only by four-course log feed bins running the length of the east and west elevations of the gable component. In a style representative of granaries, the framing system is exposed ("studs out"), faced on the interior with 10" - 12" horizontal planks. Deteriorated corrugated metal panels cover all roof surfaces. Roof features include exposed rafter ends and an 8" fascia on the rake eaves of the gable component. The foundation is indiscernible.

The shed-roof component, probably once used for hay storage, is open on the north elevation. Two log columns provide structural support.

West-elevation features are limited to a log feed bin and two unglazed, untrimmed window openings symmetrically offset within the gable ends. This fenestration pattern is repeated on the east-elevation.

South-elevation features are limited to a wide door offset to the west. This door is constructed of diagonal-planks, secured over an interior layer of vertical planks.

The interior is unfinished, with a dirt floor and an open ceiling, exposing the milled-lumber truss system and the 8" roof planks. Twelve-inch vertical planks form the interior walls. Dimensional lumber forms the simple partitions that define the three "rooms" that line the west wall and the two rooms that line the east wall. The door, centered within the south elevation, is constructed of vertical 10" planks sandwiched with diagonal exterior planks and secured over an interior cross brace. A crude dimensional lumber ladder located at the north end of the central aisle provides access to a storage loft formed by plywood sheets set over the exposed truss system.

Machine Shed, #1316, ca. 1917. Contributing Building.

The machine shed is located in the northwest corner of the building cluster, at the junction of the Jackson to Moran road and the site service road. This one-story wood-frame building has a square floorplan created by a shed-roof addition to the east elevation of the central front-gable component. The shed-roof addition was constructed on a board foundation. The foundation of the gable component is indiscernible. A false front, offset to the east, disguises the gable end and the east gable slope, yet leaves the west gable slope exposed, thus creating the appearance of a gable-with-shed building. Twelve-inch vertical planks side the exterior walls and modern metal-panel roofing covers all roof surfaces. Milled-lumber rafter ends are exposed.

A large vertical/l-plank sliding door, centered under the false front, within the south elevation of the central component, allows vehicular access. This door extends from the ground to the eave line and slides along a horizontal rail running across the south elevation of the shed-roof component. Additional features are limited to a boarded-over window offset within the east elevation, under the protective confines of the shed-roof component. The east elevation of the shed-roof component is open. A single log column (on a concrete pad) provides structural support; this column is insufficient and the shed roof has settled.

Dirt and gravel cover the floor of this simple building. The walls are unfinished, exposing the milled-lumber framing system and the 12" vertical-plank exterior siding. The ceiling is also open, exposing the truss system and new,

widely spaced, roof planks. The single multi-light window in the east elevation is uncased. The large vertical-plank sliding door that dominates the south wall is constructed of vertical planks secured over an interior frame. The shed-roof component, open the length of the east elevation, is not accessible from the central machine-shed. The floor is dirt and the ceiling is open, exposing the milled-lumber rafters.

Saddle Shed, #1317, ca. 1917. Contributing Building.

The saddle shed, located just east of the barn, is wrapped to the south and west by a pole hitching post. The shed is a one-story wood-frame building constructed on a wood-pier foundation. This foundation has failed, and the south wall is badly buckled. Board-and-batten siding covers the exterior walls and modern metal panels cover the shallow gable roof. Rafter ends are exposed. Features are limited to an unglazed, untrimmed window opening offset within the north elevation, and an untrimmed door opening offset within the west elevation.

Deteriorated 10" to 12" planks cover the floor of this one-room building. The walls are unfinished, exposing the framing system and the exterior siding. The ceiling is open to the 2" x 4" rafters and the random-width roof planks.

Chicken House, #1318, ca. 1917. Contributing Building.

The chicken house, located outside the confines of the yard fence, near the granary, is a one-story, log building constructed on a high concrete-wall foundation. The saddle-notched logs are finished with quarter-pole chinking. Log ends extend approximately 18" beyond the notches. Due to failure of the pole purlins, the majority of the salt-box roof has collapsed. That section that remains, over the southwest corner, is covered with planks. Roof features include exposed purlin ends and raised milled-lumber vents located at the east and west extremes of the north gable slope. The salt-box roof design allows for a high south elevation, dominated by a ribbon of windows — a standard chicken house design.

Features are limited to a three-quarter height door, offset to the south within the west elevation, and a ribbon of multi-light windows running the length of the south elevation. All glass has fallen from the windows.

Although in poor physical condition, this building remains recognizable as a chicken house. The raised roosting platform at the east end of the single room is constructed of shiplap planks. The walls are log, finished with unpeeled quarter-pole chinking and broken along the south elevation by a ribbon of nine uncased windows. The floor is currently littered with the collapsed roof yet appears to have been dirt. The single three-quarter height door, offset in the west elevation, is constructed of vertical shiplap planks secured over an interior brace.

Garage (pumphouse), #1319, ca. 1917. Contributing Building.

The garage/pumphouse is located just northeast of the house, at the center of the complex. This one-story log-bearing building is composed of two components of equal size. Variations in fenestration patterns and the continuation of the interior dividing wall to the ridgepole — creating a complete gable end — suggest that the southern component represents an addition or a second building moved to the site. The foundation is indiscernible.

The logs are square notched, finished with concrete daubing held in place with lath. Each component is covered with a structurally independent gable roof, of equal height and pitch. Board-and-batten siding covers the gable ends and

wood shingles cover all roof surfaces. Rafter ends are exposed. The ridgepole of the west component has broken, causing the west gable end to fall inward and the north and south gable slopes to collapse. Rafters within the east component have also broken, causing the north gable slope to collapse.

All glass has fallen from the wood-frame windows. Muntins remain only occasionally, making it difficult to determine glazing patterns and sash type. Windows and doors are untrimmed.

South elevation features include a square window centered within the west component and a larger rectangular window centered within the south wall of the east component.

West elevation features are limited to a four-light window, centered within the elevation, and a door opening, sharply offset to the south.

A rectangular window opening is centered within the north elevation of the west component. A plank side-hinged door, too small to allow vehicular entry, is located at the east end of the eastern component.

The collapse of the roof has greatly accelerated deterioration of the interior fabric. The simple floorplan consists of a west room that once served as the laundry facility/pumphouse and an east room used for miscellaneous storage. A vertical-plank door connects the two rooms. Twelve-inch planks cover the floor of the west room. The east-room floor is dirt. All walls, including the interior wall, are log, finished with cement daubing and lath chinking; the gable end of the interior wall is sided with board-and-batten, suggesting that the east component represents an addition.

The windows, located in the north and south walls of the west room and the south wall of the east room, are cased with 4" milled lumber, many pieces of which are missing.

Outhouse, #1320, construction date unknown. Contributing Building.

The small portable building is currently located outside the confines of the yard fence, where it is easily accessible to those working in the fields but not to those in the domestic complex. The outhouse is wood-frame and rests on a wood-plank foundation. Six-inch boards and 2" battens cover the exterior walls. Deteriorated rolled roofing covers the wood planks that form the gable roof. Rafter ends are exposed. A narrow vertical-plank door centered within the northwest elevation provides access. There are no other features.

Twelve-inch planks cover the floor of this simple building. The walls are unfinished, exposing the milled-lumber framing system and the 6" exterior siding. The ceiling is also open, exposing the 2" x 4" rafters and the roof planks. The vertical-plank door is secured over an interior cross brace. The toilet platform — a "two seater" — is also constructed of 6" planks.

Feed Storage, #ACB-1, construction date unknown. Contributing Building.

This small one-story wood-frame building is located in the south field lot, near three feed bunks and the hay shed. The building rests on a temporary wood-plank foundation and may have been moved to this site. Five-inch horizontal shiplap siding covers the exterior walls; this siding has deteriorated, exposing the vertical-plank sub-siding. Rolled asphalt roofing material once covered the front-gable roof; only small pieces remain.

Features include a door opening, centered within the south elevation and trimmed with 4" boards; the vertical-plank door has been removed and currently lies immediately adjacent to the building. A 12-light window trimmed with

4" boards, is centered within the east elevation. The window has been boarded over from the interior. No glass remains.

Random-width planks (7" - 10") cover the floor of this simple one-room shed. The walls are unfinished, exposing the framing system and a layer of vertical planks that are in turn faced with the horizontal shiplap siding visible on the exterior. The ceiling is open, exposing the 10" roof planks. The single twelve-light window, boarded over from the interior, is uncased.

Feed [Hay] Shed, #ACB-2, construction date unknown. Contributing Building.

The feed shed is located at the northeast corner of the south feed lot, contiguous to a corral and loading chute. Vertical planks cover the northeast, northwest, and southeast elevations. The entire southeast elevation is open, allowing easy hay storage and removal. Three substantial log columns, symmetrically placed across the open southeast elevation, provide structural support. Corrugated-metal panels cover the shallow shed roof. There are no features.

The interior of this simple storage facility is unfinished, with a dirt floor and unfinished walls exposing the milled-lumber and vertical log framing system and the exterior siding. The ceiling is also open, exposing the 10" roof planks.

STRUCTURES AND SITE FURNISHINGS

Features described below form a coherent and recognizable system of animal husbandry; gates are strategically placed in regard to pasture, feed lots, barns, and loading chutes. Fences both define feed lots and protect the cattle and horses enclosed therein from wind and snow. Irrigation ditches not only water the pasture, but also loop through feed lots, providing water to stock.

Corral, #ACST-1, construction date unknown. Contributing Structure.

The Andy Chambers' post-and-pole corral is located adjacent to the feed shed and south feed lot. The corral consists of three enclosures each opening to the next through a system of post-and-pole gates (see ACST-3 for a gate description).

Feed Bunks, #ACST-2, construction date unknown. Contributing Structures (excluded from resource count)

Two feed bunks, designed to keep calf feed off the ground and out of the muck, are located in the feed lot at the south end of the complex. A third feed bunk is located in the center of the north feed lot. These bins are constructed of three courses of saddle-notched logs, paired with vertical poles that define individual feeding areas and connect, at a diagonal, with an upper single-course log "frame."

Fence Systems, #ACST-3, construction date unknown. Contributing Structures (excluded from resource count)

A substantial, vertical-plank fence runs the length of the south elevation of the south feed lot, protecting stock from the prevailing winter winds and incidentally providing a solid visual "boundary" to the site. A similar fence runs across the west half of the north feed lot. Additional fencing (see site map) includes buck and pole fencing, crossing

Ditch Creek and defining the west edge of the southeast pasture; post and rail and post and wire fencing defining the feed lots; and post and rail fencing separating the complex from the adjacent pasture. With the exception of a line of new post and wire fencing along the west and north edges of the feed lots, and new post and rail fencing between the residence and barn, the fence system appears to be historic.

Structures associated with the fencing include a pole loading chute/small corral adjacent to and surrounding the hay shed; a squeeze chute; and a number of pole gates constructed in a style ubiquitous to Mormon Row and to Jackson Hole.

While gate width varies (a rough indicator of the size and type of machinery passing through), all are constructed with a tall pole pivot, loosely mounted on a log "platform" (allowing the pivot) and tightly secured to a fixed post of similar size. The pivot pole extends twice the height of the gate itself, forming the fixed end of the gate. A second pole runs at a diagonal from the top of the pivot to the bottom of the swing end of the gate. Horizontal poles secured to the diagonal pole and to a vertical post form the barricade. In a deviation from the standard Mormon Row style, a horseshoe forms the gate latch.

CLARK AND VEDA MOULTON PROPERTY

Clark and Veda Moulton's home is located on an acre of land gifted to Clark ca. 1935 by his father T. Alma Moulton. From this home base, the Moultons worked their 160-acre dryland farm located on the flank of Shadow Mountain, and leased or managed other Mormon Row lands. In the late 1970s, Clark and Veda Moulton stopped farming and initiated their retirement with construction of six tourist cabins.

A substantial yard fence isolates Clark and Veda Moulton's building cluster from the adjacent hay meadows, from the T. A. Moulton barn (north), and from the Andy Chambers homestead (east). The compound contains agricultural, domestic, and tourist buildings, roughly clustered by function and all located along the east and south edges of the site, leaving an unimpeded view of the Grand Tetons to the northwest. The old Jackson to Moran road and a row of cottonwood trees, growing along the course of an irrigation ditch, bound the site to the east. A post-and-wire fence, separating the site from the adjacent T. A. Moulton barn, forms the north and west borders, and a vertical plank wind-break fence forms the south border. Only the house, garage, and a wood-frame cabin are painted. The historic outbuildings have weathered to varied shades of brown and grey, in stark contrast to the oiled yellow logs of the modern log guest cabins.

All buildings described below remain in private ownership.

DOMESTIC COMPLEX

The primary residence is located at the east edge of the site where it commands a stunning view of the Grand Tetons, Blacktail Butte, and the extensive hay meadows and pasturage that characterize Mormon Row. The garage is located 150' southwest of the residence, on the south side of the narrow gravel drive that runs along the southern edge of the site. The visual connection between the garage and the residence has been disrupted by construction of four modern tourist cabins.

Residence, #CMB-1, ca. 1936. Contributing Building.

Veda Moulton reported that she and Clark "began building" this home in 1936; this evolutionary process is clearly visible in the numerous additions, breaks in the eave line, and by changes in siding and window styles. The original two-room cabin was first expanded with a small bedroom addition to the north elevation, then with a large laundry/kitchen/dining room addition to the west elevation, and finally with an ell-shaped entry way/living room addition to the south and east elevations.

The gable roof of the north bedroom addition matches the original in height and pitch, and is distinguishable only by breaks in the eave line. The east and west side-gable additions also mirror the original pitch, creating the appearance of a salt box roof. Asphalt shingles cover all roof surfaces. The building rests on a concrete-wall foundation, faced with horizontal planks. Seven-inch horizontal lapped siding (5" to weather) covers the exterior walls of the oldest components while 5" rustic siding covers the subsequent additions. Historic windows are double-hung with 4" trim. Modern windows are sliding-sash, fixed-sash, and casement, with 2 " trim. The entire building is painted white, with white trim and dark green window frames.

The front (east) elevation of the entry way/living room addition features a one-by-one light sliding-sash aluminum-frame window and a modern hollow core two-light door, sharply offset to the north. A decorative gable pediment mounted to the shallow east gable slope defines this entry. North of (and slightly inset from) this addition, a four-over-one double-hung wood-frame window, with 4" trim marks the original component while a three-over-one double hung wood-frame window marks the bedroom addition.

The north elevation features two three-over-one double-hung windows, symmetrically located within the north elevation bedroom addition, and a three panel/one light door offset to the east in the laundry/kitchen addition. This door is flanked to the west by a one-light fixed-sash window and is accessed by a two-step wood-plank stoop.

The kitchen/laundry/dining room addition runs nearly the length of the west elevation. Features are limited to a one-by-one light sliding-sash window, offset to the north, and a large one-light fixed-sash picture window paired with a one-light casement window. These windows provide spectacular views of the mountains. An exterior trap door to the cellar is located in the small corner created by the junction of the addition and the original cabin.

The south elevation features a pair of one-over-one double hung windows, cased in 4" trim and indicating the original cabin. A mature lilac bush fills the corner where the east elevation entry way/living room addition extends beyond the original cabin. Features within the north elevation of this addition are limited to a large picture window, flanked to either side by a casement window.

The interior was not surveyed and has not been evaluated.

Frame Garage, #CMB-14, ca. 1936. Contributing Building.

Like the house, the garage is painted and thus distinguished as a domestic rather than agricultural component of the site. The one-story wood-frame rectangular building rests on a log foundation. Asphalt shingles cover the front gable roof, which features exposed rafter ends. Twelve-inch boards and 4" battens, painted grey, cover the exterior walls. Fenestration is limited to a three-light hopper window located high in the south gable end. The garage door has been removed from the large opening that dominates the front (north) elevation.

The interior is unfinished, with a dirt floor and an open ceiling exposing the 2" x 4" truss system and 8" - 12" roof planks. The walls are also unfinished, exposing a 2" x 6" framing system comprised of a series of 28" x 28" "boxes." New beams form an open loft used for milled-lumber storage.

Outhouse, #CMB-4, construction date unknown. Noncontributing Building.

What appears to be a functional outhouse but is in fact Clark Moulton's tongue-in-cheek "reading room" (homage to an earlier era when outhouses were a critical component of every site) is located approximately 90' west of the house. The small wood-frame building is sided with 12" boards and 3.5" battens. Asphalt shingles cover the shed roof; roof features include a wide (10") eave and a skylight. A vertical-plank door is offset in the northwest elevation and metal disks bearing the hand-painted notations "Library" and "Loby" (sic) are nailed to the northeast elevation. Hops cover the southeast elevation and, in good growth years, cover a tepee shaped trellis mounted on the roof.

The deluxe interior features shag carpeting, varnished bead-board walls, a chalk board, voluminous reading material (most related to the history of Mormon Row), a carpeted storage bench — but no toilet. The outhouse is not historic and is a noncontributing component of the Mormon Row Historic District.

TOURIST COMPLEX

The tourist complex consists of two historic buildings located at the north edge of the site and of three modern cabins and a bathhouse, tightly clustered between the residence, the barn, and the garage. The modern cabins are distinguished by their orientation to the northwest — and the best view of the mountains — rather than to the west (see site map), by their proximity to each other, and by the degree to which they disrupt the visual and geographic relationships between domestic and agricultural infrastructure that historically characterized the complex. The cabins described below are associated with an important shift in economic focus, reflective of a similar shift occurring throughout the West. However, two have been extensively modified and four were constructed in the modern period. The cabins are not reflective of the areas of significance attributed to Mormon Row, and are noncontributing components of the Mormon Row Historic District.

Granary/Guest Cabin, #CMB-2, ca. 1938. Noncontributing Building.

This building, recently converted to a guest cabin, is composed of two distinct structural components incorporated under a side-gable roof that form a long rectangular footprint. Both the granary (north) and the shed (south) are constructed of square-notched logs finished with mortar daubing. The granary also features quarter-pole chinking. Although metal sheeting covers the foundation line, brick piers are visible along the south elevation of the shed component. Rolled roofing covers the granary roof and shingles cover the shed roof. PVC vents are located at either end of the west gable slope.

South elevation features are limited to an old window opening, infilled with plywood and with a small one-by-one-light sliding-sash aluminum-frame window glazed with privacy glass. The east elevation features a board-and-batten door sharply offset to the south and a 7" vertical shiplap door sharply offset to the north. There are no features in the north elevation. The south elevation features a modern hollow-core door, roughly centered within the granary

component, and two one-by-one-light sliding-sash aluminum-frame windows, symmetrically placed within the shed component. Decorative plastic muntins, creating the appearance of multiple lights, have been inserted in both windows.

Bunkhouse/Guest Cabin, #CMB-3, ca. 1938. Noncontributing Building.

The Bunkhouse/Guest Cabin is located in the northwest corner of the complex and boasts an unimpeded view of the mountains. The small one-story rectangular building is constructed of square-notched logs finished with mortar daubing. Twelve-inch vertical planks cover the gable ends and asphalt shingles cover the wood-frame side-gable roof; roof features include exposed dimensional lumber rafter ends. Only a modern deck that wraps the southeast and southwest elevations disrupts the simple rectangular footprint. The building rests on a concrete-wall foundation and features a partial cellar. All windows are modern, trimmed with four-inch unpainted trim.

The southwest elevation features a one light/two panel door, sharply offset to the east and flanked to the west by a one-by-one-light sliding-sash, aluminum-frame window. Southeast elevation features are limited to the exterior ground-level hatch door to the cellar and to a one-by-one-light sliding-sash window. A large wood-frame fixed-sash "picture" window dominates the northwest elevation. A plywood patch in the northwest gable end covers the attic-level window opening. Northeast elevation features are limited to a small one-by-one light sliding-sash aluminum-frame window located under the eave at the east end of the wall. Three wood steps access the modern deck that wraps the southeast and southwest elevations. The deck is constructed of dimensional lumber and features a log post and pole railing.

The interior floorplan and finishes are modern.

Cabin A, #CMB-7, ca. 1978. Noncontributing Building.

Cabin A is located just southwest of the primary residence, initiating a cluster of tightly grouped guest facilities. Plywood sheets, painted grey, side the rectangular one-story wood-frame building; the sheets have not been finished with either battens or corner boards. Asphalt shingles cover the front gable roof. Roof features include wide (2') partially enclosed eaves. The building rests on wood piers.

Features are limited to a one-by-one light sliding-sash aluminum-frame window in the southeast elevation and a modern door, centered within the northwest elevation and accessed by a one-step wood stoop. A simple plywood shutter covers the window/vent in the northwest gable end.

The interior of this modern building was not surveyed.

Cabins B (#CMB-8), C (#CMB-9), and the Bathhouse (#CMB-10), ca. 1978. Noncontributing Buildings (3)

These are small one-story rectangular buildings constructed of square-notched logs finished with quarter-pole chinking. The buildings rest on concrete-pier foundations; vertical planks and metal sheathing seal the crawl space. Asphalt shingles cover the front gable roofs. Roof features include wide (1.5' eaves), exposed 2" x 4" rafter ends, and a metal ridgepole. Unpainted plywood sheets side the gable ends. All fenestration is modern, with aluminum-frame sliding-sash windows and a hollow core door. Four-inch dimensional lumber trims the windows and 5½" log slabs trim the door. A raised deck fills the courtyard between the three buildings, providing a visual as well as a physical link.

The interiors of these modern buildings were not surveyed.

AGRICULTURAL COMPLEX

A barn, a log storage shed, a log-frame storage shed, and two granaries are clustered in the southwest corner of the site, adjacent to the yard fence.

Barn/Garage, #CMB-5, ca. 1936. Contributing Building.

In testimony to the site's agricultural history, the barn is the most dominant building of the complex. This 1½ story wood-frame rectangular building is composed of an original gable-with-shed component and two additions: a shed-roof addition to the east elevation and a front gable/shed-roof addition to the north elevation. The roof of the north addition matches the original in height and pitch; the height and roof slope of the east addition mirrors that found in the west-elevation shed-roof component. Only breaks in the eave line and variations in the roof shingle pattern and siding type reveal these components as additions. Rustic and board-and-batten siding covers the exterior walls of the original component. This siding remains visible on the east interior wall of the shed-roof addition and the north interior wall of the north addition. Both additions are sided with 12" boards and 5" battens.

The building rests on a concrete-pier and concrete-wall foundation. Wood shingles cover the roof. Pole purlin and milled-lumber rafter ends are exposed. The deep red paint of the barn remains on those original exterior walls now protected by additions; exposed walls have weathered to grey, with vestiges of paint visible only at the siding seams and under the eave.

The south elevation features a six-light hopper window offset to the west in the gable end and a large sliding door constructed of horizontal rustic siding secured over interior braces.

The shed-roof addition to the east elevation is open; log columns support the roof and define three vehicular stalls. The southern stall has been enclosed with plywood sheets and horizontal planks.

North elevation features are limited to a hay door sharply offset to the east in the gable end. The west shed-roof component is open on the north elevation, with the exception of a dimensional-lumber gate.

There are no features in the west elevation.

The interior of the east shed-roof component is unfinished. The floor is dirt, the ceiling is open, exposing pole rafters and 12' roof planks, and the north and south interior walls are unfinished, exposing the vertical log pole framing system. The east interior wall (part of the original component) is sided with rustic siding painted dark red. The east interior wall of the north addition is sided with board-and-batten and contains a four-light/three-panel door and a five panel door.

The original central component, now used as a garage, is also unfinished, with a dirt floor bearing vestiges of 8" planks, unfinished walls exposing the vertical pole framing system, and an open ceiling exposing the milled-lumber truss system. The northern "room" of the central component, formed by the north addition, is accessed through either shed-roof component. Eight-inch planks cover the floor and red-painted board-and-batten siding covers the south interior wall (originally an exterior wall). All other walls and the ceiling are unfinished, exposing the log and milled-lumber framing and truss system.

The west shed-roof component features a dirt floor, an open ceiling with exposed pole rafters and unfinished walls and exposed milled-lumber/pole framing system. The shed is separated from the central component by vertical poles rather than an east interior wall.

Small Shed, #CMB-6, construction date unknown. Contributing Building.

The placement of this small shed — immediately adjacent to the north elevation of the barn — and the milled-lumber/half log platform foundation suggest that the building was moved to its current site. Twelve-inch boards and 6" battens cover the milled-lumber framing system. Asphalt shingles cover the gable roof. Features are limited to a grey five-panel door, centered in the east elevation, and a one-light by one-light sliding-sash aluminum-frame window centered in the west elevation. This replacement window was set within the green wood frame of the original window.

The building was padlocked at the time of survey and the interior has not been evaluated.

Log Garage, #CMB-15, ca. 1936. Contributing Building.

The log garage and neighboring outbuildings are separated from the tourist cabin complex by a narrow gravel drive. The garage is a small one-story rectangular building constructed of large square-notched logs finished with quarter-pole chinking. The building rests on a stone-wall foundation. Standing-seam metal covers the front gable roof and 6" vertical planks side the gable ends. Features are limited to a three-quarter height, center-hinged overhead garage door that dominates the front (north) elevation. The door is faced with unpainted plywood sheets and is accessed by a raised platform supported by a 2' extension of the east and west sill logs. This platform precludes vehicular access during the summer months but may facilitate access during the winter.

The interior is unfinished, with unchinked log walls, plywood floor, and an open ceiling, exposing the milled-lumber truss system. New beams form an open loft used for milled-lumber storage.

Cribbed Granary, #CMB-12, ca. 1936. Contributing Building.

This building is constructed of "cribbed" 2" x 4" planks, a construction style resulting in an extremely strong building capable of bearing the pressure of a full load of grain. The granary may have been moved to the site; it currently rests on a half-log foundation. Corrugated metal covers the shallow shed roof. Rafter ends are exposed under the west eave and are faced with 6" fascia under the east eave.

Features are limited to a door centered in the north elevation. The door is constructed of 12" vertical boards secured to an exterior frame of 11" planks and an interior Z-brace. The hand-forged iron latch appears to be historic. A one-step narrow platform constructed of 10" planks runs the length of the north elevation.

The interior mirrors the exterior, with walls of cribbed lumber and an open sloped ceiling with exposed rafters. Unpainted plywood sheets cover the floor.

Shed, #CMB-13, construction date unknown. Contributing Building.

This small one-story rectangular building abuts the west and south sides of the yard fence, at the extreme southwest corner of the property. The building is constructed of vertical log poles, sided with 12" boards and 5" battens.

Asphalt shingles cover the steep wood-frame shed roof, which features exposed 2" x 4" rafter ends. The building rests on a wood-pier foundation. Fenestration is limited to two one-light fixed-sash windows, symmetrically offset high in the east elevation; two window openings in the south elevation, currently covered from the interior with planks and canvas; and a vertical plank door in the north elevation, sharply offset to the west. The door and windows are untrimmed.

The prosaic interior features 8" unpainted floor planks, unfinished walls exposing the log framing system, and an open ceiling with exposed 2" x 4" rafters.

Studs-out Granary, #CMB-11, ca. 1920. Noncontributing Building.

This small one-story wood-frame building is located along the west yard fence, just south of the barn; Clark Moulton reports that it was moved from his father's adjacent homestead to its current location in the post-historic period. The building sits on a milled-lumber/log platform. Standing-seam metal covers the front gable roof, which features exposed rafter and purlin ends. The exposed framing system is composed of 3.5" x 1.5" milled-lumber, faced on the interior with 10" - 12" horizontal planks. In contrast, the gable ends are faced on the *exterior* with 10" planks. A tall, narrow door constructed of 7" droplap siding secured over vertical 7" shiplap planks is centered within the front (east) elevation. The door retains the original iron hinges and latch. Additional features are limited to a shuttered opening in the west gable end.

Consistent with its function as a grain-storage facility, the interior is tightly sealed, with few uneven surfaces. Ten-inch boards finished with 2" metal battens cover the floor. Ten-inch to 12" horizontal siding covers the interior walls and the ceiling is open, exposing 2" x 4" rafters. Bare bulb light fixtures remain high on the south and east walls. The knob-and-tube wiring, however, has been severed.

The granary retains no integrity of setting or of location and is a noncontributing component of the Mormon Row Historic District.

T. A. MOULTON HOMESTEAD

The barn, an irrigation ditch and associated headgates and bridges, and remnants of jack-leg fence are all that remains of the T. A. Moulton homestead, claimed by Mormon T. Alma Moulton in 1908 and first inhabited by Moulton. his wife Lucille, and their infant son Clark in 1913. From this subsistence homestead, the Moulton's raised a small herd of dairy cows, a large number of chickens, work and buggy horses, ninety-day oats, and hay. Moulton expanded his stock holdings to include beef cattle and hogs only after many years in the valley. Minor outbuildings, including a granary and small shed, have been removed to the adjacent Clark and Veda Moulton place. The 1½ story log and frame farmhouse, blacksmith shop, and chicken house were destroyed following NPS acquisition of the site. An orderly row of cottonwood trees marks the former location of the residence. Irrigated hay fields historically associated with the site remain in use (and sage-free), leased by the NPS to former Wyoming Senator Clifford Hanson as pasturage.

T. A. Moulton Barn, #1324, 1913-1934. Contributing Building.

This imposing 1½ story log barn is a dominant visual element of Mormon Row; centered on a view of the mountains (its hay hood mirroring the summit of the Grand Teton) it has been used by countless professional and

amateur photographers to symbolize the Old West and to provide a human element and comprehensible scale to the natural grandeur and daunting size of the Teton Range that towers in the background The barn is constructed in the classic western gable-with-shed style that allows for a hay loft, a central component for storage of farm machinery, and shed-roof components for animal stalls. Moulton constructed the lower level of the central component in 1913, added the gable roof/hay loft in 1928, the south shed-roof extension in 1934, and the north shed-roof extension in 1939. The dressed logs are joined with square notches, finished on the central component with split-pole chinking nailed over cement and oakum daubing. Lath chinking secures the daubing in the north shed and both split pole and lath are used in the south shed. The building is constructed on a native-stone foundation.

Board-and-batten siding clads the gable ends, the one-half story of the shed-roof components (above the top log), and the lower third of the east (front) elevation of the central component; this mix of vertical milled-lumber and horizontal logs creates a patchwork appearance, particularly on the east elevation. Deteriorated wood shingles remain on the south shed and the central gable component; volunteers reroofed the north shed with cedar shakes in the summer of 1994. The barn is unpainted and has weathered to varied shades of grey and brown. All doors described below are constructed of board-and-batten secured to interior cross braces. Windows are wood frame, untrimmed, and are currently screened rather than glazed.

Fenestration is the most extensive in the east (front) elevation: a vertical plank pedestrian entry, flanked to the north by a two-light window, provides access to the south shed. A wide door, offset to the south, allows vehicular access to the central component. This door is flanked to the north by a one-light fixed-sash window and a four-light fixed-sash window. A large bottom-hinged hay door is centered within the gable end, directly beneath the hay hood. Features within the east elevation of the north shed are limited to a pedestrian door sharply offset to the north.

West elevation features include a pedestrian door, off center within the south shed, a two-light fixed-sash window set within the upper angle of the shed roof (opening to the hay loft), and a narrow (horizontal) one-light fixed-sash window at the south end of the central component, near the wall junction with the south shed.

North (side) elevation features are limited to a pedestrian entry sharply offset to the west. The south elevation contains a single window opening, centered within the elevation.

The barn contains a large storage area (the north shed-roof component), a ground-floor stall and storage area (the central gambrel and south shed-roof components), and a hay loft. Clark Moulton and a cadre of local volunteers stabilized the building in July of 1994; guide wires and support columns testify to this effort. Exterior and interior bearing walls are log, finished with quarter-pole chinking. Interior partition walls are constructed of milled-lumber, clad on one side with vertical planks. The dropped ceiling on the lower level is formed by the log floor joist and partially hewn log floor planks of the upper level hay loft. Variations in these standard finishes are described below.

Random-width planks and small diameter logs, unhewn yet worn flat by heavy use, cover the floor in the north shed-roof component. Three large columns provide structural support. The south (interior) wall is constructed of eight courses of square-notched logs topped with four courses of saddle-notched logs; this wall features a large opening above the third log course, possibly indicating the original location of feed troughs. The exterior door, offset in the east wall, is constructed of vertical boards with battens. A doorless opening sharply offset to the east in the south wall provides interior access to the central component.

Heavy 8" to 10" planks cover the floor of the central component; these planks run north to south in what may once have been a stall area and east to west down the center aisle. The three-quarter height south wall, the north interior wall, and the west exterior wall are constructed of log. The east wall is unfinished wood frame, with the vertical plank exterior siding exposed. The small windows located in the east and west elevations are cased with 3" trim and feature handmade wooden latches. There is no interior access to the south shed-roof component, although this area is visible above the three-quarter height south interior wall.

Unhewn logs, worn flat by use, run north to south in the stall area of the south shed. Logs, running east to west and topped with planks, form the raised floor in the central aisle. All exterior walls are log, broken in the west and east elevations by pedestrian doors constructed of vertical planks secured over horizontal cross braces. Widely spaced 5" hand-milled planks, secured to horizontal log members, form the feed bins associated with the three stalls that line the north wall. Stall partitions are constructed of log poles, secured to log columns tied-in to the purlins. One purlin has broken and its load is carried by a new milled-lumber brace.

A milled-lumber ladder, mounted to the south interior wall of the north shed-roof component, provides access to the hay loft. The loft ceiling is unfinished, exposing the wood-frame truss system and roof planks. Support beams and guide wires now crisscross the space.

T. A. Moulton miscellaneous small features, #TMST-1, construction dates unknown.

A wide variety of small-scale features testify to the scale of Moulton's endeavor, and to the loss of a wide variety of buildings and structures. The field ditch that runs northwest across the site is crossed by three planks bridges and the remnants of a log and plank bridge. Two concrete headgate housings and a wood diversion box also remain. An orderly cottonwood windrow marks the former homesite. Although a new post and four-wire fence currently separates the site from the road, the remnants of the old post-and-wire fence remain.

JOHN MOULTON HOMESTEAD

Mormon John Moulton migrated from Chapin, Idaho in 1908, in the company of his brothers Alma and Wallace and his friends Thomas Murphy and Ernest Stone. Between 1908 and 1916, Moulton cleared 80 acres of sage; planted 60 acres in oats and hay; constructed a house, a barn, and a corral; and fenced his land. Like his brothers, Moulton returned to Idaho during the first winters, where he "work[ed] for a grubstake." In 1916, eight years and one extension after filing, the General Land Office granted Moulton title to the land. After almost thirty years of hard labor, Moulton and his wife Bartha [Bartie] replaced their log house (the second constructed at the site) and barn with a new carpenter-constructed, stuccoed frame house, and a large and impressive two-story gambrel barn.[9]

The gravel road currently defining Mormon Row officially terminates at the gated entrance to the John Moulton complex. However, vestiges of the road in its historic alignment — past John Moulton's ranch, past the Murphy homestead to the north, and on to the communities of Elk and Moran — remain visible. Like his neighbors, John

[9] John Moulton Patent File #519467, Evanston, Wyoming, Box 18174, RG 49, NA; Moulton, 1995.

Moulton oriented his residence toward the road, rather than the mountains. A variety of weathered log agricultural outbuildings (segregated from the domestic cluster and dominated by the imposing gambrel barn and an elaborate fence/corral system) clearly identify the site as an early-twentieth century agricultural enterprise. The stucco exterior finish and pink-with-green-trim color scheme of the residence distinguish this building from the weathered log or board-and-batten homes found elsewhere on Mormon Row.

A row of aspen trees growing along a north-south lateral of Mormon Row Ditch defines the east edge of the site; the Antelope Flats Road to Moose defines the southern edge of the complex; to the west, the building cluster and fence system fade to once-irrigated hay fields and pasturage. The site is bordered to the north by the Murphy homestead, later inhabited by Bartie and John's son, Reed.

Residence, #1276, ca. 1938. Contributing Building.

This is a one-and-one-half story wood-frame building with a T-shaped floorplan, created by a short east-to-west wing extension to the central north-to-south rectangular component. The building rests on a concrete-wall foundation. Pink-tinted stucco covers the exterior walls. A narrow band of stucco at the foundation line has been scored to resemble stone; a darker paint tone exaggerates the distinction. Wood shingles cover the intersecting-gable roof. Roof features include an interior brick chimney located high in the west gable slope and a gable dormer centered within the east gable slope. Rafter ends are exposed on all but the gabled extension, where they are partially enclosed. All windows are three-over-one double-hung, symmetrically placed. The 4" trim and substantial exterior window ledges are painted white and the wood window frames are painted dark green. Doors are paneled and glazed, paired with wood-frame screens and retaining their original hardware.

East (front) elevation features are limited to a centered one-panel/three-light door, paired with an ornate wood-frame screen door and flanked to both sides by a single window. A two-step board stoop provides access. The dormer, featuring a steep gable roof and unusually high walls, is dominated by a single window.

The north elevation of the north-south gable wing contains two symmetrically offset first-floor windows and a window centered within the gable end. A three-panel/four-light door, paired with a wood-frame screen and accessed by a substantial two-step board stoop, is centered within the north elevation of the east-west gable wing.

West elevation features are limited to a ribbon of three, three-over-one-light windows, centered within the west elevation of the east-west gable wing, and a single three-over-one window at the south end of the north-south wing.

South-elevation fenestration mirrors that of the north elevation, with the exception of the pair of double-hung windows offset to the west of the first floor (and indicating the location of the kitchen). A single window is offset to the east and a single window is centered within the gable end.

The John Moulton residence is the most substantial historic home remaining on Mormon Row, in size, number of rooms, and detail of interior finishes. The ground floor contains a front room; two bedrooms; a kitchen; and a small unplumbed "bathroom" that may once have contained a dry sink and chamber pot. The short intersecting-gable component contains a general purpose utility room or "mud room." The attic/dormer space, accessed via a steep narrow staircase leading from the mud room, contains two bedrooms that branch from a central hallway. Although inhabited until 1991, there is no evidence that the house was even plumbed, probably a reflection of Bartie Moulton's frugality

rather than a dearth of ground water. Two outhouses and a detached shower house are all easily accessed from the house.

Unless otherwise indicated, walls and ceilings are surfaced with painted fiberboard finished with 2" battens. Rolled linoleum in a variety of vintage patterns covers the original oak and fir flooring. Doors are one-panel varnished fir with original brass hardware (much of it in an art-deco pattern also found in the CCC-constructed National Park Service Beaver Creek compound). Doors and windows are cased with 4" butt-joint fir trim, painted in the kitchen and mud room, varnished elsewhere. All decorative light fixtures have been removed; only bare bulbs remain. Variations in interior finishes are described below.

A glazed and paneled door provides direct access from the exterior to the front room. The floor is finished with 2" oak tongue-and-groove planks, oiled. Wallpaper — a green "dash" pattern — covers the walls. The front room leads to a central hallway, from which branch two bedrooms, the dry bath, a small pantry, and the kitchen.

The 3" oiled fir flooring in the hallway has been partially covered with a custom-made linoleum runner. Both bedrooms feature rolled linoleum flooring and papered walls (a green-dash pattern in the northwest room and a rose print in the northwest bedroom). Large built-in cupboards, with one-panel doors, are set flush with the shared wall between the two bedrooms. The northeast room is distinguished by its slightly larger size and by two windows (east and north) rather than the single window (north) in the smaller northwest bedroom.

The dry bath is finished with painted fiberboard ceilings and walls; the walls are embellished with a painted chair rail and a wallpaper border at the wall/ceiling junction. Loop carpet in a vintage floral pattern covers the floor. A painted medicine cabinet remains on the wall and a hopper window, located high in the west wall, opens to the adjacent mud room.

The unfinished pantry takes advantage of the limited storage space available under the attic stairwell. The hatch door to the cellar dominates the pantry floor.

A built-in phone cubby and a painted brick chimney, once used to vent the wood and gas stove, are located at the junction of the hallway and kitchen. Kitchen walls, ceiling, cupboards, and trim are all painted light yellow. Vintage linoleum covers the floor. The bank of built-in, one-panel cupboards that runs the entire length (and height) of the south wall is broken only by a pair of three-over-one double-hung windows. A single cupboard, located along the west wall, opens to both the kitchen and the mud room. Formica covers the counter top and painted plywood forms the backsplash. There is no evidence of plumbing: a dry sink remains under the window along the west well (and an old ice box remains on the rear stoop).

The mud room, accessed through the kitchen, features rolled linoleum flooring and painted-plywood walls, finished with 2" battens. (The deep blue walls and cream ceiling are strikingly similar to the colors used by Inez Jacobson in the front room of the Andy Chambers homestead [#1312], suggesting that the women of Mormon Row shared interior design strategies). The ribbon of three double-hung windows lining the west elevation dominates the room.

A four-light/three-panel door leads from the mudroom to the exterior and a one-light/one-panel door leads to the attic stairwell. The stairwell is finished with varnished plywood panels/battens and leads to a central hallway illuminated

by the large window of the east-slope dormer. The ceilings of the two attic bedrooms follow the gabled roof line. Both the walls and ceiling are wallpapered and rolled linoleum covers the floors.

Outhouses, #1276A and #1276B, construction dates unknown. Contributing Buildings (2)

Two outhouses are located west of the residence, within close proximity of each other. Both are small, square, one-story wood frame buildings with no discernible foundation. The southern outhouse (#1276A) is clad with plywood sheets finished with corner boards. There is no roofing material atop the plywood sheets that form the shallow gable roof. A plywood door, secured with horizontal battens, is centered within the front (north) elevation.

The northern outhouse (#1276B) is clad with horizontal rustic (drop) siding finished with corner boards. Rolled roofing covers the shed roof. The door centered within the east elevation is constructed of vertical planks secured over an interior "Z" brace. A small diamond-shaped window opening located high in the south elevation provides ventilation.

Both outhouses — "one seaters" — are unfinished, with exposed framing/exterior siding and unfinished plank flooring.

Shower House, #1276C, constructed post 1950. Noncontributing Building.

The shower house is located approximately 20' north-northwest of the residence, immediately adjacent to the irrigation ditch that bifurcates the site. The small building is nearly square, constructed on a wood-pier foundation. Rolled asphalt sheets appear to have once clad the milled-lumber framing system; this siding material remains only on the north elevation; on the remaining elevations, the framing system and interior fiberboard wall panels are exposed. Plywood planks cover the shallow gable roof. Features are limited to a trimmed door opening offset within the south elevation.

Deteriorated, unpainted, fiberboard panels cover the interior walls. The ceiling is open, exposing the wood-frame roof. Fixtures include a prefabricated metal shower unit, a wall-mounted porcelain sink, and a hot water heater.

The shower house is modern and does not contribute to the Mormon Row Historic District.

Barn, #1278, 1908-1916. Contributing Building.

This substantial gambrel-with-shed log barn is located in the northeast corner of the compound, adjacent to the elaborate corral system. The central gambrel component is 1½ stories, while the shed-roof components that run the length of the south and north elevations are one story in height. The logs are square notched, finished with split-pole chinking, nailed in place. Ten-inch vertical planks clad the gable ends. Sawn wood shingles cover the roof, which features a hay hood at the west gable peak. The building rests on a rubble-stone foundation.

All doors are constructed of vertical planks secured over exterior frames and interior braces and trimmed with 4" to 6" rough-cut boards. The few window openings are unglazed and untrimmed.

West (front) elevation features include a large bottom-hinged hay door centered in the gable end (one-half-story) directly beneath the hay hood and associated pulley system. A smaller hay door is centered in the second story. Ground-level features include a standard-size pedestrian door sharply offset to the south within the northern shed; a wide side-

hinged door, flanked to the south by a window, within the central component; and a wide side-hinged door offset to the south within the southern shed.

The rear (east) elevation features two small window openings, symmetrically offset within the ground level of the central component, and a vertical-plank pedestrian door at the north end of the northern shed. Side elevation features are limited to a small opening located near ground level at the eastern edge of the north elevation; too small for cattle, the opening may have allowed small stock access and egress from the adjacent corral.

The central component and northern shed-roof component of the barn were wired shut at the time of survey and the interiors have not been surveyed or evaluated. The southern shed-roof component contains a long narrow aisle running along the south wall and flanked to the north by a tack room and two stalls. Full-poles, hewn only at the floor/wall junction, cover the floor. Exterior and interior bearing walls are log, with full pole chinking. The south non-bearing interior wall of the tack room is wood-frame, clad with random-width vertical planks. The ceiling is open, exposing the log rafters and 8" to 10" roof planks. The tack room door and the wide west elevation exterior door are constructed of vertical planks and are secured with old iron hardware. The east exterior door is constructed of plywood panels and is secured with original iron hinges and a handmade sliding wooden latch.

Tack room furnishings are limited to open shelving and four saddle trees constructed of milled lumber. Pole rails secured to log posts form the stall partitions and the feed troughs.

Bunkhouse, #1280, 1945. Contributing Building.

John Moulton constructed this one-story, log, rectangular building in 1945 as a temporary residence for his son and daughter-in-lay, Reed and Shirley Moulton. Soon after construction, John and Shirley moved into the house at the adjacent Murphy homestead, and the new building relegated for use as a bunkhouse. The building rests on a concrete-wall foundation. The logs (inferior, deteriorating lodgepole pine from Shadow Mountain rather than Timbered Island) are saddle-notched, finished with split-pole chinking, nailed in place. Log ends are painted a bright blue-green, a finish typical of Rocky Mountain Rustic style. Board-and-batten siding covers the gable ends and deteriorated rolled roofing covers the simple side-gable roof; the original asphalt shingles are exposed in a number of places. Roof features include exposed 2" x 4" rafter ends and an interior brick chimney located high in the west gable slope. Although fenestration is simple, the doors and multi-light window groupings, trimmed with 4" to 6" boards painted the same blue-green as the log ends, are dominant design elements in the small building.

In the east (front) elevation, a five-panel door located just south of center is flanked to the north by a pair of six-over-one double-hung wood-frame windows. The door is paired with a wood-frame screen and is accessed by a one-step plank stoop. West elevation features include a pair of six-over-one windows sharply offset to the north and a one-light fixed-sash window sharply offset to the south; both the fixed-sash and deviations in the standard trim pattern identify this window as modern. North elevation features are limited to a vertical-plank door sharply offset to the west. There are no features in the south elevation.

The open floorplan of this bunkhouse is disrupted only by a small bedroom retrofit in the southwest corner; a kitchen/dining room and a living room — demarcated by changes in flooring — are accommodated in the ell-shaped space that remains. All ceilings are dropped and covered with painted fiberboard finished with two-inch battens; the

southwest corner of the kitchen ceiling has collapsed. Interior walls are surfaced with painted plywood sheets finished with corner trim and quarter-round molding at the floor and ceiling junctions. Windows and doors are uncased and retain their original hardware.

A large carpet remnant covers the varnished, random-width (4" to 6") soft-wood planks in the living room area. Living room fenestration is limited to two five-panel doors, one providing exterior access (east wall) and the second leading to the bedroom.

The 2" floor planks in the bedroom are unfinished. The one-light, fixed-sash window within the west wall is uncased and is believed to be a post-construction alteration.

The kitchen/dining room area features rolled linoleum flooring in a vintage floral pattern. The exterior door within the north wall is constructed of vertical planks secured to an interior "Z" brace. Pairs of six-over-one double-hung windows, centered in the east (dining area) and west (kitchen) walls, are uncased and retain the original brass hardware. These windows are a dominant design feature, due in large part to the building's low ceilings and small floor space. Fixed furnishings include a four-door, two-drawer hutch set flush with the south kitchen wall (the back of the hutch is visible in the bedroom closet). The single exposed-bulb overhead light fixture is off-center, an odd placement likely created by the addition of the bedroom to the formerly undivided space.

Granary, #1281, ca. 1940. Contributing Building.

This rectangular log building is composed of two buildings, of equal size, connected at the log ends and protected by two roofs, of equal height and pitch. The building rests on a rudimentary field-stone foundation. The logs of both components are saddle notched, finished with quarter-pole chinking. Vertical posts conceal the log ends at the junction of the two components. Board-and-batten siding covers the gable ends. Deteriorated wood shingles cover the side-gable roof of the southern component and board-and-batten covers the roof of the northern component. The east elevation features a vertical plank door at the southern extreme of each component. Additional features are limited to a third vertical plank door, centered in the north elevation and flanked to the west by a shuttered, unglazed, and untrimmed window opening.

There is no interior connection between the two components; the north room is further divided into three stall-like partitions and the south room is divided by a 3/4 height partition wall. Exterior walls are log, finished with quarter-pole, whole-pole, and 3/4" x 3/4" milled-lumber chinking. Interior non-bearing walls are constructed of milled-lumber, sided on one side with 8" planks. All siding has been removed from the partition wall that partially divides the south room. Eight-inch planks cover all floor surfaces. Ceilings are open with the exception of a small storage loft in the north room, accessed via a dimensional lumber ladder. The single window, offset in the north elevation, is uncased and unglazed.

Pumphouse, #1282, ca. 1918. Contributing Building.

The pumphouse is a one-story, wood-frame building with a nearly square floorplan. The foundation is indiscernible. Rustic (drop) siding, finished with corner boards, covers the exterior walls. Asphalt shingles cover the front-gable roof, which features exposed rafter ends and a pipe chimney low in the south gable slope. A pair of one-

over-one wood-frame windows, trimmed with 4" rough-cut boards, is centered in the south elevation. Additional features are limited to a vertical plank door, centered in the east elevation, and a vertical plank/six-light door offset in the west elevation. A heavy exterior "X" brace secures the planks of the west-elevation door.

Most recently used as a storage shed and work shop, this building is unfinished, with a dirt floor and open ceiling. The walls are also unfinished, exposing the milled-lumber framing system and the diagonal-plank sub-siding that is in turn clad with the horizontal drop siding visible on the exterior. The east-elevation door is constructed of 6" to 8" vertical planks secured over an interior "Z" brace. The glazed west-elevation door is constructed of three-inch vertical planks secured over an exterior "X" brace. Fixtures are limited to a bare bulb located over the pole-and-plank work bench that runs along the south wall.

John Moulton corral, #JMST-1, construction date unknown. Contributing Structure.

The elaborate post-and-pole corral is located adjacent to the barn and to the north feed lot. A system of seven post-and-pole fences defines the various corral units. Associated features include a chute, a squeeze box, and a viewing platform constructed in one corner of the corral. The south edge of the chute is constructed of solid planks.

John Moulton fencing, #JMST-2, construction dates unknown. Contributing Structures (excluded from resource count).

Four distinct sections of vertical-board windbreak fences cross the John Moulton property; two (running north-south and east-west) help define feed lots. The other two angle across the feed lots and appear to have been used solely as windbreaks. Although post-and-wire fencing continues to divide the site from the road alignment, only rows of posts define the yard and separate the entire complex from the adjacent pasture.

THOMAS MURPHY HOMESTEAD/JOE HENINGER PROPERTY/REED MOULTON PROPERTY

Thomas Murphy emigrated to Jackson Hole in 1908, with T. Alma and John Moulton. His homestead was purchased in the 1920s by Joe Heninger who constructed the large barn to house the horses and trucks used in the Jackson to Moran mail route. Reed Moulton, who had grown up on the adjacent John Moulton homestead, first inhabited the site ca. 1945. Although the Jackson to Moran road was abandoned in 1939, the Reed Moulton buildings continue to mark the road alignment. The site contains a house (modified by several builders over the years), a pumphouse/garage, the large barn, a shed, and an outhouse.[10]

House, #1283, 1908-1955. Contributing Building.

The Reed Moulton residence consists of the original 1½ story wood-frame front-gable component, expanded with a one story wood-frame front-gable addition to the east half of the south elevation. A front porch, enclosed after construction, runs along the north half of the east elevation of the original component. A lean-to entry/bathroom/utility

[10] Clark and Veda Moulton, interviewed at their home on Mormon Row by Janene Caywood, Historical Research Associates, Inc., May 31, 1995.

area — either an expanded and enclosed original rear porch or an addition constructed concurrent with the installation of indoor plumbing — runs nearly the length of the west elevation of the original component.

Stucco covers the exterior walls of the original component and masonite siding covers the addition. The enclosed front porch is clad with a mix of plywood sheets and corrugated fiberglass and the enclosed rear porch is clad with a mix of plywood sheets and board-and-batten siding. Asphalt shingles cover the roof of the additions while worn wood shingles cover the original component. Roof features include a metal pipe vent in the west gable slope and an interior brick chimney at the ridge line.

The north elevation provides the least-altered view of the original house. Symmetrically offset one-over-one double-hung windows, cased in 3" trim, are located at the ground level. A narrow six-light wood-frame window, with a new one-by-one sliding-sash aluminum-frame storm, is centered within the gable end. A two-light flush door, centered within the north elevation of the enclosed front porch, and double doors centered within the north elevation of the shed-roof addition, provide secondary access.

East (front) elevation features within the original component include the primary glazed and paneled entry, flanked to the north by a one-over-one double-hung window and to the south by a large fixed-sash "picture" window. The enclosed porch, located north of this entry grouping, also contains a large fixed-sash picture window. The three-light flush door and one-over-one double-hung window on the interior (west) wall of the porch indicate that the porch was originally open. Features within the east elevation of the gable addition are limited to two one-over-one double-hung windows sharply offset to the north and south; one-by-one sliding-sash aluminum-frame storm windows have been inserted over these double-hung windows.

The windows within the south elevation of the addition — double-hung, wood-frame paired with aluminum-frame, sliding-sash storms — are sharply offset to either edge of the elevation. A small metal vent is located high in the gable end. Roughly one-third of the south elevation of the original component remains visible, west of the addition. Features include a pair of one-over-one double-hung wood-frame windows, and a narrow six-light window in the gable end.

The west elevation of the addition includes a one-over-one double-hung window (paired with a sliding-sash aluminum frame storm) and a fixed-sash picture window located near the junction with the original component. West-elevation features within the original component are limited to a double-hung window abutting the west-elevation shed-roof addition. The addition features an offset door (boarded-over), flanked to either side by aluminum-frame, sliding-sash windows.

Unless otherwise indicated, all ceilings and walls are finished with painted sheetrock panels, with unfinished seams. Windows and doors are cased with simple unadorned 2½" butt-joint trim, painted. All light fixtures are modern. The attic level of the original component was inaccessible at the time of survey and has not been evaluated.

The rear (west elevation) entry opens to the lean-to/enclosed front porch. Vinyl tile covers the floor and painted fiber boards covers the walls and ceiling. Built-in cabinets line the south wall. A one-light/three-panel exterior door provides access from the enclosed porch to the utility room, where modern vinyl tile covers the floor and wallpaper covers the walls. The bathroom is reached through a small hallway branching from the utility room. Like the utility

room, the hall and bath are finished with modern vinyl tile. A bank of built-in cupboards line the east wall; these cupboards are also accessible from the adjacent bedroom. All bathroom fixtures are modern.

A modern, glazed, hollow-core door leads from the utility room to the kitchen. Rolled linoleum covers the floor and the lower half of the wall surface. Wallpaper in a vintage pattern covers the upper wall surface. Built-in wood cabinets line the north and west walls. The kitchen serves as a central "hall," providing access to the living room (south), bedroom (north), and enclosed rear porch (east).

A one-panel door, minus a knob, leads from the kitchen to the bedroom, where the 2" varnished oak flooring remains exposed. A bank of built-in cupboards/drawers lines the west wall; these same cupboards also open to the bathroom.

A modern, glazed, hollow-core door leads from the kitchen to the enclosed rear porch. Unfinished 6" softwood planks cover the porch floor. The partially collapsed ceiling is unfinished, exposing 2" x 4" rafters and the plywood panel roof sheeting. The east wall is also unfinished, with exposed milled-lumber framing, faced with plywood and corrugated fiberglass sheets. The south wall (originally the north exterior wall of the southern component) retains the original board-and-batten siding. The west wall has been stuccoed.

Modern wall-to-wall carpeting covers the living room floor and acoustic tile covers the ceiling. The large one-light "picture" window in the west elevation is cased with modern 1½" trim. Built-in bookcases line the south wall.

Two bedrooms are located south of the living room, at the extreme south end of the house. Both are finished with wall-to-wall carpeting, fiberboard ceiling panels, and modern hollow-core doors.

Barn, #1284, ca. 1925. Contributing Building.

This weathered wood-frame gambrel barn dominates the Reed Moulton site. The central gambrel component is 2½ stories, while the shed-roof component that runs the length of the west elevation is 1½ stories. Ten-inch boards and 4" battens, once painted red, clad the primary exterior walls; vestiges of red paint remain only on the north elevation. Sawn shingles cover the roof and the gable ends; vestiges of green paint remain on the roof shingles. The building rests on a cobble-stone and concrete-wall foundation; a large wooden beam placed atop the foundation provides additional structural support.

Unless otherwise indicated, the doors described below are constructed of board-and-batten secured over interior cross braces. The north elevation contains a large bottom-hinged hay door, centered within the upper reaches of the gable end (one-half story) and paired with a hay hood and pulley system. A smaller hay door is sharply offset to the east, within the one-half story of the shed-roof component. Two pedestrian doors are symmetrically offset within the ground level of the shed-roof component.

The west elevation, dominated by the shed-roof component that reaches to the eave line of the gambrel, contains a central pedestrian entry symmetrically flanked to either side by a pair of screened, unglazed, windows set just under the eave and cased with 4" and 6" trim.

A large double door with handmade iron hinges dominates the south elevation of the shed-roof component. A window, once paired with a side-hinged shutter, is sharply offset to the east in the upper level (story) of the shed.

Features in the south elevation of the primary gambrel component include a glazed diamond-shaped window high in the south gable end and a double side-hinged vehicular door slightly offset to the east.

There are no features in the huge expanse of the east elevation.

The barn contains one large interior room and a hay loft. Both the stall area (within the shed-roof component) and the large general storage area (within the gambrel component) feature gravel and dirt floors and unfinished walls, exposing the framing system and the 10" vertical plank exterior siding. All wall sheeting has been removed from the interior partition wall. The ceilings of both components are dropped, exposing the milled-lumber beams and random-width planks of the hay loft floor. The elaborate gambrel truss system dominates the one-and-one-half story loft space. Doors (constructed of vertical or horizontal planks secured over interior "X" braces) and windows are uncased and unglazed. The hay-loading pulley system remains in place, running under the ridge-pole.

Shed, #1285, construction date unknown. Contributing Building.

The shed is a one-story, wood-frame rectangular building, resting on a wood-slat foundation. Board-and-batten covers the exterior walls and rolled roofing, secured with battens, covers the shed roof. Features are limited to a board-and-batten door centered within the east (side) elevation and a large double window opening (all glass is missing) slightly offset in the south elevation; this extensive south-side fenestration suggests that the building may have once served as a chicken coop.

Interior finishes include random-width unfinished wood-plank flooring, an open ceiling with exposed 2" x 4" rafters and 8" to 12" roof planks and unfinished walls with exposed framing system and vertical plank exterior siding. The door and window are uncased.

Pumphouse/Garage, #1287, construction date unknown. Contributing Building.

The garage, located south of the barn, is a one-story wood-frame rectangular building set on concrete piers. Board-and-batten siding covers the exterior walls and rolled asphalt covers the gable roof. Roof features include exposed rafter ends and an exterior brick chimney.

Two six-panel sliding garage doors dominate the east elevation. A small window is centered within the east gable end. South elevation features are limited to a two-light sliding-sash window and a three-light sliding-sash window, both offset to the east; no glass remains. The two windows within the west elevation have been boarded over from the exterior and sash style and glazing pattern were not visible. The exterior brick chimney is slightly offset to the east in the north elevation. A pole associated with the electrical line that once ran from the house to the garage remains at the northeast garage corner.

The interior was not accessible at the time of survey and has not been evaluated.

Outhouse, #1284A, construction date unknown. Contributing Building.

The outhouse is a small wood frame building sided with 12" and 6" vertical planks. Composition shingles cover the shed roof. The door, centered within the east elevation, is constructed of vertical planks secured over an interior "Z" brace.

This "one-seater" features 12" unfinished wood plank flooring, unfinished walls with exposed framing system and vertical plank exterior siding, and an open ceiling with exposed 2" x 4" rafters and random-width roof planks.

Hay Derrick, #RMST-1, ca. 1945. Contributing Structure.

The hay derrick consists of a milled-lumber platform topped with a pole pyramid. A "swing pole," with a hay hook at one end, pivots from the top of the pyramid. The derrick is of sufficient height to facilitate loading hay bales in the lower level of the hay loft.

Fencing, #RMST-2, construction dates unknown. Contributing structures (excluded from resource count).

Fencing at the Reed Moulton property is currently limited to a buck-and-rail fencing along the north and west boundaries and rows of fence poles -- the remnants of the post-and-wire fence that once separated the site from the road and from adjacent fields.

MISCELLANEOUS RESOURCES

Ditch Creek Bridge. constructed 1983. Noncontributing Structure.

The Ditch Creek Bridge carries the Mormon Row road over Ditch Creek near the Roy Chambers and Clark Moulton properties. Abutments are constructed of cribbed logs, infilled with dirt and boulders. Log stringers span the creek and are topped with a double layer of 3" x 10"-12" plank decking. Gravel and dirt covers the decking. Single logs form a low guard rail. The bridge dates to the modern period and is a noncontributing component of the Mormon Row Historic District.

Mormon Row Ditch, #CA-3, 1911-1934. Contributing Structure.

The Mormon Row Ditch system is operational and was carrying water during field work in late May of 1995. Although many of the small-scale components are missing, enough of the system remains to allow the visitor to visualize the control and distribution of irrigation and domestic water as it travels from the Gros Ventre River to the fields throughout Mormon Row, before returning to Ditch Creek where it ultimately joins with the Snake River. The earthen ditch appears similar to its original 1929 cross section throughout much of its length. At the northern most portions of the Heninger property, erosion has degraded the channel, deepening the ditch to five feet and widening and undercutting the bank.

Water appropriation records indicate that the official source of the Mormon Row Ditch is Mud Springs (currently known as Kelly Warm Springs). However, the springs are supplemented by water from the Gros Ventre River utilizing the enlarged Savage Ditch. The Savage Ditch was originally appropriated in 1911 to Hilmer Bark for irrigation of 80 acres of lands in Section 3 (T42N R115) providing water from the Gros Ventre. The system was enlarged three times in 1913, 1922, and 1934. The existing head gates at the Gros Ventre River were added in 1934 when Chambers, Gunther, Harthoorn, Heninger, Kafferlin, May and the three Moulton brothers applied to expand the ditch to ensure a continuing water source at the springs for Mormon Row Ditch. The ditch's headgate on the Gros Ventre is not easily

accessible due to the steep bluff in this portion of the river. Viewed from the entry to Teton National Forest, approximately three quarters of a mile upstream, the head gate appears to consist of a large concrete headwall with two metal gates and turn screws. Water that passes through these twin gates is appropriated to three ditches, the Savage Ditch, Mormon Row Ditch and May Stock Ditch. The waters flow together until the northwest corner of Kelly Warm Springs where an "L" shaped concrete headwall defines where the gates for the Savage Ditch and Mormon Row Ditch once separated these appropriations. The gates are no longer in place in the headwall. This headwall marks the official headgate of Mormon Row Ditch.

The Mormon Row Ditch is a trapezoidal earthen ditch originally appropriated to be 2 feet deep, 5 feet wide at the top, with a 4' bottom channel and 2' wide levees, 1 foot above adjacent grade. This ditch varies in width from a few feet to the designed 5 feet, and runs swiftly through most of its length. A few hundred yards northwest of the headgate, the May Stock Ditch headgate appropriates 0.5 cubic feet per second (cfs) of water. Originally appropriated January 1, 1937 this westward ditch has been recently cleared and reconstructed as denoted by piles of earth along its length. Local contacts indicate it is being used to provide water for stock on the lower sections of Mormon Row.

As the Mormon Row Ditch continues its northwestern flow, a variety of structures display the operations of ditch irrigation. A number of headgates are located to provide the appropriate water supply to each of the original and supplemental applicants. The original appropriation in September 25, 1929 under permit number 17937 allowed for 11.2 cfs along the 3.7 mile ditch and served the 5 applicants as follows:

J.B. Heninger	140 acres
John H. Moulton	140 acres
T.A. Moulton	140 acres
J. W. Moulton	140 acres
A. H. Chambers	70 acres + 67 supplemental acres under permit #0002 from Ditch Creek.

On July 15, 1931, Mae Kafferlin & Hans Harthoorn received an appropriation for what is known as the Supplemental Supply Ditch for lands under permit #4336. This 0.378 miles ditch off of the Mormon Row Ditch supplied supplemental water for 131 and 160 acres respectively, plus another 5 cfs for Harthoorn, Heninger, Chambers, and the three Moulton Brothers. The appropriation gates are primarily galvanized steel but vary in head frames, panel style and age. Instream structures include concrete bars that act as check dams, remnants of wooden flow control gates and a diversion structure at Ditch Creek to permit overflow during high flows in the winter. Beyond each appropriation gate, the pattern of head ditches, field distribution gates, field distribution ditches, and lateral ditches are distinct. Although the wooden gates and frames of the field irrigation ditches are no longer in use, many are intact or only missing removable pieces such as the flow control planks.

Structures along Mormon Row Ditch also include those required to keep its water intact as it crosses over two other irrigation ditches, over Ditch Creek, and under 3 roads. To protect earlier water appropriations, crossing are provided for the waters of both Trail Ditch and Johnson Eggleston Ditch to allow them to flow underneath Mormon Row Ditch. A galvanized steel corrugated pipe is visible at the Trail Ditch crossing. Earth fill has been placed on either side of the Johnson Eggleston Ditch crossing burying the original crossing. To maintain the integrity of Mormon Row Ditch

a flume is provided over Ditch Creek. A 2" diameter corrugated pipe replaced the original 2' by 4' foot by 50' wooden flume. The water in Mormon Row Ditch is also collected in corrugated pipe culverts as it passes under the Antelope Flats Road (two 2' galvanized steel pipes) and Mormon Row Road. Remnants of a wooden bridge over the Mormon Row Ditch are visible on the northern two track road adjacent to the Kafferlin property. Wooden equipment bridges that span the ditch are also evident at the John Moulton and J. Heninger properties.

Along much of its length, the ditch is fenced on one side. In some areas, fences separate the ditch from the adjacent irrigated fields, as well as restricting access by people or stock on the adjacent road or uncultivated lands. Cross fencing is rare; allowing unrestricted access for a ditch rider checking water allocations at each appropriation gate along the length of the ditch. Newer jack leg fencing has been installed over the Mud Springs head gate apparently to keep visitors out of the adjacent cultivated fields.

Johnson/Eggleston Ditch, #CA-6, ca. 1910. Contributing Structure.

On June 13, 1910, neighbors Joseph Eggleston and Jacob Johnson appropriated four cubic feet per second (cfs) of water from Ditch Creek, sufficient to irrigate four 70-acre parcels. Construction specifications were for a ditch one foot deep, 4' wide at the bottom, and 5' wide at the top. Johnson and Eggleston began construction in 1911 and completed the ditch in the spring of 1912, in time for the growing season. Eggleston irrigated land in the SWSW, SESW, SWSE, SESE of section 29 T43N R115W. Johnson irrigated land in the NENE, NWNE, NENW, NWNW section 32 T43N R115W.[11]

The Johnson/Eggleston ditch system no longer carries water, the banks have sloughed, and vegetation lines the bed. However, the ditch continues to conform roughly to historic construction specifications and its alignment remains clearly discernible. A number of associated features, including culvert and the deteriorated headgates, are extant.

Swimming Hole, ca. 1935. Contributing Structure.

The local swimming hole is located just east of the T. A. Moulton barn, adjacent to the Jackson to Moran road. Clark Moulton constructed the hole ca. 1935 by damming the natural drainage at the east end and sloping the sides of the bank. Although no longer holding water, the excavation remains clearly visible, approximately 165' long, 57' wide, and 5' to 7' deep.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY

Over this patchwork of early homesteading the more subtle patterns of modern development can be discerned. The western quarters of the Thomas Murphy and John Moulton homesteads have been subdivided for both primary and secondary homes on small parcels (known as the Antelope Flats Subdivision). Yet the most erosive change has been the long term National Park Service policy of attempting to return the lands to their natural state. The management plans

[11] State of Wyoming, "Certificate of Appropriation of Water," Permit No. 9992 [Certificate Record No. 41, Johnson and Eggleston Ditch], signed February 19, 1920 (Appropriation: June 13, 1910), on file at the Wyoming State Engineer's Office, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

of the 1970s do not recognize the Mormon Row area as having historical significance; the area is defined as part of a natural environment subzone with only the Pfeiffer homestead identified as "historic." In discussions regarding the adjacent Antelope Flats Subdivision, it was noted as recently as 1991 that the surrounding sagebrush grassland is an elk migration area. Park planners argued that "... removal of this subdivision would provide for less human disturbance of the elk for this migration route as well as improve the area for elk habitat. . . . This private property should be acquired."[12] Resource protection policies that reflect a belief that manmade resources and human use are incompatible with the protection of the natural values of the park were perhaps the greatest threat to the survival of the Mormon Row cultural landscape. The removal of buildings, fences and other manmade features, combined with the lack of protection that has permitted other cultural resources to deteriorate or be destroyed, has weakened the district's ability to interpret the role of homesteading in shaping the landscape. South of the historic district boundaries, all extant buildings have been removed and the NPS is attempting to reintroduce sage to the meadows.

Thus, at first glance, threats to physical integrity appear to be extreme. The current building clusters represent only a fifth of those once defining the Mormon Row community and present an inaccurate picture of the length and depth of the community. The school and church have been removed. The fields are no longer cultivated. Only the barn remains at the T. A. Moulton property, and only a moldering ruin - once a homestead cabin, most recently a granary — marks the site of Joseph Eggleston's claim. The Reed Moulton and Clark and Veda Moulton homes have been remodeled and reconstructed and are not historically or architecturally significant outside the context of the Mormon Row community.

However, at second glance, minor and/or individually insignificant landscape elements — the field lines (standing in stark contrast to the sagebrush flats), the irrigation systems, the windrows and roses (marking the location of the church and of Alma and Lucile Moulton's house), the scattered foundations, the rambling ruins of fence lines — together present a coherent and reasonably complete picture of Mormon Row during the historic period. This is particularly true for the 1930s and 1940s, when many of the original homesteaders had abandoned their homes and sold their land to more prosperous (or just more determined) neighbors. Moreover, the concentration of buildings from the Perry homestead withdrawal to the Murphy homestead withdrawal is intact, thus contributing to our understanding of the extent to which Mormon Row was a dense community, with building clusters oriented toward the transportation network, less than one mile apart; loss of integrity of material and design of individual buildings do not constitute significant threats to the integrity of the clusters as a whole. And, ironically, while the extension of the park has resulted in the removal of entire farmsteads at the east and south extremes of Mormon Row, it has also resulted in a high degree of physical integrity at extant sites: only Clark and Veda Moulton have continued to inhabit and to improve their land, constructing a number of tourist cabins inconsistent with the historical pattern of development. In contrast, life tenants were not inclined to invest in improvements or modifications to sites that they no longer owned, and that their children would never own. The John Moulton homestead, Andy Chambers homestead, Joe Heninger barn, and T. A. Moulton barn appear much as they did during the historic period. The district thus offers a rich opportunity for accurate interpretation of classic high-valley, late-frontier, small-scale agrarian settlement of the American West.

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[12] National Park Service, Land Protection Plan, Second Biennial Review, Grand Teton National Park, January 1991, p. 28.

8. Statement of Significance, cont.

Introduction

In the spring of 1856, Mormon converts Sarah and Thomas Moulton made the momentous decision to leave their English home for the new Zion in the American West.[13] Sarah gave birth to seventh-child Charles Alma Moulton in the first days of the family's Atlantic crossing, tendered the frail infant across the plains in a wooden handcart, and delivered him safely to Salt Lake City in the fall of the year. Charles was raised in Utah, homesteaded in southern Idaho, and watched three of his sons — T. Alma, John A., and J. Wallace — migrate to the sagebrush flats of Wyoming's Jackson Hole. Here they homesteaded in the company of kin in fact and faith and in the company of an eclectic mix of Gentiles.[14]

The Moultons' emigration followed standard Mormon settlement patterns. Devotees from New England and Middle America comprised the 1847 hegira from the ashes of Nauvoo to the Salt Lake Basin. Yet by 1880, half of those Mormons not born in Utah listed the British Isles/Canada or Scandinavia as their place of birth. In response to the directives of the church — and in search of a productive home — this second wave of emigrants expanded the cordon of Mormon influence beyond the central cultural and political core of the Salt Lake Basin/Wasatch Range, to a Mormon "domain" that ultimately encompassed all of Utah and much of northern Arizona and southern Idaho.[15]

Between ca. 1890 and ca. 1910, the children of the inhabitants of this domain — where Mormons dictated the political, economic, cultural, and social lives of their homogeneous communities — began a gradual dispersal to an outer "sphere" of Mormon influence. Cultural geographer D. W. Meinig argues that, in striking contrast to earlier phases of Mormon dispersal, these children were not part of a group movement directed by the church but rather were part of a "gradual and diffuse migration developing ... in response to various local opportunities."[16] Within the resultant cultural sphere, the Mormons lived "as nucleated groups enclaved within Gentile country": a scattering of "Mormon Rows" across the intermountain west, where Mormons' numerical significance *and* their contrast with the surrounding communities warranted distinct cultural appellations.[17]

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[13] See the "Settlement Context" associated with the Grand Teton Multiple Property Submission for an expanded discussion of the Mormon exodus to the American West.

[14] Candy Vyvey Moulton, *Legacy of the Tetons: Homesteading in Jackson Hole*, (Boise, Idaho: Tamarack Books, Inc., 1994), pp. 47-54, 73, 83; John Moulton Patent File #519467, Wyoming, Box 18174, Record Group [RG] 49, National Archives, Suitland, Maryland [NA]; Andy Chambers Patent File #542215, Evanston, Wyoming Land Office, Box 19111, RG 49, NA.

[15] Lowell C. Bennion, "Mormon Country a Century Ago: A Geographer's View," in *The Mormon People: Their Character and Traditions*, Thomas G. Alexander, ed., (Provo, Utah: Brigham Young University Press [Charles Redd Monographs in Western History No. 10], 1980), p. 8; D.W. Meinig, "The Mormon Culture Region: Strategies and Patterns in the Geography of the American West, 1847-1964," *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 55 (June 1965), pp. 201, 215-216.

[16] Meinig, "Mormon Culture Region," p. 216.

[17] Ibid.

Historical Development of Mormon Row

In 1894, Mormon James I. May recognized the opportunity proffered by the lands in the lee of Jackson Hole's Blacktail Butte and initiated a "gradual and diffuse" Mormon migration. Scouting an alternative to his rocky homestead in Rockland, Idaho, May found flat land, protection from the prevailing winds, accessible (if not abundant) water from the nearby Gros Ventre River, and flourishing waist-high sage; the sage would have to be grubbed in backbreaking labor but it testified to fertile soil beneath. Two years later, James returned to Blacktail Butte with his wife Ann, son Henrie, and family and neighbors from Rockland: Charles and Mariah Allen and their five children; newlyweds James and Mary Ann Allen Budge; and Roy and Maggie McBride.[18]

Winter approached, and the Idaho contingent sought refuge with neighbors from adjacent communities before constructing cabins in the spring of 1897. The McBrides chose to settle on Flat Creek, south near Jackson; the Allens chose land to the north, near Moran; and the May and Budge families filed on homesteads at the south end of Blacktail Butte, near water and well-sheltered from wind and winter storms.[19]

Subsequent settlers filed on a linear progression of claims that proceeded both geographically and chronologically from the Budge homestead at the south to the northern limit of land within the partial umbrella of Blacktail Butte and within reach of the diverted waters of the Gros Ventre and Ditch Creek. By 1915, when John Riniker filed his claim at the northern extreme of Mormon Row, homesteaders included Edward Geck, Arthur Mahon, Joe Pfeiffer, William (Billy) Ireton, Thomas Murphy, John Rutherford, Dick Van den Brock, John A. Moulton, Thomas A. Moulton, J. Wallace Moulton, Andrew Chambers, Thomas Perry, Joseph Eggleston, Jacob Johnson, Hannes Harthoorn, Henrie May, Warren Henrie, J. Henrie, John W. Woodward, George Riniker, Albert Gunther, W. Shinkle, R. Shinkle, James May, Elizabeth May, and James Budge. Talmage Holland claimed land on the arid eastern outskirts of the community in 1917. John Hoagland's 1926 claim to steep and swampy land on the west flank of Blacktail Butte provided a delayed conclusion to Mormon Row homesteading.[20]

With few exceptions, these settlers filed 160-acre homestead claims, either under the terms of the Homestead Act of 1862 (officially titled "An Act to Secure Homesteads to Actual Settlers on the Public Domain" and allowing "free land" to those meeting age, citizenship, and loyalty requirements and successfully inhabiting and improving a claim for the requisite five years), the amended Homestead Act of 1912 (allowing a three-year proof), or the Forest Homestead Act of 1906 (allowing homestead withdrawal of agricultural land within National Forest boundaries). Residents later augmented these claims with Additional Homesteads allowed under the Enlarged Homestead Act of 1909, Desert Land claims under the Desert Homestead Act of 1877 (as amended), or through purchase. These were primarily small-scale

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[18] Moulton, *Legacy of the Tetons*, pp. 38, 55-58.

[19] Ibid., p. 65; General Land Office, Tract Book Indexes for townships 43N 115W and 42N 115W, Wyoming Principal Meridian, on file with the Bureau of Land Management, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

[20] General Land Office, Tract Book Indexes for townships 43N 115W and 42N 115W, Wyoming Principal Meridian, on file with the Bureau of Land Management, Cheyenne, Wyoming. Mormon Row is defined as that land bounded by James Budge's homestead to the south, the J. Riniker, Geck, and Pfeifer homesteads to the north, Blacktail Butte to the west, and Shadow Mountain to the east. Land owners listed from north to south.

irrigated and dryland farms, worked by family and neighbors, and providing subsistence and winter feed for the small dairy, sheep, and beef-cattle herds that served as the area's primary cash crop.[21]

Mormons Perry and Ernest Stone[22] had accompanied the Moulton brothers from Chapin, Idaho. Gentile George Riniker had emigrated from Ohio; Gentiles Van den Brock and Harthoorn from Holland; Gentiles John Riniker and Pfeiffer from the mines of Butte, Montana. J. Riniker, Cindle, Van den Brock, and Harthoorn were joined by brides secured through the Heart and Hand Club. Others married by more conventional means (local schoolteachers, neighbors' wives' sisters, cousins, or friends), creating a stable community of farm families. This was a community of the late frontier, subject to the vagaries of weather, of market, and of a crude regional transportation network, yet spared the chilling isolation from immediate neighbors that dominates memoirs of early settlement of the prairie and mountain west. Residential complexes were clustered along the road, a utilitarian response to the transportation network and to field patterns that fortuitously provided the added social benefit of easy access to adjacent homes; from the beginning, men and women had friends and family with which to share their labor and with which they could "neighbor."

School was first held in individual homes, then the living room of the Thomas Perry homestead (ca. 1911),[23] then the basement of the new Mormon church, and finally in a new school building built on land donated by Hannes Harthoorn. With official recognition of the area as a distinct community (ca. 1920), the Grovont post office was housed in Andy and Ida Chamber's residence, from which Ida served as postmistress. The nearby town of Kelly boasted a general store, a drug store, and a doctor's office, all frequented by Mormon Row residents. Until 1916, the area's Mormon residents traveled 16 difficult miles to the LDS Church in Jackson. After construction of their own church (1916), trips to Jackson were limited to major buying excursions and are remembered as being "quite an occasion." The church formed the social and geographic hub of the community; constructed at the center of Mormon Row, on an acre of land donated by Thomas Perry, it housed Mormon religious ceremonies, community dances, and school concerts and plays.[24]

The small community was officially named Grovont, yet was quickly christened "Mormon Row" by non-Mormon residents of Kelly; the title described both the primary (but not exclusive) religious orientation and the neat pattern of linear settlement imposed by water, soil, weather, kinship, and the cadastral survey.[25]

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[21] General Land Office, Tract Book Indexes for townships 43N 115W and 42N 115W, Wyoming Principal Meridian, on file with the Bureau of Land Management, Cheyenne, Wyoming; Moulton, *Legacy of the Tetons*, passim; Clark and Veda Moulton, interviewed at their home on Mormon Row by Janene Caywood, Historical Research Associates, Inc., May 31, 1995 [Moulton Interview].

[22] Stone settled outside the Mormon Row vicinity.

[23] Now known as the Roy Chambers house.

[24] Andy Chambers Patent File #542215, Evanston, Wyoming Land Office, Box 19111, RG 49, NA; John Moulton Patent File #519467, Wyoming, Box 18174, RG 49, NA; Moulton, *Legacy of the Tetons*, pp. 92, 125; Moulton interview.

[25] Moulton, *Legacy of the Tetons*, p. 65.

It is difficult to quantify the impacts of kinship and of shared religious belief on the physical orientation of the town. Certainly, Mormon Row displays classic characteristics of Mormon communities, most notably clustered settlement allowing cooperative, efficient use of land and water resources, and standing in stark contrast to dispersed settlement of individual settlers (as evidenced in Grand Teton National Park by the Cunningham and Geraldine Lucas homestead sites). Yet Mormon Row's non-Mormon citizens followed similar settlement patterns in response to the more prosaic dictates of survey line and road network. As throughout the West, homestead boundaries were defined by cardinal directions, a neat grid of sections and townships imposed by federal surveyors on the land, irrespective of water courses and topographic vagaries. To a striking degree, western roads followed these north-south and east-west section lines, leaving private, agricultural land inviolate. The placement of Mormon Row resources reflects this matrix: homes and outbuildings were concentrated approximately one-half mile apart along the Jackson-to-Moran thoroughfare that ran north-south through the community, along the section line.[26] The secondary pattern of settlement extended east/west, along the historic roads to Moose and to Kelly or along secondary two-track access roads. Cultivated fields stretching behind the homesites (and the lateral ditches by which these fields were watered) also conformed generally to the imposed grid; only the primary distribution ditches followed the curvilinear contours of the land.[27]

For many years the predominant forms of transportation throughout Jackson Hole were horse and wagon in summer or sled in winter. Even after automobiles arrived in the valley, winter conditions and the cost of fuel kept horse teams active. This dependence on horses for transportation also kept the local cash crop of hay and oats economically viable.

The economy of the area was also dependent upon good transportation to the larger regional markets, and upon providing services and products to the dude ranches, in addition to the towns of Kelly, Moran, and Jackson. For many years, Joe Heninger held the mail contract for the Jackson/Moran route. In the winter he used his homesite on Mormon Row (the former Murphy homestead), as the middle stopping point to change horse teams for the sled, and to feed and warm-up drivers. Thus the residents of Mormon Row witnessed the passage of most, if not all of the north-south traffic through the area, and figured prominently as a link between the two towns.

Residents constructed domestic and agricultural infrastructure with logs harvested from Shadow Mountain (located eight miles east of Mormon Row) or from "Timbered Island" (a mass of glacial till located four miles northwest

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[26] The road was abandoned north of Alma Moulton's homestead in 1939, following construction of the primary Grand Teton National Park thoroughfare; its alignment remains discernable both in the shadow of a depression across the sage flats, and by the presence of John Moulton and Thomas Murphy's homesteads, extending north in an orderly pattern. A more careful search might reveal the ruins of the Arthur Mahon, Edward Geck, John Riniker, and Dick Van Der Brock homesteads — once carefully aligned along the road north of Thomas Murphy's.

[27] General Land Office, Tract Book Indexes for townships 43N 115W and 42N 115W, Wyoming Principal Meridian, on file with the Bureau of Land Management, Cheyenne, Wyoming; Josh Weltman research files, provided to HRA by the author.

Between 1952 and 1976, the Wyoming Department of Fish and Game constructed contour ditches, altering the historic linear pattern of lateral field ditches.

of Mormon Row, west of the Snake River).[28] Lodgepole pine from Shadow Mountain was easily accessible, (relatively) easily harvested, and proved adequate for hastily constructed secondary outbuildings. But "if you wanted a house to last, you got timber from the Timbered Island."[29] Local tradition holds that here, pine grew straight and so solid that you could hear it ring when it hit the ground. Prior to the 1927 completion of a bridge across the Snake River, residents harvested logs during the winter months, when the frozen river afforded a crossing and respite from Menor's Ferry charges or hazardous water fords.[30]

Buildings were most often constructed by the owner, with help from neighbors. Logs were used whole or were milled at local commercial sawmills. Basic infrastructure included a dwelling, a stable or barn, a granary, a chicken house, a corral, and miles of fence. Machine sheds, hay sheds, lambing sheds, hog barns, large granaries and barns, miscellaneous storage facilities, and a garage marked established and productive sites. Buck-and-pole, post-and-pole, and post-and-wire fencing divided fields from free-range cattle; defined feed lots; screened hay stacks from cattle and from elk; and marked property and ditch lines. Vertical-board fences, lining the north elevation of feed lots and winter pasture, protected cattle and loose hay from prevailing winds.[31]

Ranch buildings were expanded or replaced over the course of decades as time and funds became available and as the needs of the farm demanded. T. A. Moulton constructed the central flat-roofed component of his barn in 1913, when his son Clark was an infant; by the time the hay loft (1928) and south shed-roof horse stalls (1934) were added, Clark was old enough to help with construction; when the north shed-roof component, housing the family hogs, was constructed in 1939, Clark was married, with children.[32] Similar examples of sequential construction dot Mormon Row: John Moulton's two-part granary and second-generation barn; Clark and Veda Moulton's barn and granary; Andy Chamber's barn and pumphouse; the Joe Heninger barn, constructed to replace Thomas Murphy's original homestead barn.

The first generation of farm homes met the requirements of the Homestead Act (a habitable cabin no smaller than 12' x 12'); sheltered Mormon Row residents during those first years when preparing the fields and sheltering the stock took precedence over human comforts; and was converted to animal shelters or storage as soon as possible. James and Ann May resided in a two-room log cabin for the first five years while they "proved up." They then purchased a prefabricated two-story Victorian vernacular farmhouse. By July of 1916, three years after filing his claim and constructing a rudimentary cabin, Andy Chambers had felled the logs needed for a two-room house, with a shingle roof; this house was in turn relegated to a bunkhouse when the Chambers purchased the Eggleston homestead. John and Bartie

[28] Clark Moulton reports that Blacktail Butte timber was small, twisted, inaccessible, and was not harvested.

[29] Moulton interview.

[30] Moulton interview; Moulton, *Legacy of the Tetons*, pp. 62-64.

[31] Andy Chambers Patent File #542215, Evanston, Wyoming Land Office, Box 19111, RG 49, NA; John Moulton Patent File #519467, Wyoming, Box 18174, RG 49, NA; Josh Weltman research files, provided to HRA by the author; Moulton interview.

[32] Moulton, *Legacy of the Tetons*, p. 75.

[Bartha] Moulton resided in their original homestead cabin for almost 30 years before hiring professional carpenter Ted Woodard of Kelly to construct the one-and-one-half story stucco residence that continues to dominate their site. The Reed Moulton residence was expanded through a series of additions, as was the Thomas Perry resident, later owned by Wallace Moulton and by Ida Chambers.[33]

Water for domestic use and for stock came from the ditches, when they ran, or was freighted in barrels from the Gros Ventre River during the height of the summer and the dead of the winter. Residents did not begin digging wells until "many years after they arrived," and did not install indoor plumbing for many years after that. Electricity finally arrived in the mid-1950s, along the lines of the Rural Electric Administration; unfortunately, the poles and wires were removed from Mormon Row in May of 1995.[34]

Along Mormon Row, the first three to five years of "proving up" were spent grubbing the land of sage, harvesting native hay, and planting gardens and ninety-day oats and barley suited to the short growing season. Residents helped each other during these first (and subsequent) years: Alma Moulton, John Moulton, and friend and neighbor Thomas Perry worked their land in common until at least 1916, ran their stock together, harvested timber together, raised their barns together. All participated in the annual harvest, combining strength and manpower to stack hay and to thresh grain on the May's steam-powered thresher in an exhausting but festive conclusion to the growing season.[35]

Women's work was equally communal — they assisted in their neighbors' births, tended their neighbors' sick, minded their neighbors' children, and joined together at harvest and at round-up to feed the threshing and branding crews. Their work was also equally demanding: the numerous children of Mormon Row were clothed in homemade and hand-cleaned clothing; warmed in homemade bedding; washed with homemade soap; and fed with home-canned produce, hand-churned butter, home-grown and hand-plucked chickens. Domestic tasks completed, women assisted their husbands in the fields and pastures.[36]

Winter offered little respite from the hectic summer months of planting and harvest. As ditches froze, water for stock and domestic use was hauled from the river; buildings were constructed or repaired; stock was fed; elk and cattle

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[33] Robert V. Hines, *The American West, An Interpretive History*, (Boston: Little Brown and Company, 1973), p. 161; Testimony of Claimant, Andy Chambers Patent File #542215, Evanston, Wyoming Land Office, Box 19111, RG 49, NA; Moulton interview.

[34] Moulton, *Legacy of the Tetons*, pp. 73, 128. The Andy Chambers homestead cabin and the John Moulton house were never plumbed.

Park Service crews were removing telephone and power poles along Mormon Row at the time of HRA's May field survey.

[35] Moulton, *Legacy of the Tetons*, pp. 71, 124; Andy Chambers Patent File #542215, Evanston, Wyoming Land Office, Box 19111, RG 49, NA; John Moulton Patent File #519467, Evanston, Wyoming Land Office, Box 18174, RG 49, NA.

[36] Moulton, *Legacy of the Tetons*, passim; Moulton, 1995.

were kept from the hay stacks; and children continued the never ending task of hauling manure out of the barns and feed lots, to the fields.[37]

Recreational opportunities included skiing and sledding on "The Knoll" behind Andy and Ira Chambers' and, after 1935, swimming in the dammed swimming hole at the end of the coulee near Alma and Lucile Moulton's place.

James May and Jim Budge watered their fields and gardens with water from the Gros Ventre, diverted through the Cedar Tree (Budge) Ditch (constructed ca. 1897) or the Savage Ditch (1911). The Trail Ditch (1897), Eggleston/Johnson Ditch (1910), and Pfeiffer/Geck/Ireton Ditch (1915), diverted water from Ditch Creek to Mormon Row farms, providing water for stock and irrigation. Yet Ditch Creek is an intermittent stream, raging in spring, providing a measure of water in June, and failing in the hot days of July and August. Residents of north Mormon Row hauled water for domestic use and for their gardens from the Gros Ventre River, irrigated when they could, and practiced dryland farming cultivation techniques.[38]

By means of alternate cropping and fallowing, increased mulch, use of suitable grain strains, and modified plow methods, agricultural scientists believed, tax-hungry western boosters proselytized, and determined farmers hoped that non-irrigated lands receiving between 12 and 16 inches of rainfall per year could be made to yield profitable harvests. Agricultural Experiment Stations established on the semi-arid plains ca. 1905 "proved" the West's suitability to this farming method; the Enlarged Homestead Act provided the minimum acreage necessary for alternate cropping and fallowing, bringing semi-arid land "into productivity in [a] new form."[39]

Years of plentiful rainfall across the intermountain west sustained both the crops and the optimism of the agricultural scientists and the settlers. The project failed when drought hit ca. 1918. By 1922, the U.S. Department of Agriculture warned that dryland farms of 320 acres or less were inadequate for profitable farming "except under the most favorable circumstances and expert management."[40] Ultimately, half of all dryland farms were relinquished.[41]

In 1913, John Moulton harvested 88 bushels of oats from each of the nine unirrigated acres that he had cleared of sage, an incredible bounty owed to adequate rainfall and to the fertility of virgin land. Droughts, rodents, hail, and

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[37] Moulton, *Legacy of the Tetons*, pp. 66, 121; Andy Chambers Patent File #542215, Evanston, Wyoming Land Office, Box 19111, RG 49, NA; John Moulton Patent File #519467, Evanston, Wyoming Land Office, Box 18174, RG 49, NA.

[38] State of Wyoming, "Certificate of Appropriation of Water," Permit No. 9992 [Certificate Record No. 41, Johnson and Eggleston Ditch], signed February 19, 1920 (Appropriation: June 13, 1910), on file at the Wyoming State Engineer's Office, Cheyenne, Wyoming; State of Wyoming, "Certificate of Appropriation of Water," Permit No. 17697 [Certificate Record No. 47, Mormon Row Ditch, signed January 21, 1933 (Appropriation: September 25, 1929), on file at the Wyoming State Engineer's Office, Cheyenne, Wyoming; Moulton, *Legacy of the Tetons*, pp. 77, 128, 129; Moulton interview.

[39] Alfred Atkinson, "Dry Farming Investigations in Montana," *Montana Agricultural College Experiment Station Bulletin No. 38*, Montana Agricultural College, Bozeman, Montana, p. 156.

[40] Quoted in Paul W. Gates, *History of Public Land Law Development*, written for the Public Land Law Review Commission, (Washington D.C.: Zenger Publishing, Inc., 1968), p. 507.

[41] Gates, *History of Public Land Law Development*, pp. 528, 638, 646.

early frosts all hit between 1914 and 1918. Moulton averaged 17.39 bushels per acre in 1914 and even less in 1916. The drought and failed crop of 1928 compelled Alma Moulton to purchase hay at $50.00 per ton for his forty cattle and to harvest willow and aspen for supplemental feed. J. Riniker, G. Riniker, A. Mahon, J. Jacobson, J. Eggleston, T. Murphy and others ultimately sold, lost, or abandoned their dryland claims in the face of successive years of drought.[42]

These failed crops and failed homesteads served as frightening local reminders of the vagaries of dryland farming on limited land in high country where spring takes its time, summer is hot and dry, and winter arrives too soon. Roy Chambers remembers that "nobody can make a living on 160 acres. Most hung-on a year or so, then the smart ones sold out" — often to their neighbors who augmented their land base in hopes of raising enough grain and enough stock to stay. After WWI, Andy Chambers purchased Joseph Eggleston's 160-acres, and, ca. 1945, Thomas Perry's original homestead.[43] Ca. 1945, Chambers' sons added J. Pfeiffer and Luke Taylor's[44] land to the family holdings that at their peak exceeded 900 acres.[45]

Mormon Row Ditch

Those who stayed through the dry 1920s began the task of augmenting and reconstructing the Savage Ditch network, drawing from the Gros Ventre River. Yet not until 1927 were they assured of a significant and dependable water source: On June 23, 1925, after a long winter and a wet spring, a mile-wide block of earth slid from the northwest slope of Sheep Mountain, creating an earthen dam that backed up the Gros Ventre River. On May 18, 1927 the dam collapsed, sending a wall of water through the canyon, killing six people (including Ida Kneedy Chamber's parents and younger brother), and destroying canyon farms, the town of Kelly, and much of the region's irrigation system. Mormon Row residents assisted in the rescue and the clean-up and shared in the grief over the loss of life and property. Yet the flood carried a blessing that may well have assured the future economic viability of the north Mormon Row farms: it opened a warm spring at the mouth of the canyon, within easy reach of the Savage Ditch network. In 1929, Joe Heninger (owner of Thomas Murphy's original claim), Andy Chambers, and the Moulton brothers filed claim to the water of "Mud Springs," gratefully yet unofficially christened Miracle Spring and now know officially as Kelly Warm Springs. The 3.37 mile long Mormon Row Ditch was constructed between 1929 and 1933 and provided the legal maximum of one cubic-foot-per-second (cfs) to every 70 acres irrigated. Heninger, John Moulton, and Alma Moulton

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[42] John Moulton Patent File #519467, Wyoming, Box 18174, RG 49, NA; Moulton, *Legacy of the Tetons*, pp. 77, 129.

[43] Intermediate owner, Wallace Moulton. Now known as the Roy Chambers property.

[44] Located east of Mormon Row.

[45] Roy Chambers, telephone interview with Ann Hubber of Historical Research Associates, Inc., August 26, 1995 [Chambers, 1995].

each irrigated two 70-acre parcels, Wallace Moulton irrigated one 70-acre parcel, and Andy Chambers was granted a supplemental supply to his Ditch Creek water right (Johnson/Eggleston Ditch), sufficient for 67 acres.[46]

Ditches were dug by hand or with a team of horses and a fresno. The copious manure that accumulated in the feed lots and barnyards each winter was hauled to the fields and used to form the levees and dikes that divided field laterals from central canals. The intricate layering of the development of these systems from 1896 through 1937 and the accompanying water rights, reflect the inner workings of the community as its members formed changing partnerships to get dependable water to their individual parcels. Structures such as flumes and culverts were built to protect the water rights as the ditches crisscrossed the valley floor.[47]

Mormon Row feed crops were marketed locally and regionally, and sustained the dairy cows, beef cows, pigs, and chickens that provided subsistence and served as the area's primary cash crop. Beef were released (in early spring, in a communal herd, and under the auspices of the Ditch Creek Cattle Company) to the sagebrush lands of Antelope Flat. Private land formed the eastern and southern borders of this spring range, while Hedrick Pond formed a rough northern limit and the Snake River bottom formed a definitive western limit.[48] Grazing fees for the "Ditch Creek allotment" were paid first to the U.S. Forest Service and then to the National Park Service. Bulls were turned-out with the cows in June, assuring an April calving season. Shortly after the 4th of July, six to eight local-residents-turned-cowboy trailed the herd of 800 to 1000 cattle to national forest summer range. Avoidance of larkspur (deadly to cattle) determined the trail route (up the Gros Ventre River or Ditch, Slate, Turpin, or Horse Tail creeks) as well as the timing of the drive: larkspur was less appealing to hungry cows when past the tender spring phase. Calves were pulled from the herds in early October, and trailed over Teton Pass to the Oregon Shortline railhead, from which they were shipped to markets in Omaha and Chicago.[49] The remainder of the herd was rounded up and trailed home in early November, where they were released into feed lots and cropped pasture, and fed through the winter.[50]

Circa 1910, George Riniker and Rudy Harold challenged Jackson Hole cattle ranchers' unwritten moratorium against sheep in the valley. Although prepared for violence in a range-use war that raged throughout the West between ca. 1880 and ca. 1920, their bands of 100 sheep were introduced without substantial protest. By the 1920s, Clifton May,

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[46] Moulton, *Legacy of the Tetons*, p. 116; State of Wyoming, "Certificate of Appropriation of Water," Permit No. 17697 [Certificate Record No. 47, Mormon Row Ditch], signed January 21, 1933 (Appropriation: September 25, 1929), on file at the Wyoming State Engineer's Office, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

[47] Moulton, *Legacy of the Tetons*, pp. 120-121; Telephone interview with Veda May Moulton, by Ann Hubber of HRA, August 23, 1995 [V. Moulton, 1995]. Please see site-specific descriptions, below, for complete descriptions of the Mormon Row and the Johnson/Eggleston ditch systems.

[48] This range was abandoned in 1957, after construction of the primary park thoroughfare through Antelope Flats (US Highway 191 (Chambers 1995).

[49] Clark Moulton reports that in the first years of settlement, calves were winter fed and trailed to market in the spring (Moulton 1995).

[50] Chambers, 1995; Moulton interview; Moulton, *Legacy of the Tetons*, pp. 118, 120.

Joe May, and Hannes Harthoorn also ran sheep on Blacktail Butte; their children made "fine shepherds" and the mutton and wool "provided a fine cash crop."[51]

The large barn at the John Moulton site was constructed in the early 1930s, to house the family's growing herd of dairy cows. Bartha (Bartie) Moulton sold butter, cottage cheese, and cream to area dude ranches. Other dairy operations included George and Martha Riniker's short-lived venture initiated in false anticipation of a creamery in Jackson Hole.[52]

In addition, each family maintained at least one milk cow (Alma and Lucile Moulton's "Blossom" earned a bit part in the Hollywood western *Spencer's Mountain*), as well as hogs and chickens. As is common in agricultural economies, where cash is a rarity, eggs provided subsistence, a medium with which to barter, and petty-cash for good children, who traded the eggs for "penny" candy and other treats at the Kelly general store. Until convinced by his sons to invest in beef cattle, Alma Moulton considered himself rich if he had "six milk cows and 100 chickens."[53]

The Mays and Chambers earned additional cash by providing meals and rooms to travelers along the Jackson to Moran road. Ida Chambers also served as the area postmistress, her pay limited to the proceeds from stamp sales. "For many years," Andy Chambers trapped the banks of the Snake River and the foothills of the Tetons, selling mink, coyote, muskrat, and martin to area fur traders. In the mid-1920s, Joe Heninger acquired the Jackson to Moran mail contract. The large barn that he constructed at the Thomas Murphy homestead (now the Reed Moulton site) housed the trucks used in the summer, the horses and sleighs used in the winter, and tons of hay. Andy Chambers inherited the mail route in 1932, a job he held until 1940. And, in an economic pattern witnessed throughout Jackson Hole, James Budge spent much of the fall and winter months as a hunting guide for eastern "dudes." [54]

Mormon Row supported at least some of the sons and daughters of the first generation before its incorporation into the Grand Teton National Monument (1943) and Grand Teton National Park (1950): Alma Moulton gave his son Clark an acre from the south edge of his homestead, on which Clark and his wife Veda May Moulton built their home and from which they worked a dry farm near Shadow Mountain and leased or managed Mormon Row lands. Alma's youngest son Harley worked the original homestead until its sale to the NPS in 1959. John Moulton purchased the T. Murphy/J. Heninger place; his son and daughter-in-law Reed and Shirley lived on the site, started a commercial sawmill, and assisted in running the ranch. Andy Chambers and his sons expanded the original 160-acre homestead to include the Eggleston, Perry, Pfeiffer, and Taylor homesteads. Jim and Allen Budge homesteaded land north and west of

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[51] Moulton interview; Moulton, *Legacy of the Tetons*, p. 88.

[52] Moulton, *Legacy of the Tetons*, pp. 87, 92; Moulton, 1995.

[53] Moulton, *Legacy of the Tetons*, pp. 76, 92; Moulton, 1995.

[54] Moulton 1995; Moulton, *Legacy of the Tetons*, pp. 63, 127; John Daugherty, "A Place Called Jackson Hole: A History," unpublished draft manuscript produced for the NPS (provided HRA by the NPS RMR, Denver), chapter 9, p. 27.

Mormon Row in the 1920s. Lester and Clifton May continued to work the lands of their father, Henrie, and of their grandparents, Mormon Row pioneers James and Ann.[55]

Other families had a shorter tenure in the valley. Van den Brock and Cindle left prior to 1920, reportedly enticed by their disillusioned mail-order brides to greater opportunity in Chicago. Joe Pfeiffer died a bachelor, without heirs; after decades of abandonment and neglect, his simple homestead burned in the Antelope Flats fire of 1994. Eggleston, Johnson, the Rinikers, Perry, Woodward, Murphy, Mahon, and others sold to their neighbors, to new arrivals, or to the Snake River Land Company during the lean years of the 1920s and 1930s.[56]

Following the Executive Order creating the Jackson Hole Monument and the congressional act adding Jackson Hole to Grand Teton National Park, those who remained on Mormon Row sold to the National Park Service, often after years of negotiation. Many leased back the land for a designated number of years or for their life time; until the late 1980s, both the Perry/Chambers and the John Moulton sites were inhabited seasonally. Today, only Clark and Veda Moulton continue to own and to reside on their land, isolated inholders in an abandoned community. The James May and Henrie May farmhouses, the Grovont school, the Mormon church, and other buildings were moved to out-of-park sites. Other buildings remained along the row, where they were burned or left to collapse as part of NPS attempts to return the land to its natural state. Despite the losses, tree breaks, exotic plantings, foundations, archaeological scatters, six building complexes, and a "moldering ruin" continue to mark Mormon Row. The grubbed fields, ditch courses, and fence lines have proven even more intractable: although the last hay was bound and the last oats threshed in the late 1970s, the sagebrush has not returned and the fields remain clearly distinguishable from the surrounding sagebrush flats in verdant testimony to successful attempts to eek a living in harsh country. Although fading, the story of western settlement — of small-scale agriculture, of failed homesteads, of raising families, and of creating communities — remains on the land.

[55] Moulton, *Legacy of the Tetons*, passim; Moulton interview; General Land Office, Tract Book Indexes for townships 43N 115W and 42N 115W, Wyoming Principal Meridian, on file with the Bureau of Land Management, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

[56] Moulton, *Legacy of the Tetons*, pp. 135-148; Moulton interview.

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Bibliographic References, cont.

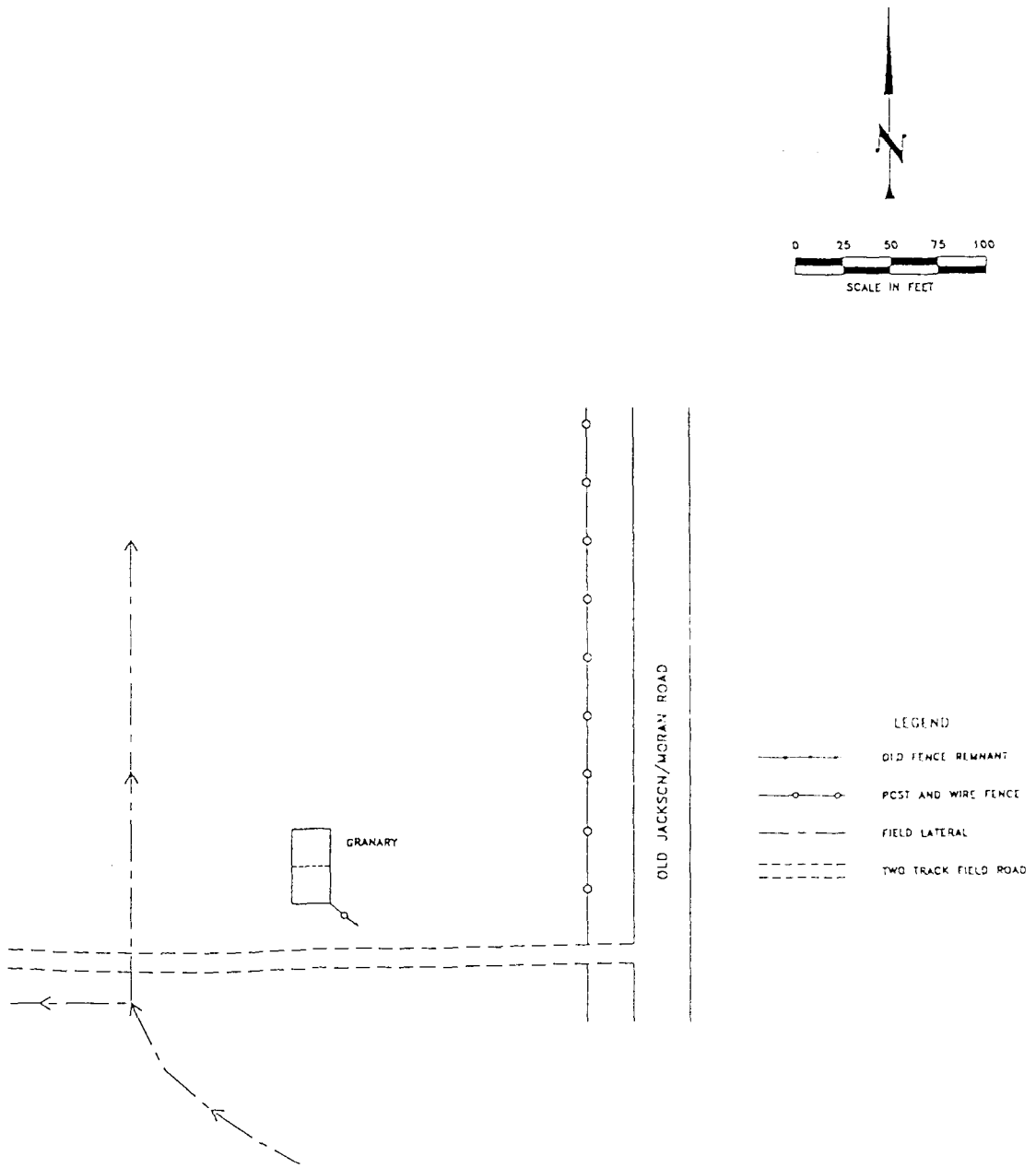
State of Wyoming, "Certificate of Appropriation of Water," Permit No. 17697 [Certificate Record No. 47, Mormon Row Ditch, signed January 21, 1933 (Appropriation: September 25, 1929), on file at the Wyoming State Engineer's Office, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

10. Geographical Data, cont.

UTM Points A through N define the boundaries of the land block included in the historic district. This block includes only the north one-third of the Mormon Row Ditch. The remainder of the ditch is defined by UTM points AA, BB and CC. AA is the point of diversion from the Gros Ventre River.

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	12	536140	4835330
B	12	527120	4835340
C	12	527140	4834540
D	12	527980	4834540
E	12	527980	4834120
F	12	528360	4834120
G	12	528390	4833350
H	12	525490	4833310
I	12	525490	4833700
J	12	526330	4833720
K	12	526320	4834540
L	12	525730	4834520
M	12	525710	4834920
N	12	525930	4834930
AA	12	532560	4831760
BB	12	531050	4831670
CC	12	530970	4831680

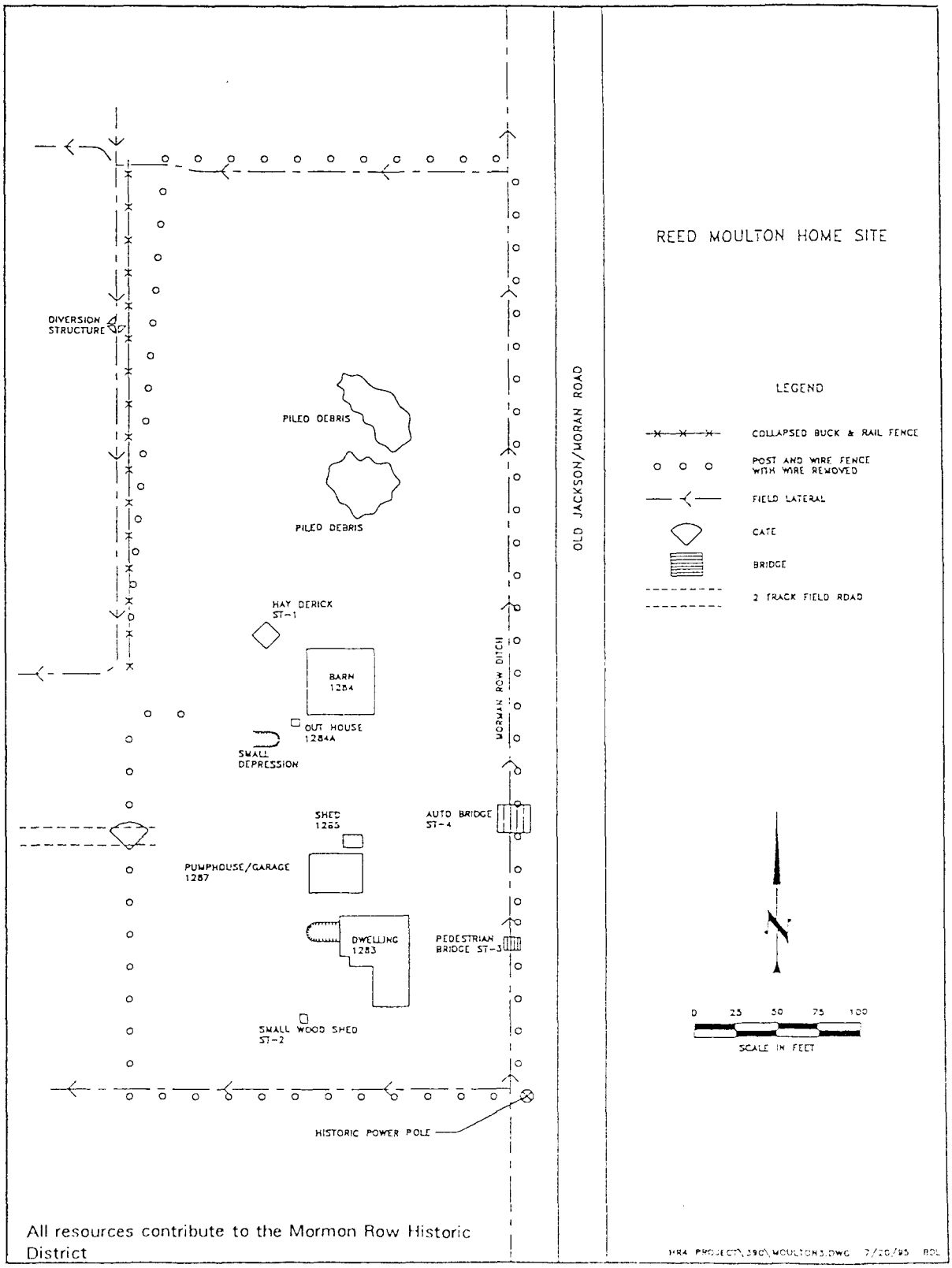
J. EGGLESTON\ANDY CHAMBERS' GRANARY



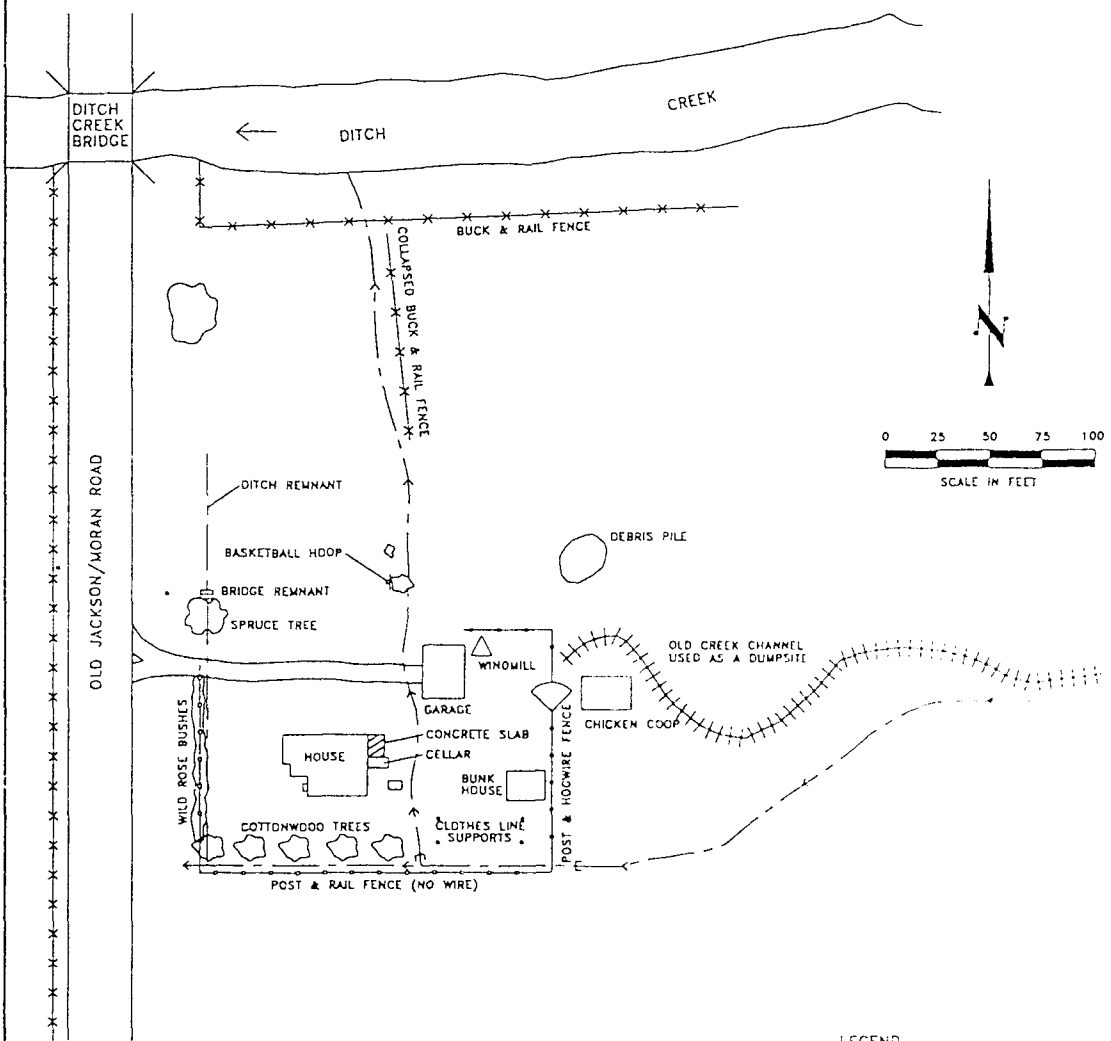
All resources contribute to the Mormon Row Historic District

GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK

HRA PROJECT\390\GRANARY.DWG 6/20/95 BDL


REED MOULTON HOME SITE
DIVERSION STRUCTURE
PILED DEBRIS
PILED DEBRIS
HAY DERICK ST-1
BARN 1284
OUT HOUSE 1284A
SMALL DEPRESSION
MORMAN ROW DITCH
OLD JACKSON/MORAN ROAD
SHED 1285
AUTO BRIDGE ST-4
PUMPHOUSE/GARAGE 1287
DWELLING 1283
PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE ST-3
SMALL WOOD SHED ST-2
HISTORIC POWER POLE
LEGEND
COLLAPSED BUCK & RAIL FENCE
POST AND WIRE FENCE WITH WIRE REMOVED
FIELD LATERAL
GATE
BRIDGE
2 TRACK FIELD ROAD
0 25 50 75 100
SCALE IN FEET
All resources contribute to the Mormon Row Historic District
MRA PROJECT\390\MOULTON3.DWG 7/20/95 BDL

ROY CHAMBERS HOME SITE



CONTENTS OF DUMP

APPLIANCES
BUCK AND RAIL FENCING
CANS/BOTTLES
BAILING TWINE
LUMBER

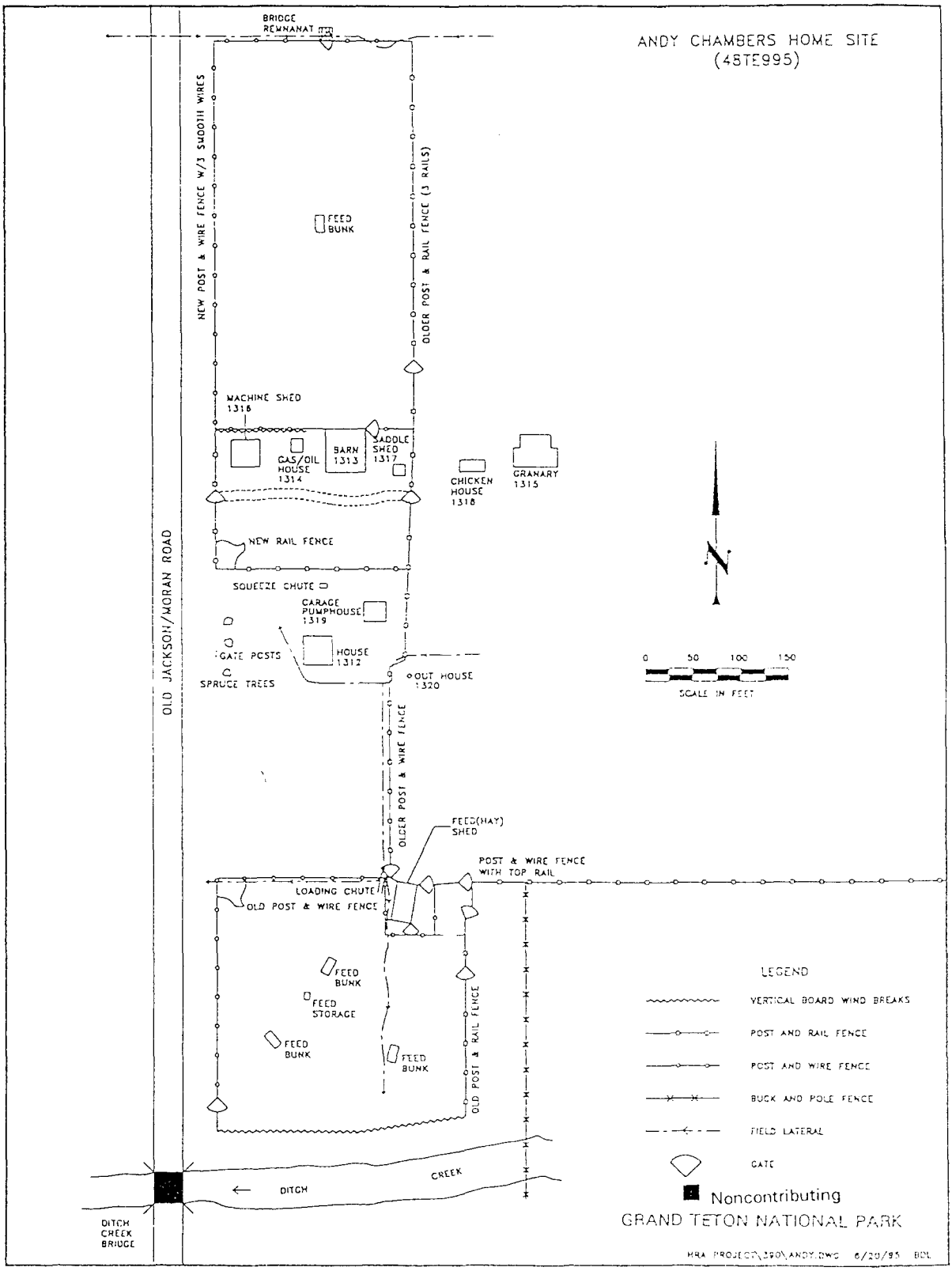
LEGEND

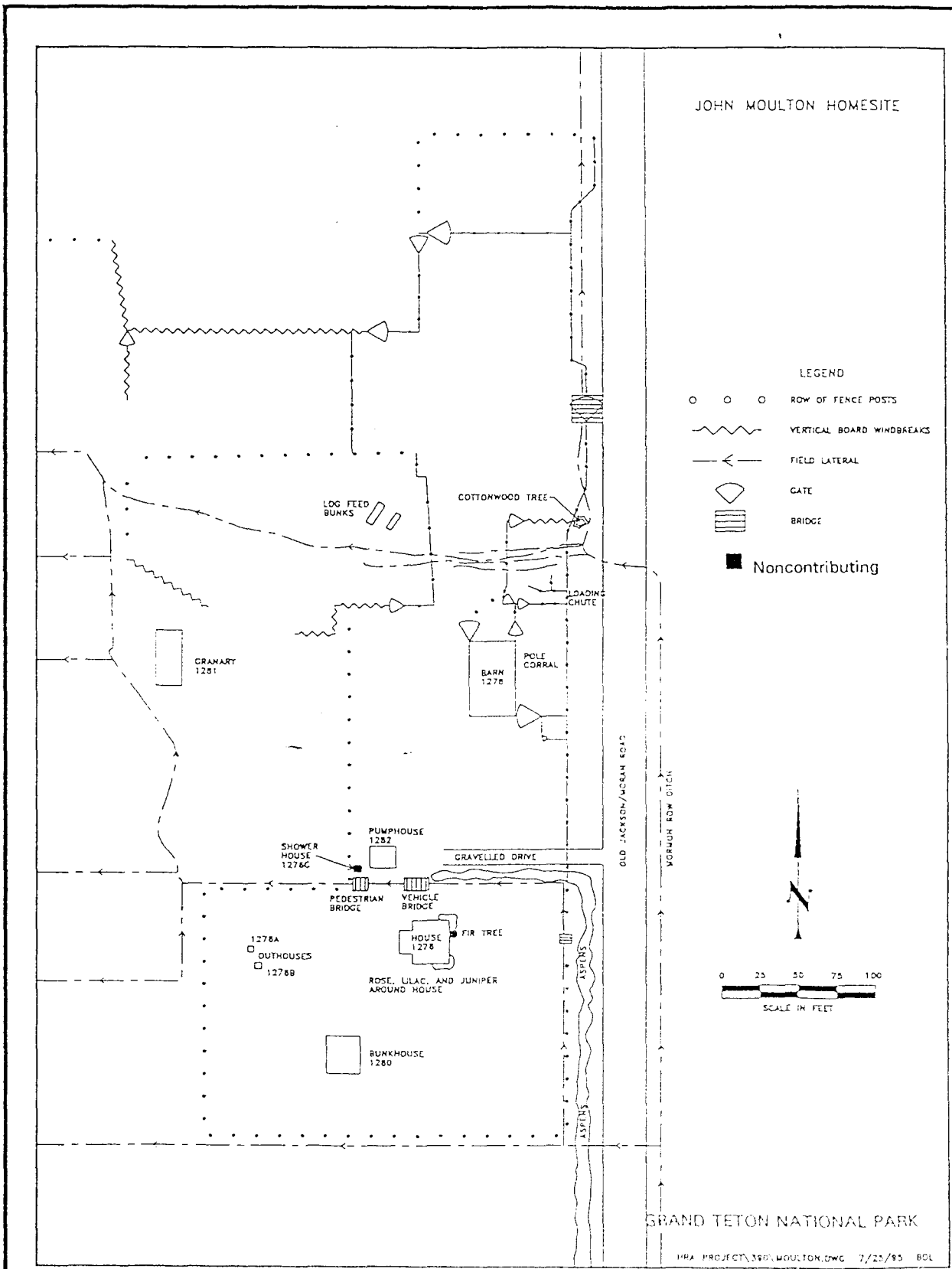
FIELD LATERAL
GATE
WOOD HEAD GATE

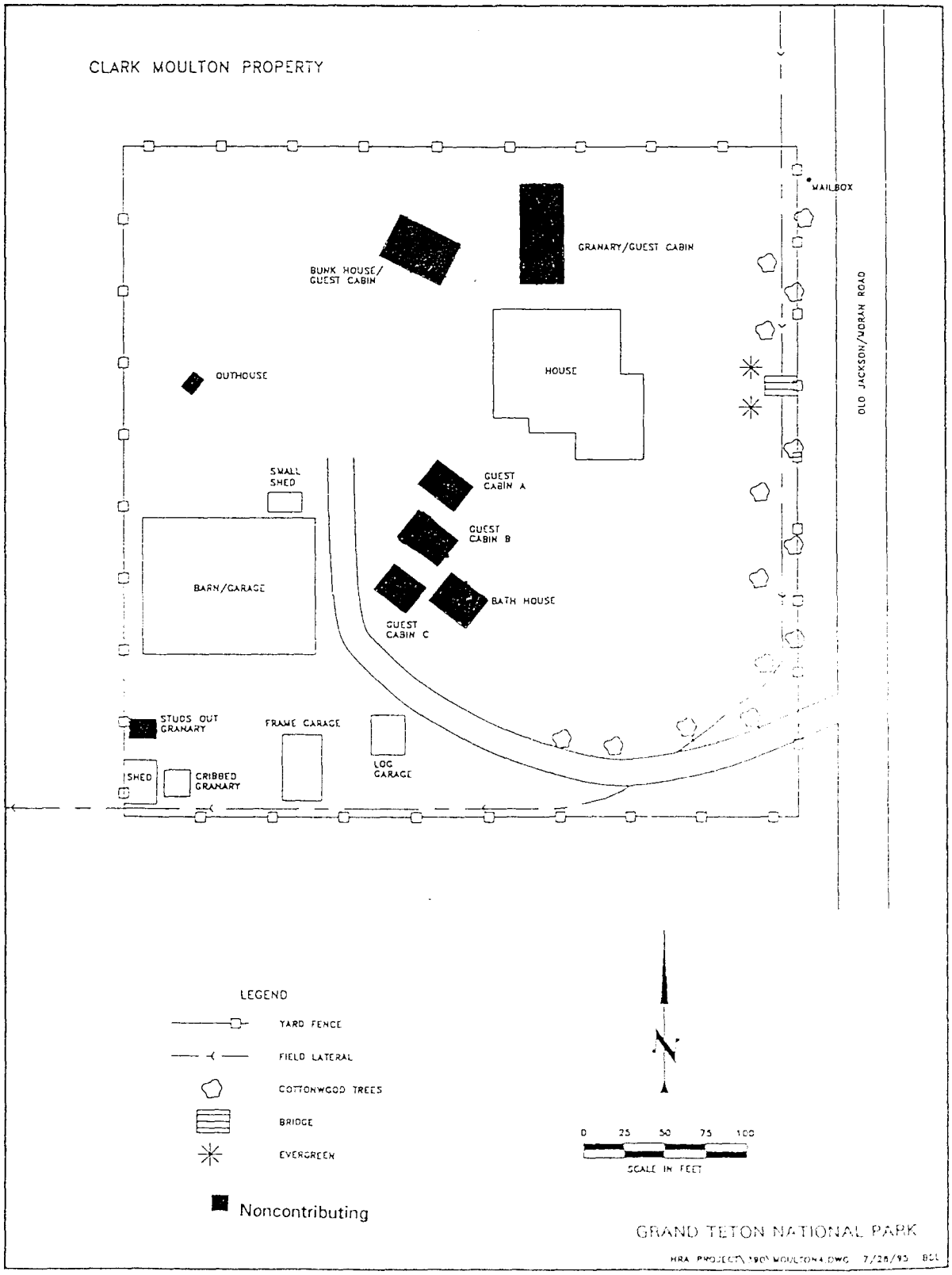
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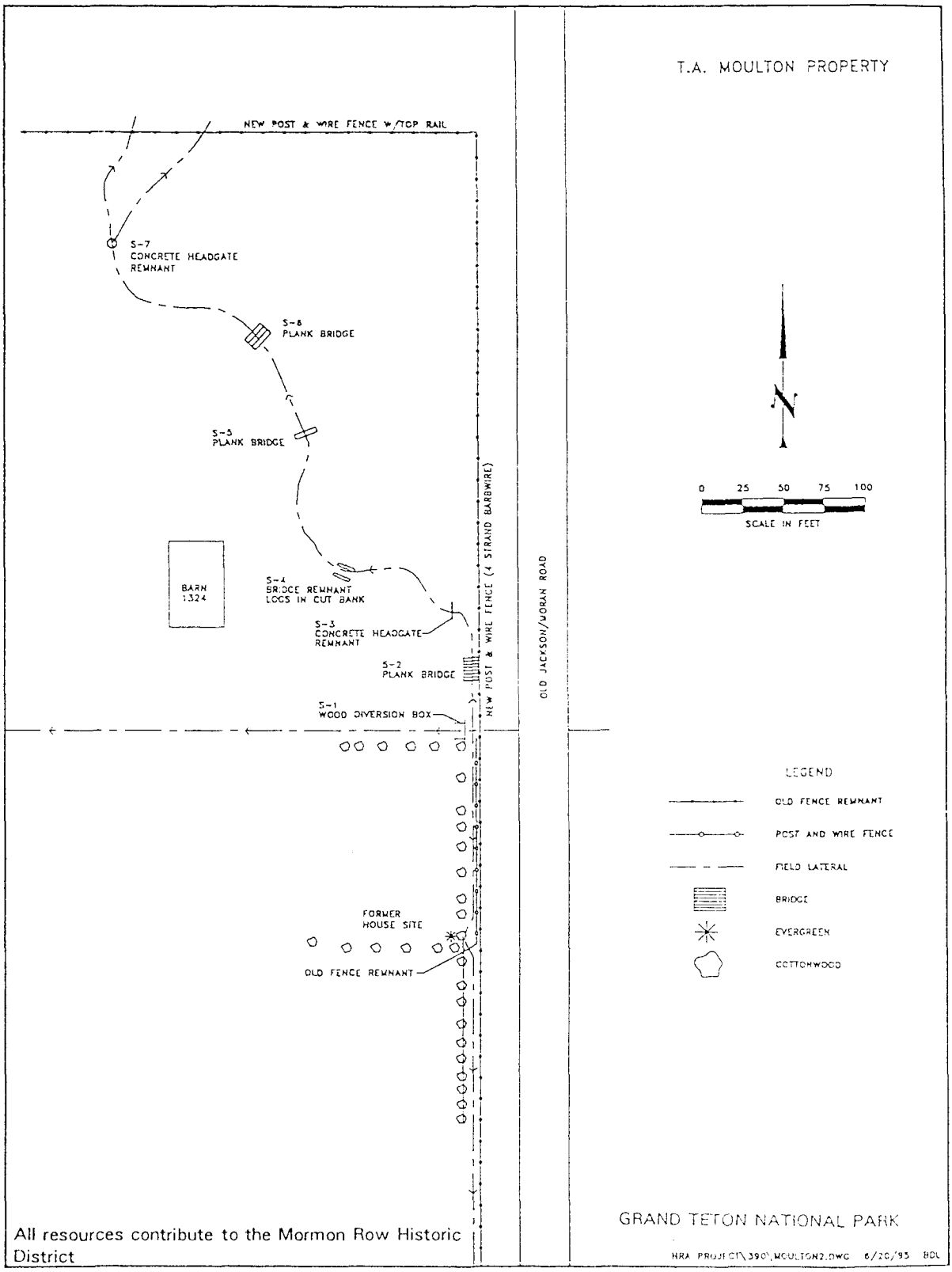
GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK

MRA PROJECT\390\CHAMBERS.DWG 8/20/93 BDL


ANDY CHAMBERS HOME SITE
(48TE995)
BRIDGE REMNANAT
NEW POST & WIRE FENCE W/3 SMOOTH WIRES
OLDER POST & RAIL FENCE (3 RAILS)
FEED BUNK
MACHINE SHED 1316
BARN 1313
SADDLE SHED 1317
GAS/OIL HOUSE 1314
CHICKEN HOUSE 1318
GRANARY 1315
NEW RAIL FENCE
SQUEEZE CHUTE
GARAGE PUMPHOUSE 1319
GATE POSTS
SPRUCE TREES
HOUSE 1312
OUT HOUSE 1320
OLD JACKSON/MORAN ROAD
OLDER POST & WIRE FENCE
FEED(HAY) SHED
POST & WIRE FENCE WITH TOP RAIL
LOADING CHUTE
OLD POST & WIRE FENCE
FEED BUNK
FEED STORAGE
FEED BUNK
FEED BUNK
OLD POST & RAIL FENCE
DITCH
CREEK
DITCH CREEK BRIDGE
0 50 100 150
SCALE IN FEET
LEGEND
VERTICAL BOARD WIND BREAKS
POST AND RAIL FENCE
POST AND WIRE FENCE
BUCK AND POLE FENCE
FIELD LATERAL
GATE
Noncontributing
GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK
MRA PROJECT\290\ANDY.DWG 6/20/95 BDL


JOHN MOULTON HOMESITE
LEGEND
ROW OF FENCE POSTS
VERTICAL BOARD WINDBREAKS
FIELD LATERAL
GATE
BRIDGE
Noncontributing
LOG FEED BUNKS
COTTONWOOD TREE
LOADING CHUTE
GRANARY 1281
BARN 1278
POLE CORRAL
PUMPHOUSE 1282
SHOWER HOUSE 1278C
GRAVELLED DRIVE
PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE
VEHICLE BRIDGE
HOUSE 1278
FIR TREE
1278A OUTHOUSES
1278B
ROSE, LILAC, AND JUNIPER AROUND HOUSE
BUNKHOUSE 1280
ASPENS
ASPENS
OLD JACKSON/MORAN ROAD
MORMON ROW DITCH
N
0 25 50 75 100
SCALE IN FEET
GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK
HPA PROJECT\366\MOULTON.DWG 7/25/95 BOL


CLARK MOULTON PROPERTY
MAILBOX
GRANARY/GUEST CABIN
BUNK HOUSE/
GUEST CABIN
HOUSE
OUTHOUSE
OLD JACKSON/MORAN ROAD
SMALL
SHED
GUEST
CABIN A
GUEST
CABIN B
BARN/GARAGE
BATH HOUSE
GUEST
CABIN C
STUDS OUT
GRANARY
FRAME GARAGE
LOG
GARAGE
SHED
CRIBBED
GRANARY
LEGEND
YARD FENCE
FIELD LATERAL
COTTONWOOD TREES
BRIDGE
EVERGREEN
Noncontributing
0 25 50 75 100
SCALE IN FEET
GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK
HRA PROJECT\190\MOULTON4.DWG 7/28/93 BCL


T.A. MOULTON PROPERTY
NEW POST & WIRE FENCE W/TOP RAIL
S-7
CONCRETE HEADGATE
REMNANT
S-6
PLANK BRIDGE
S-5
PLANK BRIDGE
BARN
1324
S-4
BRIDGE REMNANT
LOGS IN CUT BANK
S-3
CONCRETE HEADGATE
REMNANT
S-2
PLANK BRIDGE
S-1
WOOD DIVERSION BOX
NEW POST & WIRE FENCE (4 STRAND BARBWIRE)
OLD JACKSON/MORAN ROAD
FORMER
HOUSE SITE
OLD FENCE REMNANT
N
0 25 50 75 100
SCALE IN FEET
LEGEND
OLD FENCE REMNANT
POST AND WIRE FENCE
FIELD LATERAL
BRIDGE
EVERGREEN
COTTONWOOD
All resources contribute to the Mormon Row Historic District
GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK
HRA PROJECT\390\MOULTON2.DWG 8/20/93 BDL



Overview - Mormon Row Historic District

GRTE, TETON CO, WY

NEGS; NPS Denver, CO

View to WEST

photo 1



Norman Row Overview

Norman Row Historic District

CRTE, Teton Co., WY.

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS RMSSO Denver CO

View to N. from S. Eggleston homestead to Clark Moulton complex

PHOTO 2


LOAD
LIMIT
4 TON

Overview

Ditch Creek

Mormon Row Historic District

GRTE Teton Co WY

HRA 1995

Neg.: NPS RMSSO Denver CO

View to W

photo 3



Mormon Church Site - Overview

Mormon Row Historic District

GRTE, Teton CO, WY.

HRA 1995

Negs: NPS, RMSSO Denver CO.

View to SE

photo 4



Mormon Row ~~H~~istoric District

GRTE TETON CO., WY

HRA: 1995

Negs: NPS, DENVER CO

Looking SE to the KNOLL (small RISE in center of photo) from Andy Chambers house

photo 5



Mormon Row Overview of East Edge Blacktail Butte
Mormon Row Historic District

GRTE Teton Co. WY

ARA 1995

Neg: NPS Denver, CO

View to NW

photo #6



Overview T. Perry / Roy Chambers homesite

ROW - Chambers Property

Mormon Row Historic District

GRTE Teton Co. WY

HRA 1995

Negs: NPS, Denver CO

View to E

photo #7



Residence (no #)

T. Perry / R. Chambers Property

Thornton Row Historic District

CRTE Teton Co WY

HRA 1995

Negs: NPS Denver CO

View to E

photo #8



Residence (no #)

T. Perry / R. Chambers Property
Mormon Row Historic District
GRTE Teton Co WY
HRA PCS
Neg: NPS Denver CO
View to W

photo #9



Residence (no #)

T. Perry / R. Chambers Property

Norman Road Historic District

CRTE Teton Co WY

HRA 1995

Neg:- NPS Denver CO

View to: South

photo #10



Residence (no #)

T. Perry // R. Chambers Property

Mormon Row Historic District

GRTE Teton Co WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS Denver CO

View to N

photo #11



Garage/Pumphouse (no #)

T. Perry / R. Chambers Property

Mormon Row Historic District

GRTE Teton Co WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS Denver CO

View to SE

photo #12



Garage (Rear/North)
T. Perry / R. Chambers Property
Thornton Row Historic District
Grand Teton Co WY
HRA 1995
Neg: NPS Denver CO
View to NW

photo #13



Garage (No #)
I Perry,
Roy Chambers homesite
Moffat Road H.D.
CRTE Teton Co. WY
HRA 1995
neg: NPS Rmsso Denver
View to NE (interior)

photo # 14



Chicken Coop (no #)

T. Derry / R. Chambers Property

Norman Road Historic District

GRTE Teton Co WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS Denver CO

View to NE

Photo #15



Chicken Coop (no #)
T. Perry | Roy Chambers Property
Mormon Row Historic District
GRTE Teton Co WY
HRA 1995
Neg: NPS Denver CO

View to SW

photo # 16



Shed/Bunkhouse (now)
T. Perry/R. Chambers Property
Marmon Row Historic District
GRTE Teton Co WY
HRA 1995
Neg: NPS Denver CO
View to SW

photo #17



SHED / BUNKHOUSE # RCB-4
T PERRY / R CHAMBERS PROPERTY
MORMON ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT
GRTE TETON CO WY
HRA 1995
NEG: NPS DENVER CO
VIEW TO NE

photo # 18



Bunkhouse | Shed (No #)
R. Chambers | T. Perry Property
Murphy Row H.D.
GRTE Teton Co. WY
HRA 1995
negs: NPS RMSSO Denver
View to NE (interior)

photo # 19



Windmill
T. Perry / R. Chambers Property
Mormon Row Historic District
GRTE Teton Co WY
ARA 1995
Neg: NPS Denver CO
View to W

photo #20

20



Dump site (old Ditch Creek channel)
T. Perry / R. Chambers Property
Mormon Row Historic District
GRTE Teton Co WY
HRA 1995
Neg: NPS Denver CO
View to E

photo #21



Irell Ditch (Garage/pumphouse in background)

22

T. Perry / R. Chambers Property
Mormon Row Historic District
GRTE Teton Co., WY
HRA 1995
Neg: NPS Denver Co.
View to N

photo #22



Overview

Old Jackson to Moran Road (Ditch Creek Bridge in foreground, Andy Chambers Homestead in mudground)

Thornton Row Historic District
GRTE Teton Co WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS Denver CO

View to NE

photo #23



Andy Chambers Homestead - Overview house and garage/pumphouse
Thornton Row Historic District

CRTE Teton Co WY

HRA 1995

Negs NPS Denver CO

View to ESE

photo #24



Overview - Andy Chambers outbuildings

Mormon Row Historic District

GRTE Teton Co WY

HRA 1994

Neg' NPS, Denver CO

View to WNW

photo #25

25 89



Andy Chambers Homestead #1312
Andy Chambers Property
Norman Rowe H.D.
CRTE, Tetm Co., WY

HRA 1996
neg: NPS, RMSSO. Denver CO
VIEW TO: NE

photo #26



Andy Chambers Homestead # 1312

Andy Chambers Property

Mormon Row H.D.

GRTE, Teton Co. WY

HRA 1995

Negs: NPS Rm 550, Denver

View to SW

photo #27

Andy Chambers Homestead #1312
Andy Chambers Property
Mormon Row H.D.
GRTE, Teton Co. WY

HRA 1995

Acq: NPS, Denver Co.

View to N. Detail of
roofing, house/porch
junction

28

photo #28



Andy Chambers Homestead # 1312
Andy Chambers Property
Mormon Row Historic District
GRTE Teton Co, WY
HRA 1995
Neg: NPS RMSSO Denver
View to NNE - staircase
from kitchen to attic

Photo #29



Andy Chambers Homestead #1312
Andy Chambers Property
Norman Row Historic District
CRTE Teton Co., WY
HRA 1995
neg: NPS RMSSO Denver Co
View to N, Living Room interior

photo # 30

30 94



Andy Chambers Homestead #1312
Andy Chambers Property
Mormon Row Historic District
GRTE Teton Co, WY
HRA 1995
neg: NPS RMSSO Denver
View to S. - Kitchen interior

photo #31



Andy Chambers Homestead #1312
Andy Chambers Property
Darmon Row Historic District
GRTE Teton Co., WY
HRA 1995
negs: NPS RMSSO Denver

View to: south interior of rear enclosed porch

photo #32



Barn #1313

Andy Chambers Property

Thornton Row H.D.

CRTE, Teton Co. WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS RMSSO Denver

View to NE

photo #33



Barn #1313

Andy Chambers Property

Mormon Row Historic District

CRTE Teton Co WY

HRA 1995

neg: NPS RMSSO Denver

View to SW

photo #34



Barn # 1313
Andy Chambers Property
Mormon Row H.D.
CRTE, Teton Co WY
ARA 995
neg: NPS RMSSO Denver
View to: NA, Detail of
notching, South (original)
component.

35

photo #35



Barn #1313
Andy Chambers Property
Norman Row H.D.
CRTK Teton CO, WY
HRA 1995
neg: NPS RMSSO Denver
View to: N.A. Detail of
steeple notches, north addition.

36

photo #36



Barn #1313
Andy Chambers property
Mormon Row Historic District
GRTE Teton Co WY
HRA 1995
Neg: NPS RMSSO Denver, CO.
View to S

photo #37

37



Barn #313

Andy Chambers Property

Morman Row Historic District

CR 1E Teton Co. WY

HAA 1995

negs: NPS RMSSO Denver

View to E (Interior - original stall area

photo #38



E01 39

Andy Chambers Barn #1313

Andy Chambers Property

Mormon Row Historic District

CRTE Teton Co., WY.

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS RMSSO Denver Co

Interior, N. room (Cattle)

View to SE

photo #39

39 103



Barn # 1313
Andy Chambers Property
Mormon Row Historic District
GRTE Teton CO, WY.
HRA 1995
negs: NPS RMSSO Denver
View to NE
West shed-roof addition to barn

photo #40



Gas + Oil House # 1314

Andy Chambers Property

Thorman Row Historic District

CRTE Teton Co. WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS RMSSO Denver

View to NE

proto #41



Gas + Oil House #1314
Andy Chambers Property
Mormon Row H.D.
GRTE Teton Co. WY
HRA 1995
Neg: NPS RMSSO Denver
View to SW

photo # 42

42

33 106



Gas + Oil House #1314
Andy Chambers Property
Mormon Row N.D.
ORTE Teton Co WY
HRA 1995
Neg: NPS RMSSO Denver CO
View to NW - interior

photo #43



Granary #1315
Andy Chambers Property
Mormon Row H.D
GRTE, Teton Co., WY
HRA 1995
Neg: NPS RMSSO, Denver
View to NW

photo #44



Granary #1315

Andy Chambers Property

Mormon Row Historic District

GRTE Teton Co WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS RMSSO Denver

View to SSW, north room, interior

photo #45

45

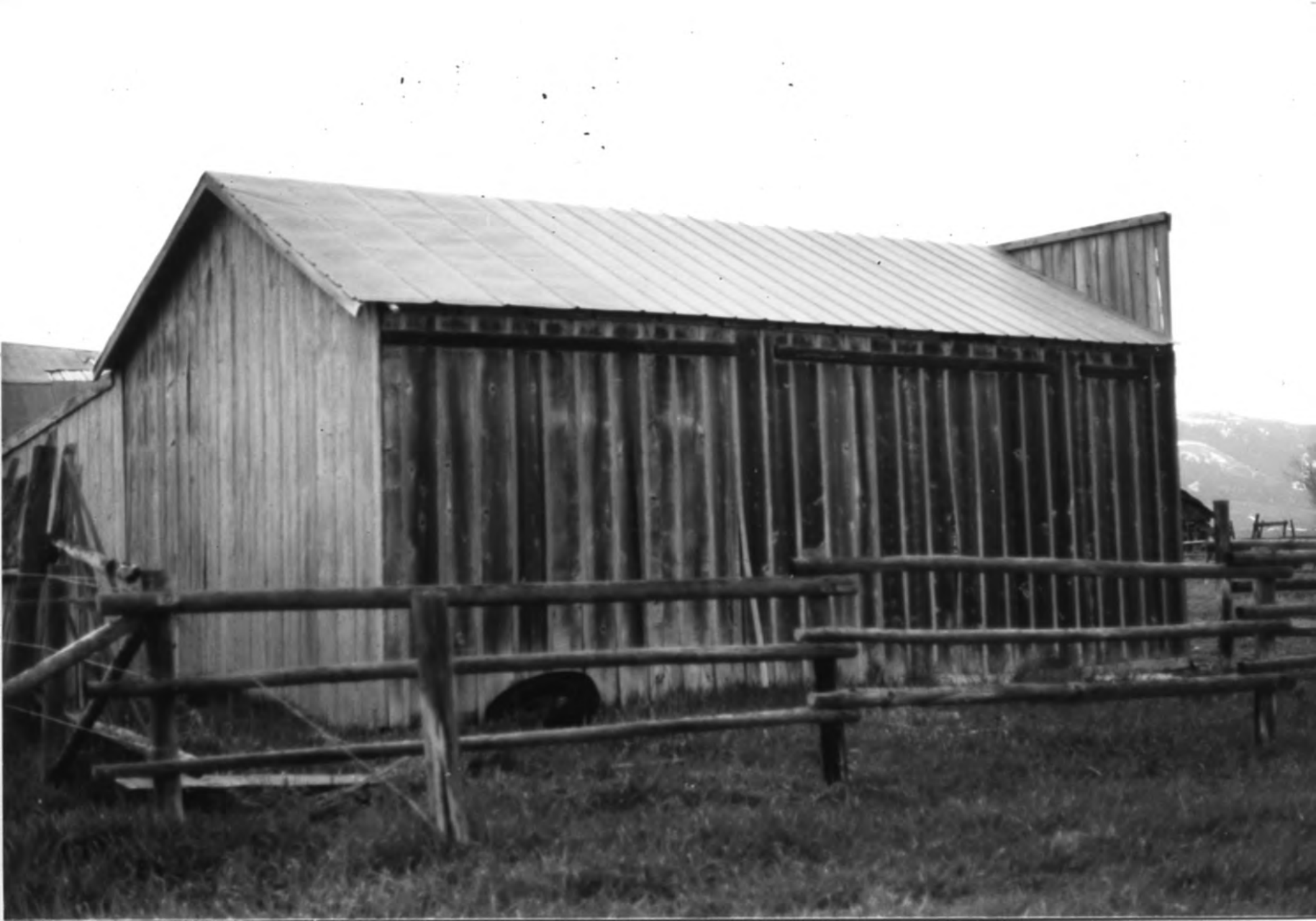
36 109



Machine Shed #131.6
Andy Chambers Property
Mormon Row H.D.
GRTE Teton Co, WY

HRA 1995
Neg: NPS Rmsso Denver
View to N

photo #46



Machine Shed # 1316
Andy Chambers Property
Norman Row H.D.
GRTE Teton Co. WY
HRA 1995
neg: NPS RMSSO Denver

View to SE

photo #47



Machine Shed #131e
Andy Chambers Property
Mormon Row H.D.
GRTE Teton Co, WY
HRA 1995
neg: NPS RMSSO Denver
View to W

photo #48



Machine Shed # 1316

Andy Chambers Property

Norman Row H.D.

CRTE Teton Co. WY

HRA 995

neg. NPS RMSSO Denver

View to NW (interior)

49 of 113

photo # 49

40 113 49



Saddle Shed #1317
Andy Chambers Property
Mormon Row H.D.
GRTE Teton Co. WY
HRA 1995
Negs: NPS RMSSO Denver
View to SE

photo #50

4117



Saddle Shed # 1317
Andy Chambers Property
Thorman Row H.D.
CRTE Teton Co, WY
HRA 1996
neg: NPS RMSSO, Denver

View to NW

photo 51



Saddle Shed #1317

Andy Chambers Property

Murmur Row Historic District

CRTE Teton Co., WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS RMSSO Denver

View to SE (interior)

52

photo 52

52



Chicken House #1318
Andy Chambers Property
Mormon Row H.D.
GRTE Teton Co. WY
HRA 1996
Neg: NPS RMSSO, Denver
View to NE

photo 53



Chicken House #1318

Andy Chambers Property

Mormon Row H.D.

GRTE Teton Co. WY

HRA 895

Neg: NPS RMSSO, Denver

View to SW

photo 54



Chicken House #1318
Andy Chambers Property
Mormon Row H.D.
ORTE Teton Co, WY

HRA 1995

neg: NPS RMSSO, Denver
View to S.
Notch Detail

55

photo 55



Chicken House #1318
Andy Chambers Property
Mormon Row Historic District
GRTE Teton Co., WY
HRA 1995
neg: NPS RMSSO Denver
view to E (interior)

Photo 56



Garage/Pumphouse # B19

Andy Chambers Property

Mormon Row N.D.

GRTE Teton Co., WY

HRA 1995

neg: NPS RMSSO, Denver

View to NW

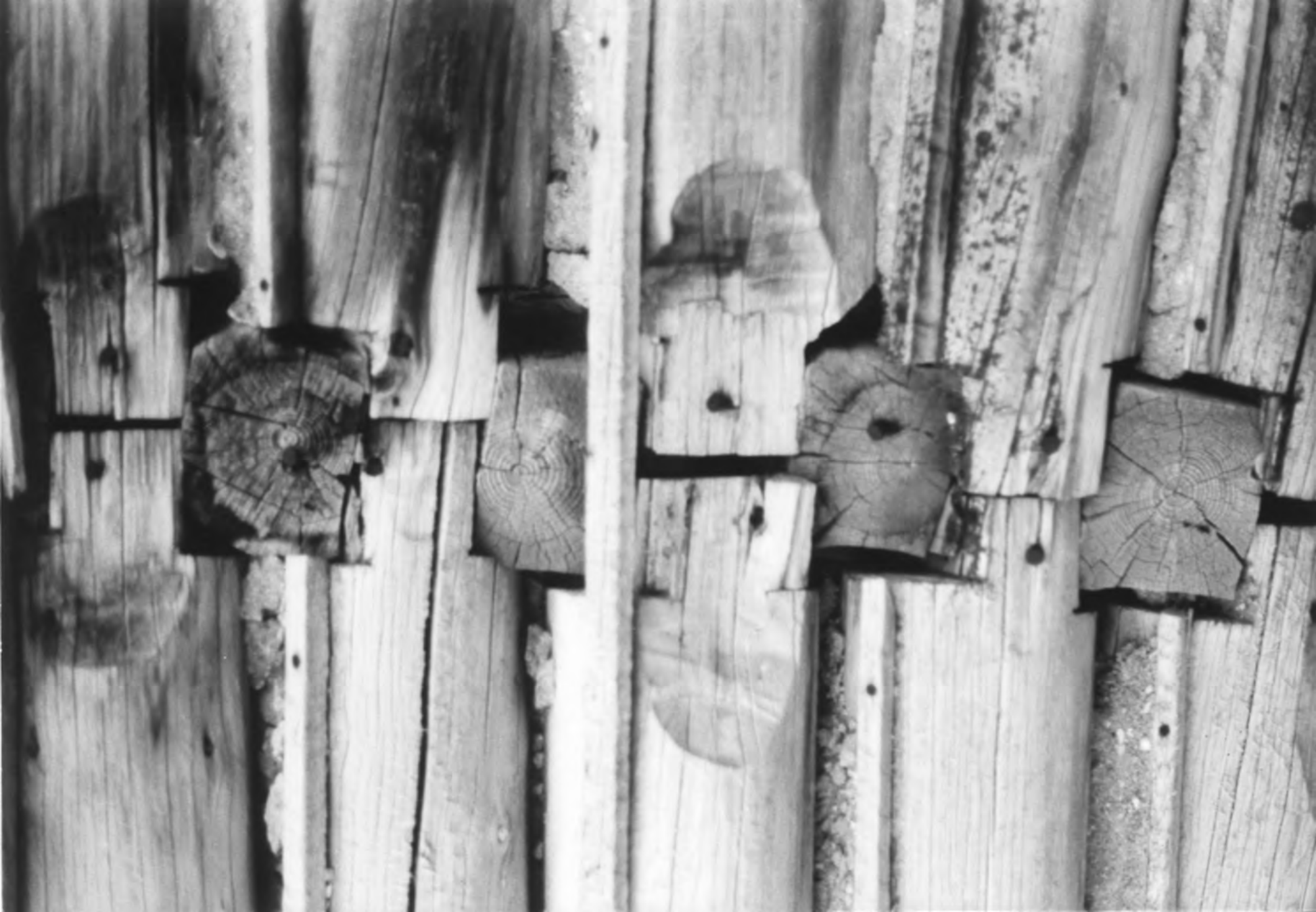
photo 57



Garage/Pumphouse #1319
Andy Chambers Property
Mormon Row H.D.
GRTE Teton Co. WY

HRA 1995
Mg: NPS RMSSO, Denver
View to SE

photo 58



Garage / Pumphouse # 1319
Andy Chambers Property
Mormon Row H.D.
GRTE, Teton Co, WY

HRA 1995

neg: NPS RMSSO Denver

View to: NA. Wall juncture
notch detail

59

photo 59



Garage + Pumphouse #1319
Andy Chambers Property
Mormon Row H.D.
CRTE Teton Co, WY
HRA 1995
Negs: NPS RMSSO Denver CO
View to S (interior, E room)

photo #60



Outhouse #1320

Andy Chambers Property

Thornton Row H.D.

CRTE, Teton Co., WY

HRA 1995

neg: NPS RMSSO, Denver

VIEW TO: NORTH

61

Photo #61

61

125



Outhouse #1320

Andy Chambers Property

Mormon Row H.D.

GRTE, Teton Co. WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS Denver, CO,

View to: S

62

photo # 62

62



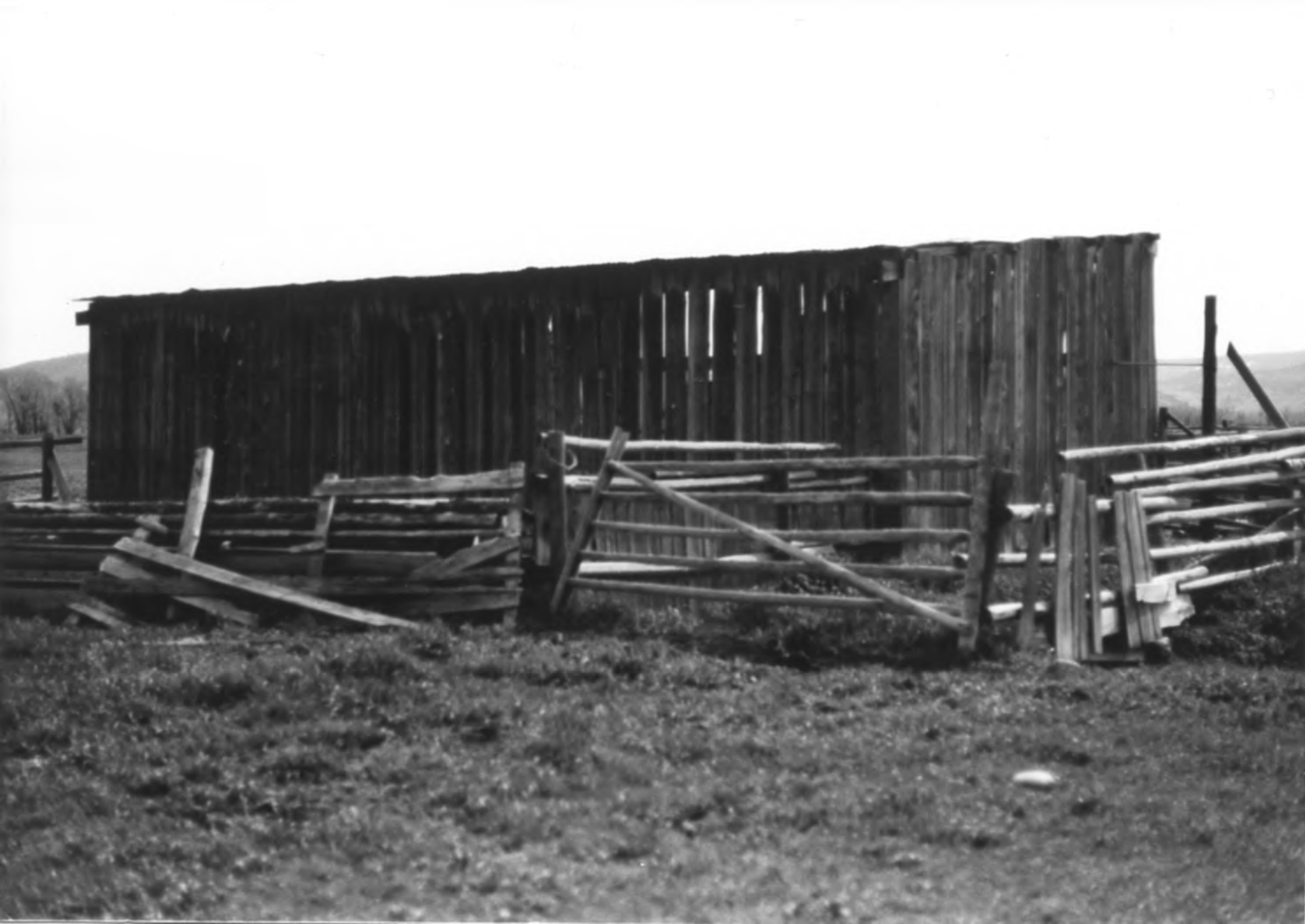
Hay Shed (no #)
Andy Chambers Property
Norman Road H.D.
CRTE Teton Co WY
HRA 1995
neg: NPS RMSSO Denver
View to WNW (interior)

photo #63



HAY SHED (NO #)
ANDY CHAMBERS PROPERTY
MORMON ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT
GRTE TETON CO WY
HRA 1995
NEG: NPS DENVER CO
VIEW TO SW

photo #64



Feed Shed (no #)
Andy Chambers Property
Mormon Row Historic District
GRTE Teton CO WY
HRA 1995
Negs: NPS Denver CO
View to NE

photo #65



Feed Storage Shed (north)
Andy Chambers Property
Norman Row Historic District
CRTE Teton Co Wyoming
HRA 1995
Neg: NPS Denver CO
View to SW

photo #66



Feed Storage Shed (no #)
Andy Chamber Property
Mormon Row Historic District
GRTE Teton CO WY
HRA 1995
Neg: NPS, Denver CO
View to NE

67

photo #67



Feed Bunk (typical), no #
Andy Chambers Property
Mormon Row Historic District
GRTE Teton Co WY

HRA 1995
Neg: NPS, Denver CO
View to NE

photo #68



Fence System/5 Feed lot (T. Perry/R. Chambers
Site in background)

Rudy Chambers Property

Mormon Row Historic District

GRTE Teton Co WY

HRA 1996

Neg: NPS Denver CO

View to SSW

photo # 69



Pole gate (typical)
Andy Chambers Property
Norman Row Historic District
GRTE Teton Co WY
HRA 1995
Negs: NPS Denver CO
View to E

photo #70



Gate latch

Andy Chambers Property

Mormon Row Historic District

GRTE Teton CO WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS Denver CO

Detail

71

photo # 71

71



Clark Moulton site - overview
Norman Row Historic District
GRTE, Teton Co., WY.
HRA 1995
neg.: WPS RMSSO Denver CO.
View to NW

photo #72



Residence (no #)
Cla-K Moulton Property
Mormon Row HD
GRTE Teton Co WY

HLA 1995
neg: NPS Denver CO
View to SW

photo #73



Residence (now)
Clo-E Moulton Property

Murmur Road N.D.

GREE Teton Co., WY

HRA 1995

neg: NPS Denver, CO.

View to E

photo #74



Residence

Clark Moulton Property

Thornton Row H.D.

CRTE Teton Co WY

HRA 1995

neg: NPS Denver Co

View to N

photo #75

75/10



Granary / Guest Cabin
Clark Moulton Property
Mormon Row H.D.
GRTE Teton Co WY

HAER 1995

neg: NPS Denver CO

View to NE

photo #76

76



Granary / guest cabin
Clark Moulton Property
Norman Row H.D.
GRTE, Teton Co WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS Denver Co.

View to SW

photo #77



Bunkhouse/Guest Cabin
Clark Moulton Property
Mormon Row Historic District
GRTE Teton Co. WY

HRA 1995
Neg: NPS, Denver CO.

View to NE

Photo #78



Bunkhouse/Guest Cabin
Clark Moulton Property
Mormon Row Historic District
GRTE Teton Co. WY

HRA 1995
Neg: NPS Denver CO.

View to SW

Photo #79

79 14



"Outhouse" (no #)

Clark Moulton Property

Mormon Row Historic District

GRTE Teton Co WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS Denver Co.

View to S

photo # 80



"Outhouse"

Clark Moulton Property

Norman Row HD.

GRTE Teton Co WY

HRA 1996

Neg: NPS Denver CO

View to: NORTH

Photo #81

81/16



Barn / Garage

Clark Moulton Property

Norman Row H.D.

GRTE Teton CO., WY

HRA 695

Neg: NPS Denver CO

View to NW

Photo #82



~~Frame Garage~~ Barn / Garage

Clark Moulton Property

Thornton Road Historic District

GRTE Teton Co. WY

HRA 1995

neg: NPS, Denver CO

View to ~~SE~~ NNE (west elevation)

Photo #83



Barn + small shed

Clark Moulton Property

Thomson Row H.D.

GRTE Teton Co WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS Denver CO

View to S

photo #84

84 19



Overview, modern cabins A-C, + Bathhouse
Clark Moulton Property
Mormon Row H.D.
GRTE Teton Co. WY
HRA 1995
Neg: NPS Denver CO
View to SE

photo #85

85 20



Frame Modern Guest Cabin (Cabin A)

Clark Moulton Property

Thurmon Row H.D.

GRTE Teton Co. WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS Denver, CO

View to S

Photo #86



Modern log cabin (c) - bathhouse

Clark Moulton Property

Mormon Row H.D.

GRTE Teton Co WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS Denver Co

View to N

photo #87

87 22



Overview, modern Bathhouse guest cabins A+B, -
Clark Moulton Property
Mormon Row Historic District
Grte Teton Co, Wy
HRA 1995
neg: NPS Denver CO.
View to: West

photo #88

88 23



[redacted] cribbed granary; shed, studs-out granary

Clark Moulton Property

Norman Rood Historic District

GRTE Teton Co WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS Denver CO

View to [redacted] SW

photo #89

89 24



Stude out granary
Clark Moulton Property
Norman Row H.D.
CRTE: Teton Co WY

HRA 1995
Neg: NPS Denver CO

View to NW

(note gate + vertical board fence)

photo #90

90
25



Frame Garage
Clark Moulton Property
Mormon Row Historic District
CRTE Teton Co., WY

HRA 1995
Neg: NPS Denver Co
View to SW

photo #91



Frame Garage
Clark Moulton Property
Mormon Row Historic District
GRTE Teton Co. WY

HRA 1995
neg: NPS, Denver CO

View to SE

photo #92

92 27


Reserved Parking
For Cabin Guest

Log garage
Clark Moulton Property
Mormon Row Historic District

GRTE Teton Co WY
HRA 995
Neg: NPS, Denver Co
View to SE

photo #93

93 28



lateral ditch + tree line

Clark Moulton Property

Mormon Row Historic District

GRTE, Teton Co WY

HRA 1996

Negs: NPS Denver CO.

View NE

Photo #94



Fuld laterals + fence

Clark Moulton Property

Tarmon Row H.D.

GRTE Teton CO. WY

HRA 1994

Neg: NPS Denver CO

View to: W

Photo #95



Gate in field ditch

Clark Moulton Property

Mormon Row Historic District

ORTE Teton Co WY

HRA 1995

Negs. NPS Denver CO

View to W

photo #96

96



T. A. Moulton Barn #1324

Norman Row Historic District

Grand Teton Co WY

HAER 1995

Neg: NPS RMSO Denver CO

View to NE

Photo #97

97 32



T.A. Moulton Barn (#1324)
Norman Row Historic District
CRTE Teton Co WY
HRA 1995
Neg: NPS Ramsey Denver Co
View to E

photo #98

98 33



Barn # 1324

T.D. Moulton Property

Mormon Row Historic District

GRTE Teton Co WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS, Denver CO

View to W. South shed-roof component - interior

photo #99

99 34



Barn # 1324

T.A. Moulton Property

Mormon Row H.D.

GRTE Teton Co. WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS Denver CO

Interior
Detail of stall partition. View
to [redacted] West

101

photo #100

100
35



Barn #1324

T.A. Moulton Property

Thornton Row Historic District

GRTE Teton CO, WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS Denver CO

View to SE, interior central (original) component

photo #101



Concrete housing for head gate (S-3)
T.A. Moulton property
Mormon Row Historic District
GTE, Teton Co, WY
HRA 1995
Neg: NPS RMSSO Denver Co
View to: WNW

photo #102

102



Acodgate (S-1) + Guild Ditch

T. A. Moulton property

Mormon Row H.D.

CRTE Teton Co, WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS Rmsso Denver CO.

View to W

103

photo # 103



Overview
T. D. Moulton Homesite, from barn

Mormon Row Historic District
CRTE Teton Co. WY
HRA 1996
neg: NPS RMSSO, Denver
View to SE

photo #104



Overview of homesite from Mormon Row Road and ditch
John Moulton Property
Mormon Row H.D.,
GRTE Teton Co., WY
HRA 1995
neg: NPS RMSSO Denver
View to NW

photo # 105

105



Bunkhouse #1280 + Residence #1276

John Moulton Property

Thornin Row H.D

CRTE Teton Co WY

HRA 1994

Neg: NPS, Denver CO

View to NW

photo #106

106 42



Residence # 1274

John Moulton Property

Norman Row Historic District

CRTE Teton CO WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS Denver CO.

View to W

photo #107



Residence #1278

John Moulton Property

Mormon Row Historic District

GRTE Teton Co. WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS, Denver CO.

View to S

photo #108

108



Residence #1276
John Moulton Property
Mormon Row Historic District
GRTE Teton CO. WY
HRA 1996
Neg: NPS, Denver, CO.
View to E

photo #109



Residence # 127Le

J. Moulton Property

Murmur Row Historic District

GRTE Teton Co. WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS Denver Co.

Interior, mudroom. View to S

photo #110



Residence #1276

J. Moulton Property

Mormon Row H.D.

GRTE, Teton Co. WY

ARA 1995

Neg: NPS, Denver CO

View to S KITCHEN INTERIOR

photo # 111

111



Residence #1276

J. Moulton Property

Murphy Row H.D.

GRTE Teton CO, WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS Denver CO.

View to ESE. Interior, NW bedroom.

2/12

photo # 112

112

48



Outhouses (1276A and 1276B)

John Moulton Property

Thorne Row Historic District

GRTE Teton CO, WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS, Denver, CO

View to NE

photo # 113



Outhouses (1276A and 1267B)

John Moulton Property

Mormon Row Historic District

GRTE Teton Co. WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS Denver, CO

View to SW

photo # 114



Barn #1278

John Moulton Property

Mormon Row Historic District

GRTE Teton Co WY

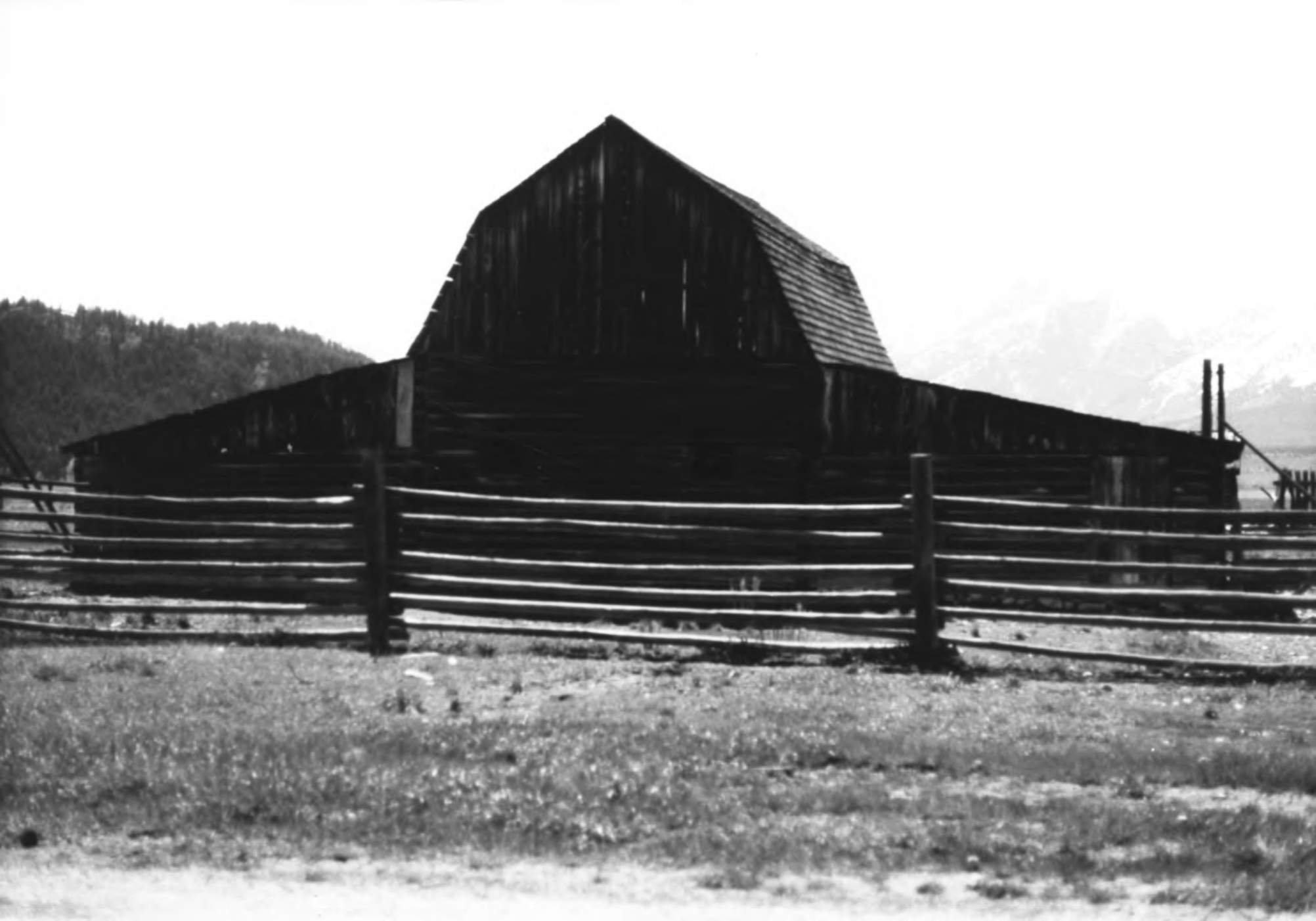
HRA 1996

neg: NPS, Denver CO

View to NE

photo # 115

115 51



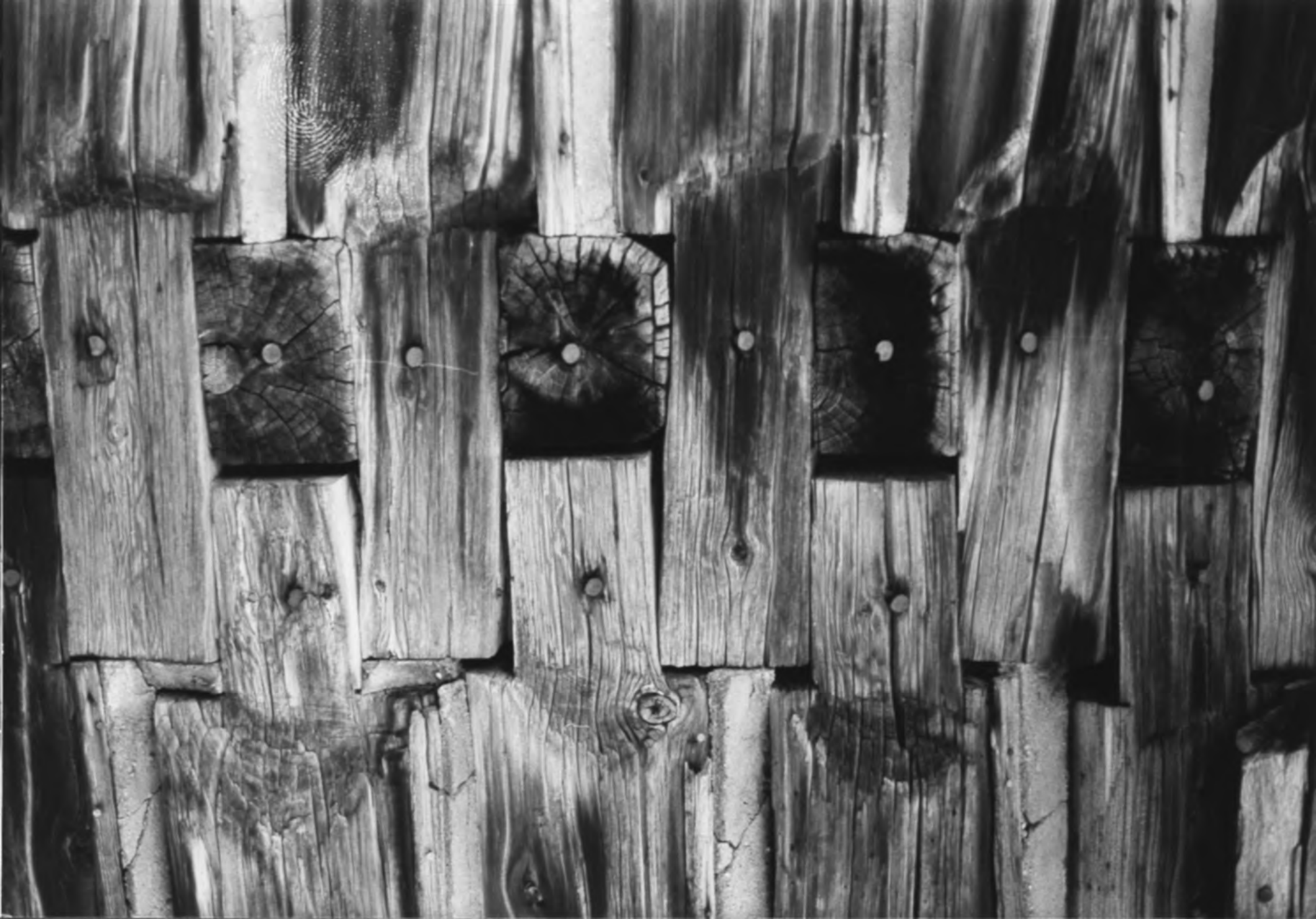
Barn #1278
John Moulton Property
Mormon Row Historic District
GRTE Teton Co WY
HRA 1995
Neg: NPS, Denver, CO.
View to W

photo #116



Barn #1278
John Moulton Property
Mormon Row Historic District
GRTE Teton CO WY
HRA 1996
Neg: NPS, Denver CO.
View to SE

photo #117



Barn #1278

John Moulton Property

Mormon Row Historic District

GRTE Teton Co WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS Denver CO

View to: W.A. Notching detail, gambrel shed junction

811

Photo #118

118



Barn # 1278

J. Moulton Property

Mormon Row Historic District

GRTE Teton CO WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS Denver CO

Interior, south end. View to E

119

55

photo # 119

119

55



Barn # 1278

120

J. Moulton Property

Thornton Row H.D.

CRTE Teton Co WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS Denver CO

Detail of steel partition

120 photo #120



Bunkhouse #1280
John Moulton Property
Mormon Row Historic District
GRTE Teton Co WY
HRA 1995
Neg: NPS Denver CO
View to SW

photo # 121



Bunkhouse # 1280
John Moulton Property
Mormon Row Historic District
GRTE Teton Co., WY
HRA 1995
Neg: NPS, Denver, CO
View to NE

photo # 122

122
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Bunkhouse #1280
J. Moulton Property
Thorne Row H.D.
ORTE Teton Co. WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS, Denver CO

Detail of built-in hutch.
View to SW

123

Photo #123

123



Bunkhouse #1280

J. Moulton Property

Mormon Row Historic District

CRTE Teton Co WY

NRA 1995

Neg: NPS Denver CO.

Interior: Living Room Area. View to SE

photo #124



Granary # 1281

John Moulton Property

Murphy Road H.D.

GRTE Teton Co WY

HRA 1996

Negs: NPS Denver Co.

View to NW

photo # 125



Resource name: John Moulton granary
Resource No.: GRTE/1281
Mormon Row Historic District
Location: GRTE, Teton County, WY
Photographer: HRA Date: 1995
Direction of camera: SE
Location of Negatives: NPS, Denver, CO
Photo No.:

photo #126

126



Pumphouse #1282

John Moulton Property

Mormon Row Historic District

CRTE Teton Co, WY

ARA 1995

Neg: NPS, Denver CO

View to SW

photo # 127

127

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Pumphouse # 1282 + Showerhouse (no #)

John Moulton Property

Mormon Row Historic District

GRTE Teton CO WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS Denver CO

View to NE

photo # 128



Shower House (no #)
John Troulter Property
Norman Road Historic District
GRTE Teton CO. WY

#2A 996
Neg: NPS, Denver, CO.
View to SW

photo # 129



Barn # 1278 - Corrals
John Moulton Property
Mormon Row Historic District
GRTE Teton Co WY

HRA 1994

Neg: NPS Denver CO

View to SW

Photo #130

130
65



Corral/fence system
Ichu Moulton property
Norman Row Historic District
CRTE Teton Co, WY
HRA 1995

Negs: NPS RM550 Denver CO.
View to NW

photo #131

131



Vertical-board fence (wind break)
John Moulton property
Norman Row Historic District
GRTE Teton Co WY
HRA 1995
Neg: NPS RMSSO Denver CO.
View to WSW

photo #132

132
67



Overview

Reed R. Moulton Property

Thurman Row Historic District

GRTE Teton Co WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS Denver CO

View to SE

photo 133

133



Residence #1283

Reed / R. Moulton Property

Mormon Row H.D.

GRTE Teton Co WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS Denver CO.

View to W

photo 134



Residence #1283

Reed - Moulton Property

Mormon Row Historic District

GRTE Teton CO WY

HRA 1995

Negs NPS Denver CO

View to N.

photo #135

135



Residence #1283

Reed Moulton Property

Mormon Row Historic District

GRTE Teton Co., WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS Denver CO

View to ENE

photo # 136



Residence #1283

Reed R. Moulton Property

Mormon Row Historic District

GRTE Teton Co. WY

HRA 995

Negs: NPS Denver, CO

View to S

photo #137



Residence # 1283

Reed R. Moulton Property
Mormon Row Historic District
GRTE Teton Co. WY
HRA 1995
Neg: NPS, Denver CO.
View to S. Interior
entry porch

photo # 138

138
73



Residence # 1283

~~Reed~~ Moulton Property

Mormon Row Historic District

Grand Teton CO, WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS Denver CO

View to N. Kitchen interior

photo # 139



Barn #1284

Reed Moulton Property

Mormon Row Historic District

GRTE - Teton Co WY

HAA 1995

Negs: NPS, Denver Colorado

View to NW

photo #140



Barn # 1284

Reed R. Moulton Property
Mormon Row Historic District
GRTE Teton Co WY
HRA 1995
Neg: NPS Denver, CO

View to S

photo #141



Barn #1283 #1284

Reed Moulton Property

Mormon Row Historic District

GRTE Teton Co WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS Denver CO

View to E

photo #142

142

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Barn #1284

Reed Moulton

Thurman Row Historic District

GRTE Teton CO, WY

HRA 1995

Negs: NPS, Denver CO.

View to South. Ground level of central gambrel

photo #143

143

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Barn # 1284

Reed Moulton Property

Mormon Row N.D.,

GRTE Teton Co, WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS Denver CO

View to N. Interior,

Central gambrel component,

hay loft.

photo # 144

144



Garage / Pumphouse #1287 + Shed #1285

Reed Moulton Property

Thornton Row Historic District

CRTE Teton Co. WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS Denver CO

View to SE

photo #145



Pumphouse / Garage # 1287 - Shed # 1285

Reed - Moulton Property

Mormon Row Historic District

CRTE Teton Co. WY

HRA 1995

Negs: NPS Denver CO

View to W

photo # 146



Pumphouse / Garage #1287

Reed Roulton Property

Norman Row Historic District

CRTE Teton Co WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS Denver, CO

View to NE

photo #147

147

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Outhouse (1284 A)

Reed - 1R - Moulton Property

Mormon Row Historic District

Grand Teton Co. WY

HRA 1965

Neg: NPS, Denver, CO.

View to: SE.

photo # 148



Diversion Box, Fairmount Road Ditch

Reed-1 R. Moulton Property

Fairmount Road Historic District

ORTE Teton Co WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS Denver-CO

View to: Detail - WSW

photo #149



Thurman Row Ditch / Plank Pedestrian Bridge

Reed R. Moulton Property

Thurman Row Historic District

GRTE Teton Co. WY

HRA 1995

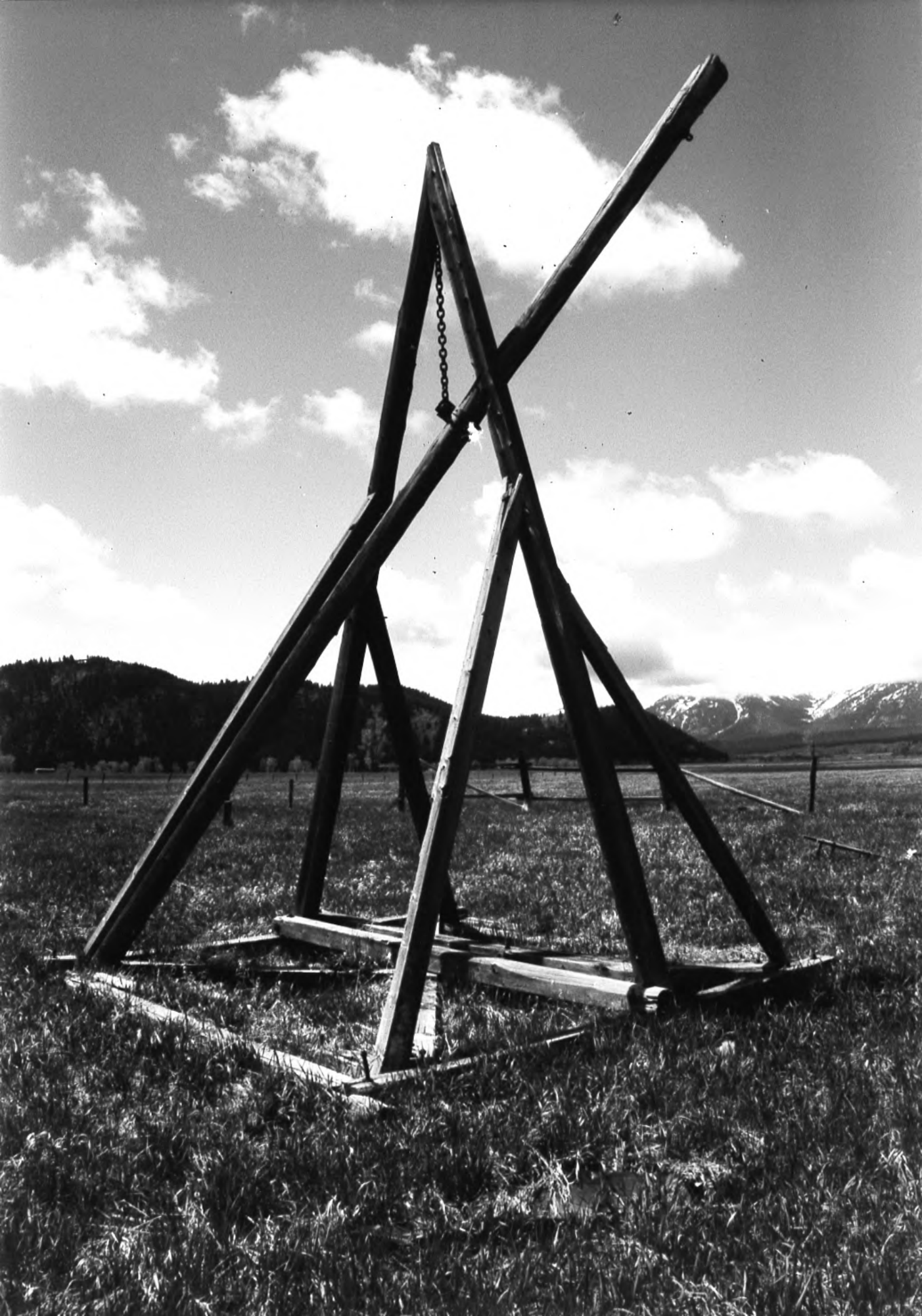
Neg: NPS Denver CO

View to S

Photo # 150

150

85



Hay Derrick 151
Reed Moulton Property
Morman Row Historic District
CRTE Teton CO 04
HRA 1995
Neg: NPS, Denver CO.
View to SW

photo # 151

151



Mormon Row Ditch
Muse. Resources
Mormon Row Historic District
GRTE, Teton Co. WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS Denver CO

View to SW - Point of Diversion from Cross Ventre River

photo # 152

152



Norman Row Ditch, headgate at
Kelly Warm Springs (Hoagland diversion gate
to left)
Misc. Resources
Norman Row Historic District
GETE Teton Co WY
HRA 1995
Neg: NPS, Denver CO
View to W

photo #153



May Stock Ditch (POD from Mormon Row
Ditch)
Nuse. Resources
Mormon Row Historic District
GRTE Teton CO WY
HRA 1995
hog: NPS, Denver CO

View to SE

photo #154



Norman Row Ditch
Misc. Resources
Norman Row Historic District
CRTE Teton Co WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS Denver CO

View to E - 3' pipe culvert.
note diversion gates in
background

151 photo #155



Mormon Row Distr.
Misc. Resources
Mormon Row Historic District
GRTE Teton Co WY
HRA 1995
Neg: NPS Denver CO
View to SE. Distr at Ditch Creek
crossing

photo #15b



Thorman Row Ditch
Misc. Resources
Thorman Row Historic District
CRTE, Teller CO 004

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS Denver

View to S. Main channel w/ parallel field ditch

photo # 157



Norman Row Ditch
Misc. Resources
Norman Row Historic District
GRTE Teton Co., WY

HRA 095

Neg: NPS, Denver

View to N

phot #158



Warm Springs Swimming Hole
Misc. Resources
Mormon Row Historic District
GRTE Teton Co, WY
HRA 1995
Neg: NPS RMRSO Denver Co.
View to W

photo #159



Ditch Creek Bridge

Misc. resources

Mormon Row Historic District

GRTE Teton Co. WY

ARA 1995

Neg: NPS Denver CO

View to NE

photo # 160



Deteir Creek Bridge
Misc. resources
Mormon Row Historic District
GRTE Teton CO WY
HRA 1995
Neg: NPS Denver CO
View to SW

photo # 161



Johnson/Eggleston Ditch/Mormon Row ~~Ditch~~
Nat. Resources
Mormon Row Historic District

GRTE Teton CO WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS Denver CO.

View to SW - pipe culvert carrying flow of I/E ditch under Mormon Row Ditch.

photo # 162



Johnson/ Eggleston Ditch
Mus. Resources
Mormon Row Historic District
GRTE Teton CO WY
HRA 1996
Neg: NPS Denver CO
View to E, near crossing
of Mormon Row Ditch
photo # 163

163



"Moldering Ruin" J. Eggleston Homestead (no #)
modern: Chambers Granary
Mormon Row Historic District
GRTE, Teton Co, WY.
HRA 1995
Neg: NPS, RMSSO. Denver Co.
View to SW

photo # 164



Moldering Ruin / J. Eggleston Homestead (not)
modern Chambers Granary
Mormon Row Historic District

GRTE, Teton Co., WY

HRA 1995

Neg: NPS RMSSO, Denver, CO.

V. 100 to NE

photo #165

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166



"Moldering Ruin" / Eggleston Homestead (Hoth)
Modern; Chamberd Granary
Mormon Row Historic District

ORTE, Teton Co., WY.
Negatives at NPS, RMSSO Denver, CO.
H.R.A. 1995

Door Detail

photo #166

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