National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2006



Mormon Row Historic District
Grand Teton National Park

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Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

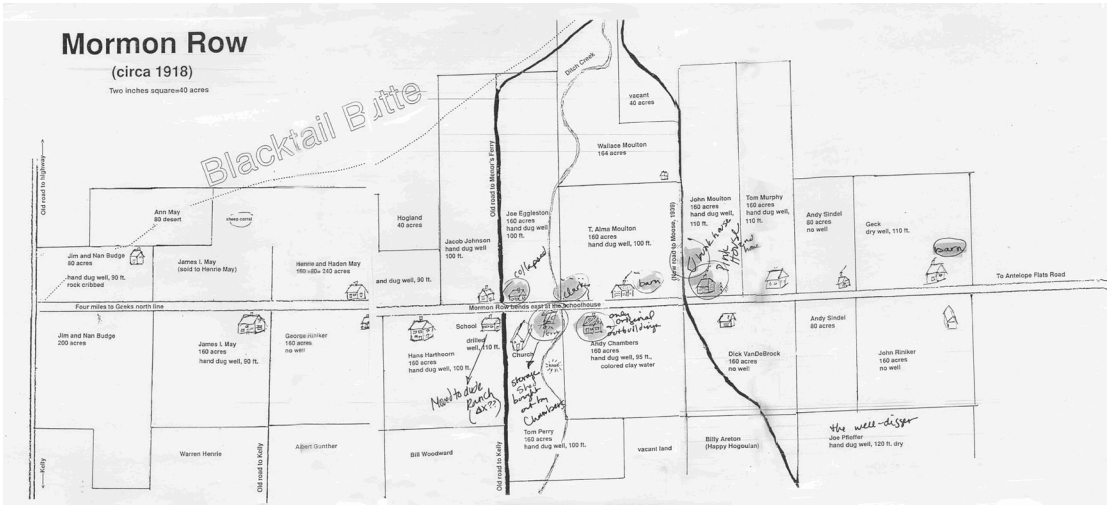
treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

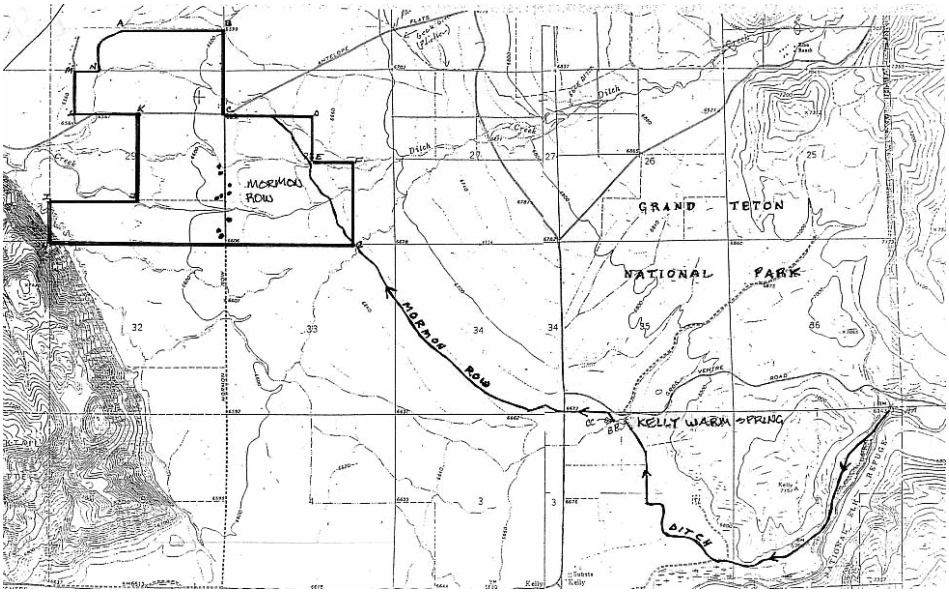
Defined by a linear array of uniform building complexes lining the north-south Jackson to Moran road, the Mormon Row Historic District is located at the southeast corner of Grand Teton National Park in a gently sloping sheltered cove formed by Blacktail Butte and the Gros Ventre Mountains. The Teton Range is located seven miles to the northwest and is 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 within the general area include adjacent sage-covered valley bottomlands, The Knoll (a sled and ski hill used by area children), Ditch Creek, the Gros Ventre River, and Blacktail Butte. Timbered Island, Shadow Mountain and Teton National Forest lands are in the distance. 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 drainages (most notably Ditch Creek and the primary canal of the Mormon Row Ditch system) as well as topographic features outside the district boundary (most notably Blacktail Butte, The Knoll, and the Teton Range) stand in stark contrast to the human-imposed grid.

Site Plan



Detailed plan of Mormon Row in 1918 showing land holdings, property owners, and buildings. Light gray shading highlights structures that were extant in 2002. Drawn by Clark Moulton. Source: Jackson Hole Historical Society.



Mormon Row Historic District boundary. Source: National Register nomination.

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name: Mormon Row Historic District

Property Level: Component Landscape

CLI Identification Number: 890056

Parent Landscape: 890193

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code: Grand Teton National Park -GRTE

Park Organization Code: 1460

Park Administrative Unit: Grand Teton National Park

CLI Hierarchy Description

Mormon Row Historic District is a component landscape within the parent landscape of Grand Teton National Park.

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Most of the information in this CLI comes from the 1997 National Register nomination form for Mormon Row Historic District. A site visit was completed in June 2005, at which time the data in the CLI was reviewed and updated where necessary. The earlier data had been collected by Historical Research Associates (HRA), Inc. (Missoula, MT), and the latest work was done by Jill Cowley. The CLI was completed in 2006 with both Superintendent and SHPO concurrence. In 2010, the CLI was modified by CLI Coordinator, Carrie A. Mardorf, to enhance the chronology, add historic images, and update the condition.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes

Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 04/21/2006

National Register Concurrence: Eligible -- Keeper

Date of Concurrence Determination: 06/05/1997

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

The Keeper of the National Register signed the nomination form for Mormon Row Historic District (including the landscape) on 6/5/1997.

Concurrence Graphic Information:



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

USDI, National Park Service
State or Federal agency or bureau

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 Feb 25, 1997 Date

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):

Keeper concurrence on the Mormon Row CLI, 6/5/1997.

United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK
P. O. DRAWER 170
MOOSE, WYOMING 83012

MEMORANDUM

To: IMR Deputy Associate Regional Director, Cultural Resources
National Park Service
Box 728
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-0728

From: Superintendent
Grand Teton National Park
P.O. Drawer 170
Moose, WY 83012-0170

Subject: Mormon Row Historic District Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

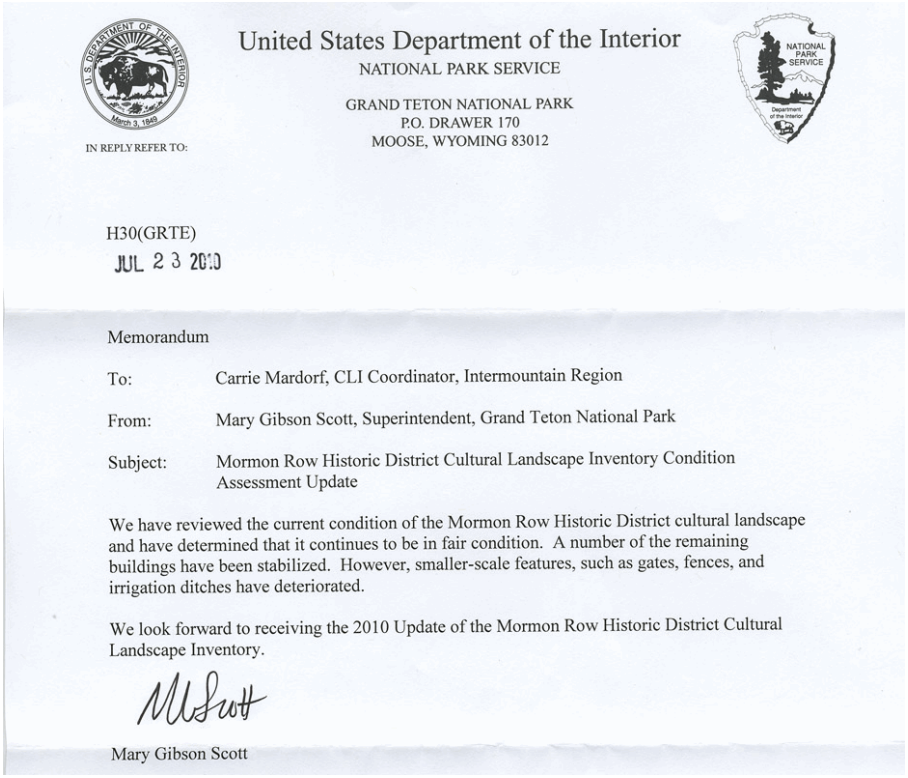
I hereby concur with the content and the assessment of the cultural landscape for the Mormon Row Historic District that the CLI identifies as a Historic Vernacular Landscape.

1. *The CLI identifies the Mormon Row Historic District as a "Historic Vernacular Landscape."*
2. *The CLI rates the condition as "Fair" (Page 38) and the Management Category is listed as "Should be Preserved and Maintained" (Page 8).*
3. *The period of significance for the Mormon Row Historic District is 1908-1950 (Page 10).*
4. *The contributing features that are listed in the "Analysis and Evaluation" (Page 16-38).*

Superintendent, Grand Teton National Park — Date 4/21/06

Cc: Jill Cowley, IMR, Historical Landscape Architect
Michele Curran, IMR, Landscape Historian/CLI Coordinator

Mormon Row CLI Superintendent concurrence, 4/21/2006.



United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK
P.O. DRAWER 170
MOOSE, WYOMING 83012

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H30(GRTE)
JUL 23 2010

Memorandum

To: Carrie Mardorf, CLI Coordinator, Intermountain Region

From: Mary Gibson Scott, Superintendent, Grand Teton National Park

Subject: Mormon Row Historic District Cultural Landscape Inventory Condition Assessment Update

We have reviewed the current condition of the Mormon Row Historic District cultural landscape and have determined that it continues to be in fair condition. A number of the remaining buildings have been stabilized. However, smaller-scale features, such as gates, fences, and irrigation ditches have deteriorated.

We look forward to receiving the 2010 Update of the Mormon Row Historic District Cultural Landscape Inventory.

Mary Gibson Scott

Superintendent concurrence on condition update, 7/23/2010.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The CLI boundary is the same as the boundary for the existing National Register Mormon Row Historic District. 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, is excluded from the boundary (see site plan). 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 20 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.

State and County:

State: WY

County: Teton County

Size (Acres): 1,100.00

Boundary UTMS:

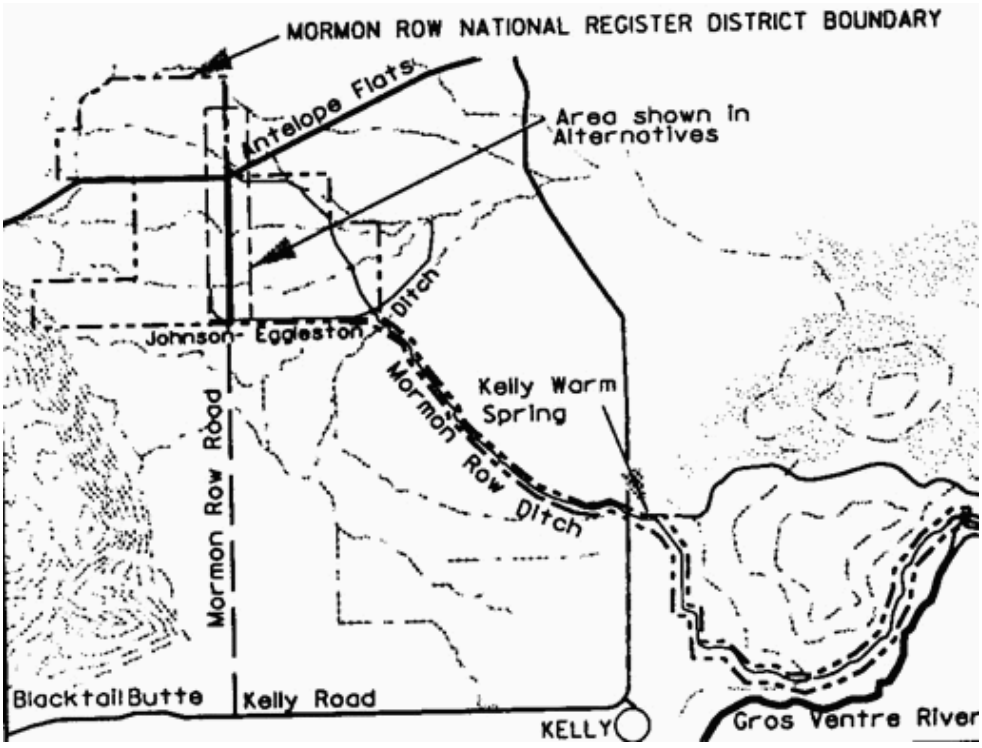
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UTM Easting:	525,930
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UTM Easting:	525,170
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UTM Easting:	525,710
UTM Northing:	4,834,920
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UTM Easting:	531,050
UTM Northing:	4,831,670
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UTM Easting:	530,970
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UTM Easting:	527,980
UTM Northing:	4,834,540
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000

Type of Point:	Point
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UTM Easting:	527,980
UTM Northing:	4,834,120
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UTM Easting:	525,490
UTM Northing:	4,833,310
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UTM Zone:	12
UTM Easting:	525,490
UTM Northing:	4,833,700
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Point
UTM Zone:	12

UTM Easting:	526,330
UTM Northing:	4,833,720
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Point
UTM Zone:	12
UTM Easting:	526,320
UTM Northing:	4,834,540
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Point
UTM Zone:	12
UTM Easting:	525,730
UTM Northing:	4,834,520

Location Map:



The Mormon Row Historic District is located within the Grand Teton National Park in Wyoming.

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

Bordering Mormon Row to the west is the Teton Range, a succession of rocky crags with altitudes varying from about 10,000 feet to nearly 14,000 feet. These rise abruptly from the comparatively low and level valley (6,000 to 6,700 feet). To the east are the foothills of the Gros Ventre Range, whose peaks reach roughly 11,000 feet. In the valley, a large amount of the ground plane is covered with sagebrush and remnant vegetation from agricultural fields. Historically, this land was cleared and irrigated to produce crops of alfalfa, timothy, oats, barley, and wheat. The altitude of the valley and the proximity of large areas of high mountains cause frost to be common through May and in exceptional seasons in August. The shortness of the growing season prevents the successful raising of any but forage crops besides hardier grains and roots, except in a few areas. Winters are typically long and severe with heavy snowfall.

Management Unit: Grand Teton National Park

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Should be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 06/10/2005

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

Mormon Row is eligible for listing on the National Register and should be preserved and maintained. Superintendent concurrence was received on 4/21/2006.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement: Other Agreement

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

The Clark and Veda Moulton property is a one-acre private inholding along Mormon Row. The family has a life-long estate on the property.

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Other Agency or Organization: The Clark and Veda Moulton property is the only private in-holding in the Mormon Row Historic District.

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Explanatory Narrative:

Access to the Clark and Veda Moulton property (in-holding) requires permission from the owners of that property.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

Lands outside of the CLI boundary contribute to the viewsheds and scenery surrounding Mormon Row.

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

The Mormon Row Historic District was listed on the National Register on June 5, 1997. The current nomination addresses the district as a cultural landscape and landscape features are adequately documented.

The Andy Chambers Ranch Historic District was listed on the National Register April 23, 1990, and is part of the Mormon Row Historic District.

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Mormon Row Historic District
NRIS Number:	97000495
Other Names:	Grovont, Wyoming
Primary Certification:	Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date:	06/05/1997

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- Keeper
Contributing/Individual:	Individual
National Register Classification:	District
Significance Level:	State
Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Significance Criteria:	C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

Period of Significance:

Time Period:	AD 1908 - 1950
Historic Context Theme:	Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Subtheme:	Ways of Life
Facet:	Farming Communities

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Agriculture
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Architecture
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Exploration - Settlement
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Landscape Architecture
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Social History
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None

Statement of Significance:

The Mormon Row Rural Historic Landscape is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places at the State level, with significance in history and vernacular architecture and landscape architecture (Criteria A and C).

The district's period of significance extends from the settlement of Andy Chambers, John Moulton, and T.A. Moulton homesteads in 1908, to 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.

Criterion A: The community illustrates the extension of the "Mormon Culture Region" from Utah, Idaho, and Arizona, to interspersed communities throughout the West. 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 adjoining farm) and where the number of failed homesteads equaled or exceeded the successful enterprises, as shortcomings of farming 160 acres became self-evident. The domestic and agricultural infrastructure was constructed of locally procured materials and is a significant expression of vernacular architecture and landscape 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.

Criterion C: Resources included within the Mormon Row landscape are significant on a variety of levels. The Andy Chambers complex (listed on the National Register in 1990), the John Moulton complex, and the Reed Moulton barn (Heninger barn) retain a remarkable degree of physical integrity and are eligible for listing in the National Register as individual resources.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Vernacular

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Agriculture/Subsistence-Other

Primary Current Use: Recreation/Culture-Other

Other Use/Function	Other Type of Use or Function
Agricultural Field	Historic
Agricultural Outbuilding	Historic
Animal Processing Facility	Historic
Irrigation Facility	Historic
Recreation/Culture-Other	Current
Single Family House	Historic
Storage (Granary/Silo)	Historic
School	Historic
Religious Structure (church)	Historic
Post Office	Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type of Name
Mormon Row	Historic
Mormon Row Historic District	Current

Ethnographic Study Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Associated Group:

Name of Group: LDS Church (Mormons)

Type of Association: Both Current And Historic

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
11000 BC - AD 1894	Inhabited	Archeological evidence suggests that aboriginal presence in the area dates back to11000 BC. Later American Indian occupation ended with Mormon settlement in the region.
AD 1847	Settled	Mormon emigration to the Salt Lake area, which later became Salt Lake City, Utah. Within a few years, Mormons began to establish other settlements outward in all directions from Salt Lake.
AD 1862	Established	Homestead Act established, allowing for settlers to file 160-acre homestead claims.

AD 1894	Settled	James I. May initiated a gradual and diffuse Mormon migration to the north (from Idaho to Wyoming) by later settling his extended family and neighbors near Blacktail Butte.
AD 1896		July 10. Settlers May, Budge, and McBride find land near Jackson that they want to prove up.
	Built	July. First settlers in the area plow an irrigation furrow from Ditch Creek.
AD 1896 - 1899	Settled	Withdrawls at the southern end of Mormon Row established by May, Budge, Hoagland, and Henrie.
AD 1896 - 1897	Built	Trail Ditch appropriated and constructed.
AD 1897	Built	Circa 1897. Cedar Tree (Budge) Ditch constructed.
AD 1901 - 1940	Established	Grovont post office shifted from homestead to homestead in the Mormon Row area.
AD 1906 - 1914	Settled	Withdrawals established by May, Riniker, Gunther, Johnson, Eggleston, Moulton brothers, Murphy, Shinkle, Pfeifer, Geck, Perry, Chambers, Woodward, Ireton, Harthoorn, Van Der Borck, and Gunter. These withdrawals encompassed the best farming land and access to creeks and drainages in the valley.
AD 1908	Established	July 1. President Theodore Roosevelt issued an executive order abolishing Yellowstone National Forest and expanding Teton National Forest. The order opened lands previously closed to homesteading.
	Settled	Settlement of Andy Chambers, John Moulton and T.A. Moulton at Mormon Row; these families were long-term residents, staying at Mormon Row until the 1980s.
AD 1908 - 1915	Settled	27 homesteaders were present within the Mormon Row community, in the same location that James May and family settled. All have 160-acre claims.

AD 1908 - 1930	Farmed/Harvested	Land cleared of sagebrush by hoeing and plowing. Sage also burned at night. Cleared fields planted to 90-day oats, barley, hay, and wheat.
	Developed	Early settlers hand dug wells for water. Well depths range from 60 to 120 feet.
	Developed	Settlers support themselves by raising garden produce, livestock, hens, selling eggs, and fur trapping.
AD 1910	Built	Eggleston/Johnson Ditch constructed.
AD 1910 - 1920	Established	Sheep were introduced to the Mormon Row area.
AD 1910	Established	Post-1910. As most of the settlers in the area were Mormon, the area of their homesteads acquired the name Mormon Row.
AD 1911	Built	Savage Ditch constructed.
AD 1913	Built	T.A. Moulton built central flat-roof component of his barn.
	Farmed/Harvested	John Moulton harvested 88 bushels of oats from each of the nine unirrigated acres that he had cleared of sage.
AD 1914 - 1918	Damaged	Droughts, rodents, hail, and early frosts challenge Mormon Row families and agricultural production.
AD 1915	Built	Pfeiffer/Geck/Ireton Ditch constructed.
AD 1915 - 1916	Built	House built on Andy Chambers homestead.

	Settled	Withdrawals established by Riniker, located on the northern fringes of Mormon Row. Other homesteaders along the Row included Edward Geek, 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.
AD 1916	Developed	Church constructed on one acre in the center of the Mormon Row community. The church became the social and geographic hub of the region, including Mormon Row.
AD 1917	Settled	Withdrawals established by Holland located on the eastern fringes of Mormon Row.
AD 1918	Damaged	Drought hit the Mormon Row area.
AD 1919	Purchased/Sold	Post-World War I. Andy Chambers purchased Joseph Eggleston`s 160-acres.
AD 1920 - 1930	Abandoned	Many Mormon Row settlers and residents sold out and left the area due to the drought and subsequent economic hardship. 160-acre plots were not enough to live off; some residents bought additional land, and some started dude ranching.
AD 1920	Established	Official recognition of the area including Mormon Row as a distinct community. This area was known at this time as Grovont—it was called Mormon Row by non-Mormon residents of Kelly, a nearby town. Both Mormons and non-Mormons lived on Mormon Row.
	Developed	Clifton May, Joe May, and Hannes Harthoorn ran sheep on Blacktail Butte.
AD 1922	Built	School constructed on acreage south of the Mormon Row church.
AD 1925 - 1927	Established	June 23. Mile-wide block of earth slid from northwest slope of Sheep Mountain and created an earthen dam that backed up the Gros Ventre River.

AD 1925 - 1929	Developed	Late 1920s. First telephone connection at Mormon Row.
AD 1926 - 1927	Settled	Withdrawals established by Hoagland located on the west flank of Blacktail Butte in Mormon Row.
AD 1927	Damaged	May 18. Earth dam collapsed; major flood caused on Gros Ventre River. Warm spring (now known as Kelly Warm Springs) opened up within reach of the Savage Ditch network.
AD 1928	Built	T.A. Moulton built hay loft on barn.
	Damaged	Drought and failed crops compelled Alma Moulton to purchase hay at $50.00 per ton for his forty cattle and to harvest willow and aspen for supplemental feed.
AD 1929	Established	Joe Heninger, Andy Chambers, and the Moulton brothers filed a claim to the warm spring (now known as Kelly Warm Springs).
AD 1929 - 1933	Developed	3.37-mile long Mormon Row ditch constructed, to bring water to the community from Kelly Warm Springs. The ditch provided a year-round water source with a maximum flow of 1 cubic foot for every 70 acres irrigated.
AD 1930 - 1934	Built	Early 1930s. Large barn at the John Moulton site constructed to house growing dairy herd.
AD 1933	Farmed/Harvested	Heninger, John Moulton, and Alma Moulton irrigated two 70-acre parcels each, while Wallace Moulton irrigated one 70-acre parcel. Andy Chambers was granted a supplemental water supply for 67 acres.
AD 1934	Built	T.A. Moulton built south shed-roof horse stalls on barn.
AD 1939	Built	T.A. Moulton built north shed-roof component on barn for hogs.
AD 1943	Established	Mormon Row area incorporated within new Jackson Hole National Monument.

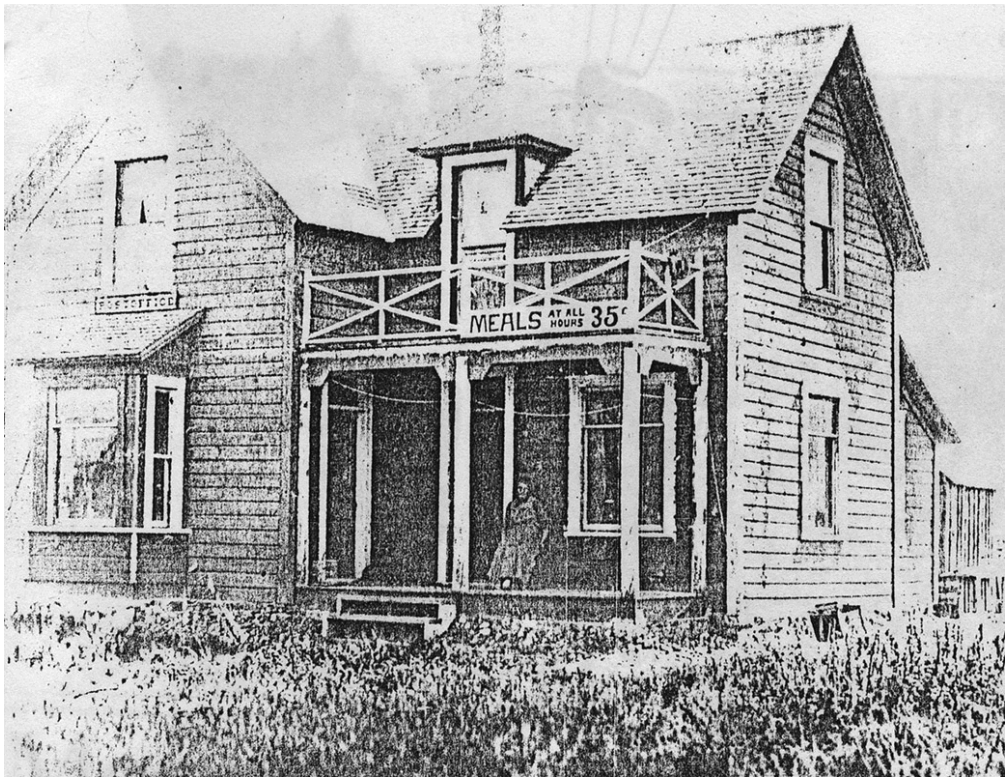
AD 1945	Abandoned	1945 aerial photograph taken, showing the abandonment of the Geck, J. Riniker, Mahon, Shinkle, Holland, and Hoagland properties. Fields reverted to sagebrush.
	Purchased/Sold	Circa 1945. Andy Chambers purchased Thomas Perry`s original homestead. Chambers` sons also added J. Pfeiffer and Luke Taylor`s land to the family holdings.
AD 1950	Established	Grand Teton National Park established. End of agricultural period; private in-holder agreements set up. Perry/Chambers & J. Moulton sites inhabited seasonally till late 1980s. C. and V. Moulton stayed as in-holders.
AD 1954 - 1956	Established	Mid-1950s. Electricity arrived at Mormon Row.
AD 1959	Purchased/Sold	Land changes hands, e.g. J. Moulton`s farm sold to NPS, and A. Chambers expanded to include 4 other homesteads.
AD 1960 - 1979	Removed	1960s or 1970s. Mormon Row Church and school removed. Church building moved to Teton Village road north of Wilson and used as a pizza parlor.
AD 1970 - 1979	Altered	1970s. Change in land use from agriculture to tourism.
	Altered	1970s. Chambers family moved out of the area, giving a studs-out granary to the Moulton family.
AD 1976	Farmed/Harvested	Last hay and oat harvest in Mormon Row area.
AD 1985 - 1989	Purchased/Sold	Perry/Chambers and John Moulton no longer living at Mormon Row.
AD 1989 - 2010	Inhabited	One inholding remained at Mormon Row. It consisted of one acre of private land, owned by Clark and Veda Moulton.

AD 1994	Altered	A fast moving sagebrush fire burned 2,000 acres and consumed the Pfeiffer homestead (not part of Mormon Row). The fire spread across Antelope flats, but firefighters were able to save the Mormon Row buildings. The fire burned a sagebrush field, which grew back as hayfield (on the east side of Mormon Row).
AD 1995	Stabilized	House on Andy Chambers homestead stabilized.
	Removed	1950s power poles and wires removed.
AD 1996	Memorialized	July 11-14. Centennial celebration of Mormon Row.
AD 1997	Established	Mormon Row Historic District listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
AD 1998 - 1999	Planned	Environmental assessment drafted for five alternatives for potential modifications to the Row.
AD 2000	Planned	Plans and environmental assessment adopted to maintain Mormon Row in a weathered condition and develop visitor activities at the site. Parking proposed to be added.
AD 2002	Removed	Non-historic additions removed from the Reed Moulton residence.
AD 2002 - 2010	Stabilized	NPS efforts stabilized a number of buildings and structures within Mormon Row.
AD 2005	Altered	Buildings and cabins are moved around on the Clark and Veda Moulton inholding.
AD 2006	Established	Cultural Landscape Inventory completed for Mormon Row.

AD 2010	Maintained	The buildings and structures of Mormon Row continue to be used by the park. Many of the buildings are used for storage, some of which is related to agricultural uses. The Chambers pasture is grazed by park horses, and the park plans to expand the grazing pasture in the future. Some irrigation ditches are still used to provide water to the pasture area, where water is passed through to water rights holders in the Antelope Flats 'subdivision' and along Ditch Creek.

Physical History:

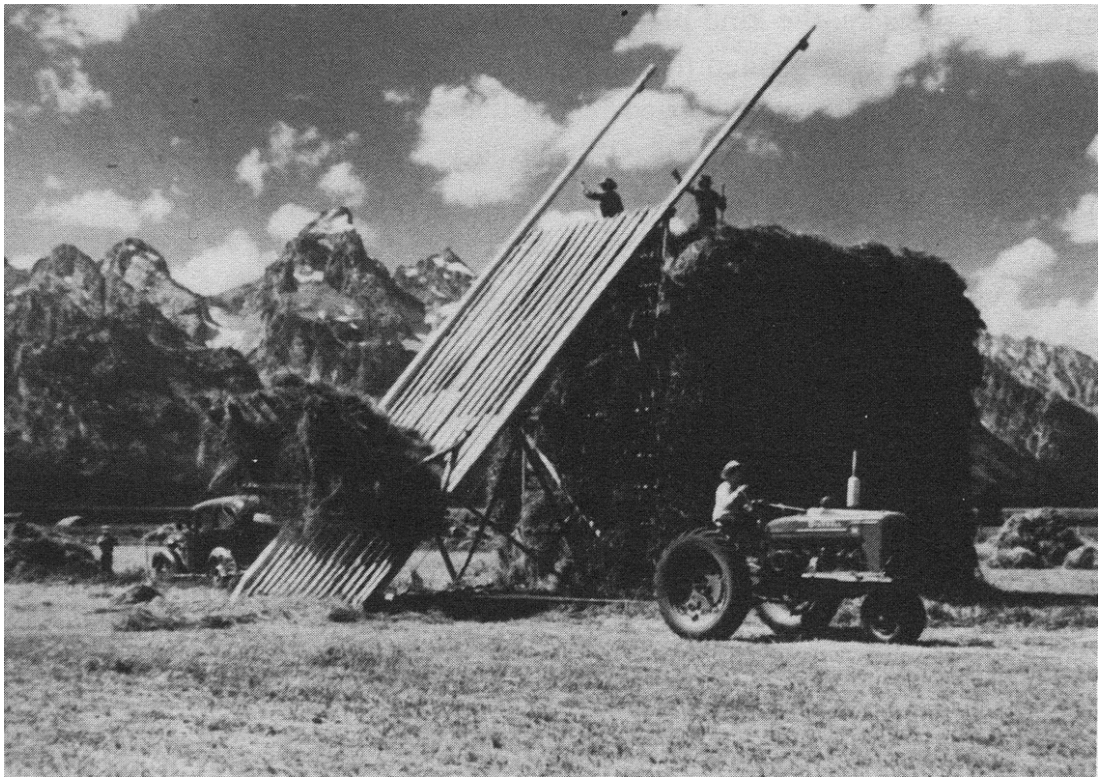
1908-1950 Period of Significance



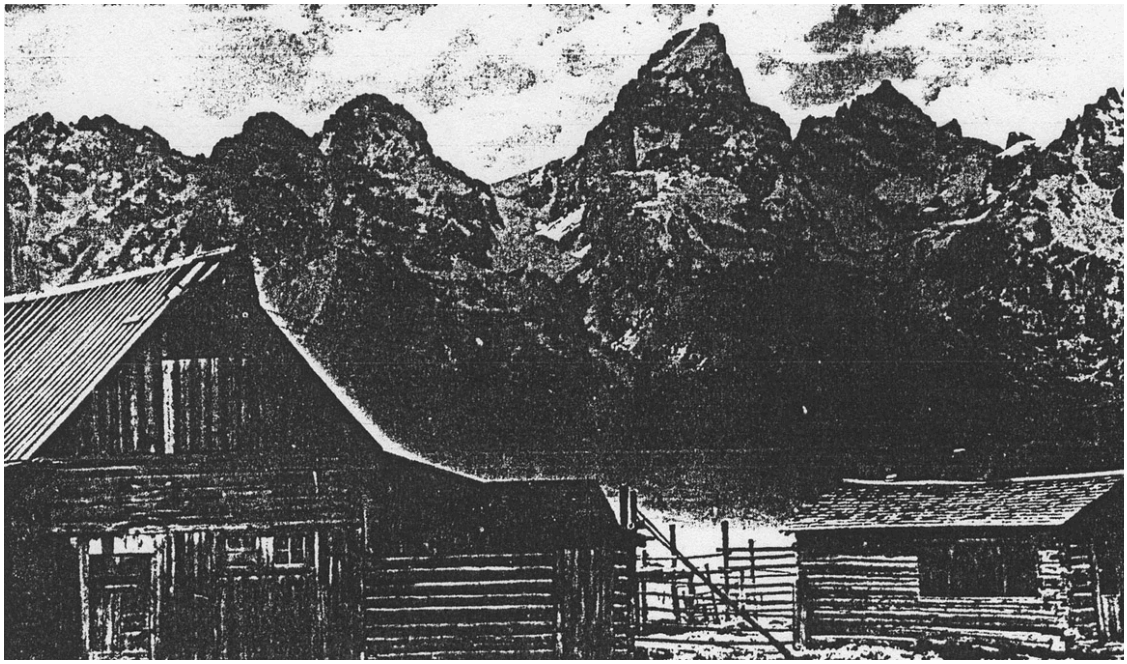
The James I. May House was also used as a post office, 1910. Source: Vertical files, Jackson Hole Historical Society.



Grovont post office at the Chambers home, no date. Source: A Place Called Jackson Hole.



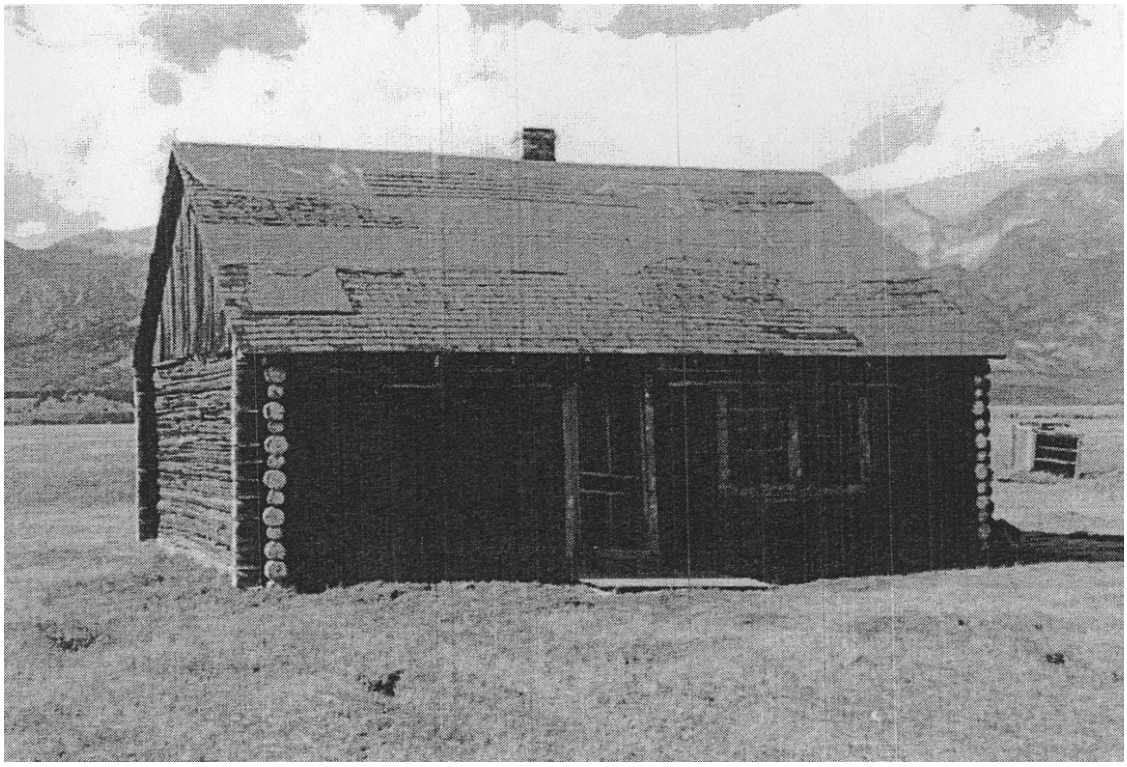
Jim Chambers stacking hay along Mormon Row, 1956. Source: A Place Called Jackson Hole.



Moulton Barn, 1971. Source: Vertical files, Jackson Hole Historical Society.



Thomas A. Moulton homestead, built in 1912. Source: A Place Called Jackson Hole.



Hired man's cabin on the John Moulton homestead, located west of the pink house.
Source: Vertical files, Jackson Hole Historical Society.



Andy Chambers homestead. Source: A Place Called Jackson Hole.



Aerial View of Mormon Row Historic District. Photo from the 1999 NPS Mormon Row Historic District Management Alternatives and Environmental Assessment.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The first Mormon settlers to Jackson Hole arrived before 1900; however, their activities tended to be southwest of the present park. After 1900 as available land became more scarce, members of the Mormon faith, knowing the possibilities of Jackson Hole, migrated to the area and took up newly opened lands near Blacktail Butte. The topography, existing land holding patterns, and emphasis on grazing, not crop growing, led the settlers to adopt a line-village pattern of settlement that was used elsewhere for similar reasons, e.g., Grouse Creek in western Utah. The line-village development in Mormon Row after 1900 resulted in the placement of the church building as one anchor on the north-south road. Although the first Mormon settlement near Blacktail Butte (Mormon Row) occurred prior to 1900, the greatest growth of the community followed the agricultural boom of World War I.

The location of productive farmlands resulted from 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 rockier, 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.

The community represents the extension of the "Mormon Culture Region" from Utah, Idaho and Arizona to interspersed communities throughout the West. More significantly, the community represents late-frontier settlement of high 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 sold or abandoned homesteads equaled the successful enterprises, as the shortcomings of farming 160 acres became self-evident. The domestic and agricultural infrastructure is constructed of locally procured materials and is a significant expression of vernacular architecture and landscape architecture. The irrigation systems represented the life-blood of the community; engineering feats assured proper distribution of water from distant sources to the extensive fields.

Beginning in the 1920s, drought, the purchase 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 half of Mormon Row. Subsequent National Park Service policies that attempted to return the area to a more natural state by removing former cultural accretions, have also left their mark.

Contributing Landscape Elements:
--Settlement concentrated along old Jackson/Moran Road; pattern of withdrawals
--Linear arrangement of settlement

--Color and texture contrast of relic fields and native sagebrush; and indicator plants within relic fields that produce the contrast
--Evident of patchwork of claims to east and south of Mormon Row
--Historic fence posts, fences (wood and wire), and fence gates
--Windrows of cottonwood, aspen, and conifer trees
--Vertical board windbreaks
--Use of locally available building materials
--Mormon Row Ditch, other ditches, and laterals
--Patterns of field distribution and layout of lateral irrigation ditches
--Kitchen garden remnants
--Farm/ranch outbuildings
--All building and structures dating from the period of significance
--All settlement clusters listed in Cluster Arrangement section
--Swimming hole
--Road, trails, and paths dating from period of significance
--Wood log, wood strip, and stucco finish architecture
--Single specimen spruce and fir trees
--Ornamental plantings dating from the period of significance
--Views between settlement clusters
--Views to Blacktail Butte and surrounding peaks
--Native cottonwoods along drainages and creeks
--Distinction between domestic, functional, and agricultural clusters within homesteads

Non-contributing elements:
--NPS signage

INTEGRITY EVALUATION

Mormon Row Historic District retains integrity.

The modern Mormon Row Historic District has lost many of its homesteads through neglect and NPS removal. However, key features such as the road, Mormon Row ditch and its laterals, and a comparative handful of homestead/farming resources remain. From these features the feeling, setting, function, and spatial arrangement of the District remain readily apparent. Thus, the District offers a rich opportunity for accurate interpretation of classic high-valley, late-frontier, small-scale agrarian settlement of the American West. The District today appears much as it did during the period of significance. Even with the changes noted below, the feeling, design, and character of the building complexes and overall landscape have not been lost.

LOCATION: Retains integrity

Extant original elements remain in their original locations.

SETTING: Retains integrity

The setting of the Mormon Row Historic District has changed in terms of previous agricultural use no longer occurring outside district boundaries, and some subdivision development has occurred on adjacent lands, but the overall open space character of the surrounding landscape remains. 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). South of the historic district boundaries, all extant buildings have been removed and the NPS is attempting to reintroduce sage and other native vegetation to the meadows.

DESIGN: Retains integrity

Design: The larger-scale design and spatial organization of the community is legible due to key physical elements still being present. At first glance, threats to physical integrity appear to be substantial. 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, landscape elements such as 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. These homestead features contribute 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. The loss of integrity of material and design of individual buildings do not constitute significant threats to the integrity of the clusters 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. Descendants of Clark and Veda Moulton live at the site on a seasonal basis and continue to improve the land. They have constructed a number of tourist cabins that are 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 (Reed Moulton 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.

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 the location of non-extant buildings, e.g., the windrows marking the church site and the T.A. Moulton house site. The resources also serve as important indicators of the historic density of the community, the economic orientation, and the patterns of development. For example, the modified Reed Moulton residence (#1283) 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. The residence continues the historic linear pattern of development along the 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. The cabins and other contributing resources have not been altered except to add bathrooms to the rear elevations and other minor changes such as wood-framed replacement windows. The alterations have not compromised the character, design, workmanship, or feeling of the cabins or service buildings. In 2002, the NPS had a contractor remove the non-historic additions from the Reed Moulton residence.

Biotic Community Organization: The overall pattern of the relationship between open fields, drainages and associated riparian areas, and windrows remains.

MATERIALS: Retains integrity

Materials: Use of locally available vernacular building materials is evident in the remaining original structures. Some new structures (e.g. garages) have been introduced.

Species Composition: Even though fields now contain grasses rather than crops, larger vegetation has not encroached, and the historic field areas are legible. Windrow trees remain.

WORKMANSHIP: Retains integrity

Workmanship: remaining original structural elements including the irrigation system show use of local materials and workmanship of vernacular architecture and construction.

Land Management Techniques: While the land is not actively being used for agriculture, the field patterns and irrigation systems remain.

FEELING: Retains integrity

Sufficient material resources remain to provide a feeling for the original community of Mormon Row.

ASSOCIATION: Retains integrity

Sufficient material resources remain, in addition to connections with former residents and descendants of former residents of the Mormon Row community, to provide for a strong association with the original community and significance of Mormon Row.

Landscape Characteristic:

Archeological Sites

The Mormon Row Historic District (48TE1444) was inventoried by the University of Wyoming, as part of the 1999 Cooperative Archaeological Research Project. The report, which was written in 2000, is entitled The Archaeological Inventory of the Mormon Row District, Grand Teton National Park. The Inventory located six previously unrecorded historic trash scatters and two previously unrecorded prehistoric sites. Six of the eight sites occur within the Historic District, and all of those sites contribute to the overall significance of the Mormon Row Historic District.

Contributing Elements:

48TE995	Andy Chambers Homestead
48TE1528	Historic trash scatter
48TE1529	Historic trash scatter
48TE1530	Historic trash scatter
48TE1532	Historic trash scatter
48TE1533	Prehistoric lithic scatter

Buildings and 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). 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 Antelope Flats Road, advertising the presence of the Mormon Row community and testifying to its agricultural orientation.

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. The hay derrick is currently on the ground.

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.

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. 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 (Reed Moulton barn), constructed to replace Thomas Murphy's original homestead barn.

Today the buildings and structures of Mormon Row continue to be used by the park. Many of the buildings are used for storage, some of which is related to agricultural uses. The Chambers pasture is grazed by park horses, with plans to expand the grazing pasture in the future.

Following is a list of contributing and non-contributing buildings and structures. Those features listed as non-contributing do not retain integrity but do add to the overall landscape character.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Andy Chambers Homestead

Feature Identification Number: 94542

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 051832

LCS Structure Name: Chambers, Andy Homestead

LCS Structure Number: HS-1312

Feature: Andy Chambers Barn

Feature Identification Number: 102312

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 051833

LCS Structure Name: Chambers, Andy Barn

LCS Structure Number: HS-1313

Feature: Andy Chambers gas and oil house

Feature Identification Number: 94539

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 051834

LCS Structure Name: Chambers, Andy Gas and Oil House

LCS Structure Number: HS-1314

Feature: Andy Chambers granary

Feature Identification Number: 94540

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 051835

LCS Structure Name: Chambers, Andy Granary

LCS Structure Number: HS-1315

Feature: Andy Chambers saddle shed

Feature Identification Number: 94545

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 051836

LCS Structure Name: Chambers, Andy Saddle Shed

LCS Structure Number: HS-1317

Feature: Andy Chambers machine shed

Feature Identification Number: 94543

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 051837

LCS Structure Name: Chambers, Andy Machine Shed

LCS Structure Number: HS-1316

Feature: Andy Chambers chicken house

Feature Identification Number: 102313

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 051838

LCS Structure Name: Chambers, Andy Chicken House

LCS Structure Number: HS-1318

Feature: Andy Chambers garage

Feature Identification Number: 94538

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 051839

LCS Structure Name: Chambers, Andy Garage

LCS Structure Number: HS-1319

Feature: Andy Chambers outhouse

Feature Identification Number: 94544

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 051840

LCS Structure Name: Chambers, Andy Outhouse

LCS Structure Number: HS-1320

Feature: Andy Chambers feed storage

Feature Identification Number: 94536

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 051841

LCS Structure Name: Chambers, Andy Feed Storage

LCS Structure Number: ACB-1

Feature: Andy Chambers hay shed

Feature Identification Number: 94541

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 051842

LCS Structure Name: Chambers, Andy Hay Shed

LCS Structure Number: ACB-2

Feature: Andy Chambers corral

Feature Identification Number: 101869

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 051843

LCS Structure Name: Chambers, Andy Corral

LCS Structure Number: ACST-1

Feature: Andy Chambers feed bunks

Feature Identification Number: 91856

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 051844

LCS Structure Name: Chambers, Andy Feed Bunks

LCS Structure Number: ACST-2

Feature: Andy Chambers fencing

Feature Identification Number: 94537

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 051845

LCS Structure Name: Chambers, Andy Fencing

LCS Structure Number: ACST-3

Feature: Mormon Row Warm Springs, Swimming Hole

Feature Identification Number: 94564

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

LCS Structure Name: Mormon Row Warm Springs Swimming Pool

LCS Structure Number: MROW-1

Feature: John Moulton shower house

Feature Identification Number: 94559

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 051847

LCS Structure Name: Moulton, John Shower House

LCS Structure Number: HS-1276C

Feature: John Moulton residence

Feature Identification Number: 94558

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 051848

LCS Structure Name: Moulton, John Residence

LCS Structure Number: HS-1276

Feature: John Moulton outhouse A

Feature Identification Number: 94555

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 051849

LCS Structure Name: Moulton, John Outhouse A

LCS Structure Number: HS-1276A

Feature: John Moulton outhouse B

Feature Identification Number: 94556

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 051850

LCS Structure Name: Moulton, John Outhouse B

LCS Structure Number: HS-1276B

Feature: John Moulton barn

Feature Identification Number: 94549

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 051851

LCS Structure Name: Moulton, John Barn

LCS Structure Number: HS-1278

Feature: John Moulton bunkhouse

Feature Identification Number: 94550

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 051852

LCS Structure Name: Moulton, John Bunkhouse

LCS Structure Number: HS-1280

Feature: John Moulton granary

Feature Identification Number: 94554

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 051853

LCS Structure Name: Moulton, John Granary

LCS Structure Number: HS-1281

Feature: John Moulton pumphouse

Feature Identification Number: 94557

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 051854

LCS Structure Name: Moulton, John Pumphouse

LCS Structure Number: HS-1282

Feature: John Moulton corrals

Feature Identification Number: 94551

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 051855

LCS Structure Name: Moulton, John Corrals

LCS Structure Number: JMST-1

Feature: John Moulton fencing

Feature Identification Number: 94553

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 051856

LCS Structure Name: Moulton, John Fencing

LCS Structure Number: JMST-2

Feature: John Moulton feed bunks

Feature Identification Number: 94552

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 051857

LCS Structure Name: Moulton, John Feed Bunks

LCS Structure Number: JMST-3

Feature: Reed Moulton house

Feature Identification Number: 95290

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 051858

LCS Structure Name: Moulton, Reed House

LCS Structure Number: HS-1283

Feature: Reed Moulton barn

Feature Identification Number: 95287

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

LCS Structure Name: Moulton, Reed Barn

LCS Structure Number: HS-1284

Feature: Reed Moulton outhouse

Feature Identification Number: 95291

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 051860

LCS Structure Name: Moulton, Reed Outhouse

LCS Structure Number: HS-1284A

Feature: Reed Moulton shed

Feature Identification Number: 95293

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 051861

LCS Structure Name: Moulton, Reed Shed

LCS Structure Number: HS-1285

Feature: Reed Moulton pumphouse and garage

Feature Identification Number: 95292

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 051862

LCS Structure Name: Moulton, Reed Pumphouse and Garage

LCS Structure Number: HS-1287

Feature: Reed Moulton hay derrick

Feature Identification Number: 95289

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

LCS Structure Name: Moulton, Reed Hay Derrick

LCS Structure Number: RMST-1

Feature: Reed Moulton fencing

Feature Identification Number: 95288

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

LCS Structure Name: Moulton, Reed Fencing

LCS Structure Number: RMST-2

Feature: Roy Chambers residence

Feature Identification Number: 95297

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 51720

LCS Structure Name: Chambers, Roy Residence

LCS Structure Number: RCB-1

Feature: Roy Chambers garage

Feature Identification Number: 95296

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 51720

LCS Structure Name: Chambers, Roy Garage

LCS Structure Number: RCB-2

Feature: Roy Chambers chicken coop

Feature Identification Number: 95294

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 051867

LCS Structure Name: Chambers, Roy Chicken Coop

LCS Structure Number: RCB-3

Feature: Roy Chambers Bunkhouse

Feature Identification Number: 95298

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 51720

LCS Structure Name: Chambers, Roy Shed

LCS Structure Number: RCB-4

Feature: Roy Chambers wind generator

Feature Identification Number: 95299

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 51720

LCS Structure Name: Chambers, Roy Wind Generator

LCS Structure Number: RCST-1

Feature: T.A. Moulton barn

Feature Identification Number: 95300

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 051886

LCS Structure Name: Moulton, T.A. Barn

LCS Structure Number: HS-1324

Feature: T.A. Moulton irrigation headgates

Feature Identification Number: 95301

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 051887

LCS Structure Name: Moulton, T.A. Irrigation Headgates

LCS Structure Number: TMST-1

Feature: Mormon Row Eggleston/Chambers granary

Feature Identification Number: 94563

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

LCS Structure Name: Mormon Row Eggleston/Chamber's Granary

LCS Structure Number: JEB-1

Feature: Johnson/Eggleston ditch

Feature Identification Number: 94560

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 051889

LCS Structure Name: Johnson/Eggleston Ditch

LCS Structure Number: CA-6

Feature: Mormon Row ditch

Feature Identification Number: 94561

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 051890

LCS Structure Name: Mormon Row Ditch

LCS Structure Number: CA-3

Feature: Roy Chambers Dump

Feature Identification Number: 95295

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 51720

Feature: Mormon Row Ditch Creek Bridge

Feature Identification Number: 94562

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: T.A. Moulton settlement, misc. structures (wood diversion dam, concrete headgate casings, bridges, fencing)

Feature Identification Number: 95302

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Cluster of buildings at the Andy Chambers Homestead, October 2010. Source: C. Mardorf, NPS.



Andy Chambers barn (HS-1313) and other outbuildings and fences, October 2010. Source: C. Mardorf, NPS.

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 and road rights of way no longer related to section. 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. (see site plans)

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.

Contributing elements:
--remnants of the historic Jackson/Moran Road
--remains of other roads, trails, and paths (including livestock paths) that date to the period of significance

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Antelope Flats Road provides the main access to Mormon Row, October 2010. Source: C. Mardorf, NPS.

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 that was subsequently used as a bunkhouse or temporary housing. Smaller functional structures include outhouses, shower houses, garages, pumphouses or sheds, and a 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, 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, although the church building was moved to Wilson. There are no visible remnants of the school located on the northwest corner of Hans Harthoorn's property.

Contributing Elements:
--distinctions between domestic, functional, and agricultural clusters within homesteads
--Eggleton Homestead, Thomas Perry Homestead/Roy Chambers property, Andy Chambers Homestead, Clark and Veda Moulton property (domestic, tourist, and agricultural complexes), T.A. Moulton Homestead, John Moulton Homestead, Thomas Murphy Homestead/Joe Heninger property/Reed Moulton property (see National Register nomination for information on each of these clusters).

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Homestead buildings clustered along Mormon Row, October 2010. Source: C. Mardorf, NPS.



Andy Chambers Homestead within Mormon Row, October 2010. Source: C. Mardorf, NPS.

Constructed Water Features

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 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.

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 an 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.

Today, some historic irrigation ditches continue to provide water to the pasture areas or Mormon Row. Water is then passed through to water rights holders in the Antelope Flats 'subdivision' and along Ditch Creek.

Contributing Elements:
--Mormon Row Ditch
--Johnson/Eggleston Ditch
--other irrigation ditches, and remains of irrigation ditches, within the district

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Irrigation ditch and headgate along Mormon Row, October 2010. Source: C. Mardorf, NPS.

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 remains 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 the sage lands, and the swimming hole 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 to 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, and chicken coops. 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 is wide farmyard gates framed with tall supports on the hinge side with long diagonal brace poles. Fence types throughout Mormon Row are primarily utilitarian, constructed of easily procured materials: wood and 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. There is no picket or other decorative fencing evident, reflective of climatic as well as economic conditions.

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 Timbered Island and Shadow Mountain. Brigham Young's exhortation to his followers to build substantive houses of brick or stone (to distinguish themselves from their 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.

Contributing elements:
--All remaining physical evidence of community life (irrigation ditches, field patterns, swimming hole, structures, roads and trails) that date to the period of significance
--Wood log, wood strip, and stucco finish architecture
--Cluster arrangement of domestic and work area features
--Wood and wire fences
--Single specimen spruce and fir trees
--Specific style of windbreaks, farm yard gates, and fences

Land Use

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 field investigations associated with the 1997 nomination. Additional archaeological work may discover remnants of human occupancy prior to the arrival of 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 possible. The Geck, J. Riniker, Mahon, Shinkle, Holland and Hoagland properties had been abandoned and had reverted to sagebrush by the time the 1945 aerial was taken. However, the majority of the valley still retains signs of cultivation with approximately 85 percent of the originally homesteaded land showing relic field patterns with relatively sparse intrusion of native sage; this percentage increased to almost 100 percent 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, 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 purchase 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.

Today land use at Mormon Row consists of continued agricultural use as well as tourism functions. The buildings and structures of Mormon Row continue to be used by the park for storage, the Chambers pasture is grazed by park horses, and some irrigation ditches provide water to the pasture area.

Contributing elements:
--Patterns of field distribution and lateral irrigation ditches
--Remnant kitchen gardens
--Farm/ranch outbuildings and structures
--Continued agricultural use

Natural Systems and Features

Both natural and cultural forces have shaped the physical landscape visible around Mormon Row. 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. 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 southwest. 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 Range 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.

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 final withdrawals by Riniker in 1916, Holland in 1917, and Haogland in 1927, were located on the outer fringes of the settlement. North of Blacktail Butte, the soils are rockier, 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 of Geck, Riniker, Pfeifer, and Ireton were not as successful at producing crops as those of 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 stockyards to offer stock shelter from the winter weather.

Contributing elements:
--Pattern of withdrawals/settlements
--Windrows of deciduous trees
--Vertical board windbreaks
--Use of locally available building materials
--drainages, including Ditch Creek
--Native vegetation

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 make them more than purely functional. These elements reflect the lives of those that homesteaded the area and made it their homes.

Contributing elements:
--farmyard gates, irrigation gates, foot bridges, equipment bridges, clotheslines, mail boxes, gate latches and telephone poles

Spatial Organization

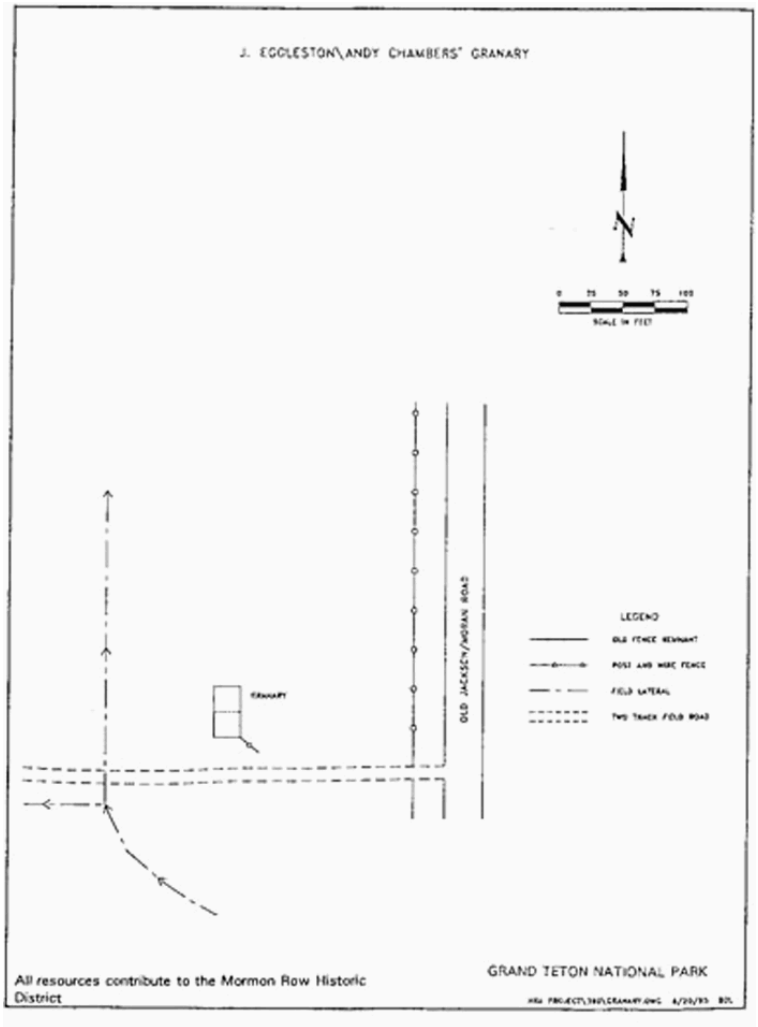
The spatial organization of Mormon Row, like the area's physical development, reflects both natural and cultural forces. The core of the Mormon Row cultural landscape appears as a single unit located on the valley floor contained by the natural features of Blacktail Butte and the more distant but prominent 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. Field cultivation patterns, as defined by the irrigation laterals, are distinctive in all 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. The edge becomes less defined where the sagebrush has encroached upon fallow lands. Riparian vegetation, following natural

and human-altered water courses, cuts across the 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 larger surrounding cultural landscape beyond district boundaries 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.

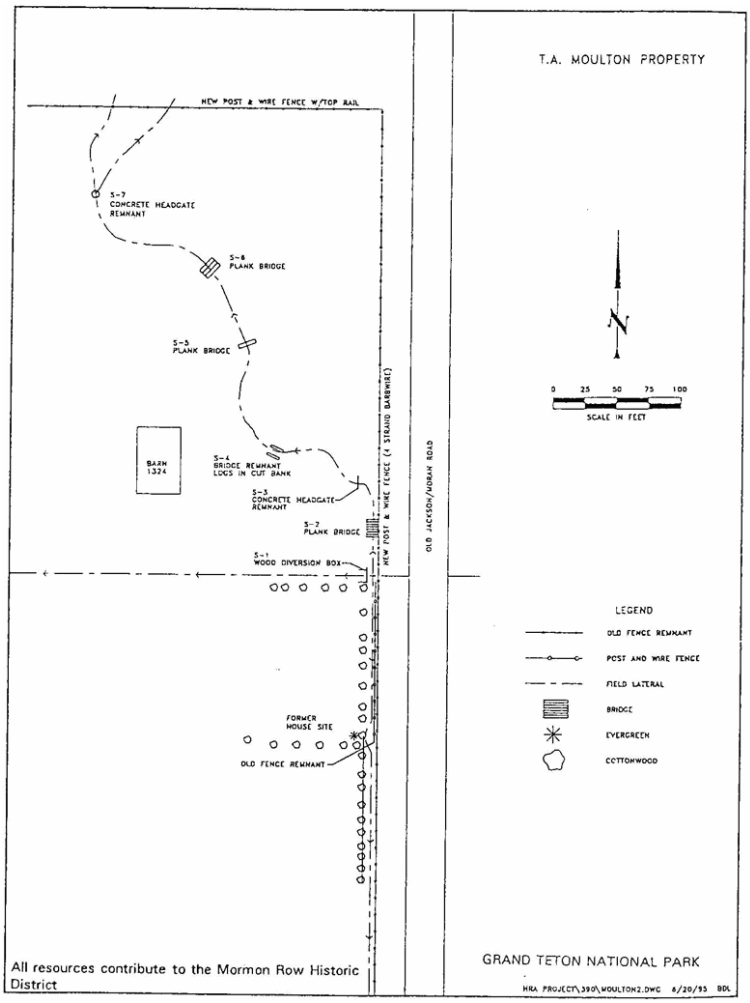
It is difficult to quantify the impacts of kinship and shared religious beliefs on the physical orientation of the town. Mormon Row displays classic characteristics of Mormon communities, most notably clustered settlement allowing cooperative, efficient use of land and water resources, and stands in stark contrast to dispersed settlement of individual settlers (as evidenced in Grand Teton National Park by the J. Pierce 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 watercourses 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. 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.

Contributing elements:
--Settlement concentrated along old Jackson/Moran Road
--Linear arrangement of settlement
--Color and texture contrast of old fields and sagebrush
--Patterns of relic fields
--Historic fence posts and fences

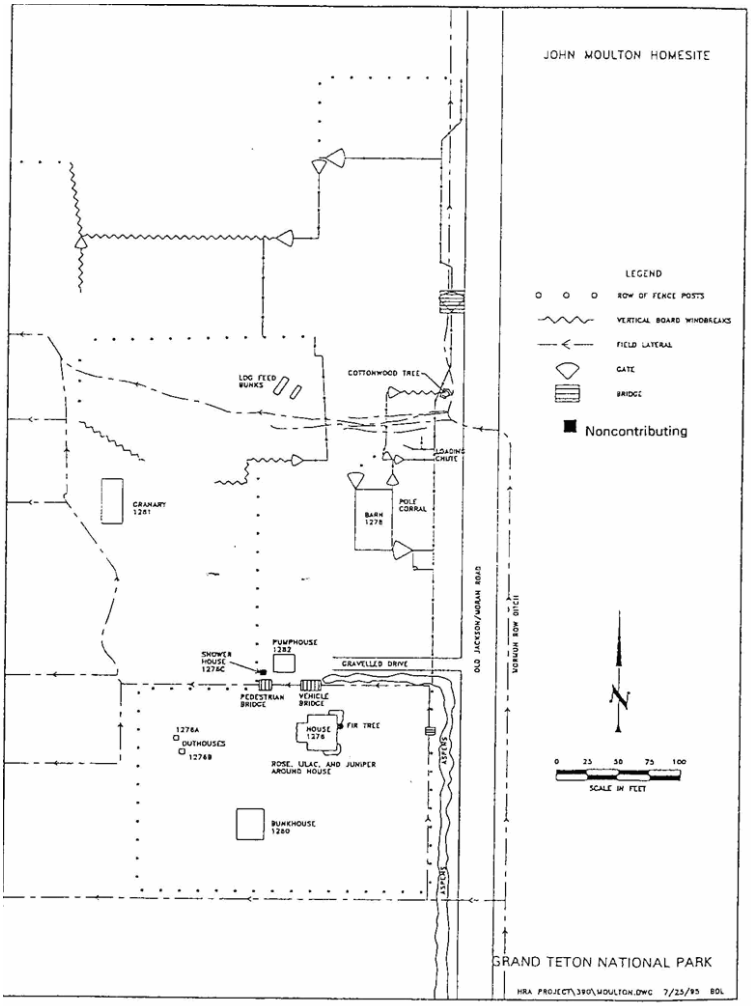
Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



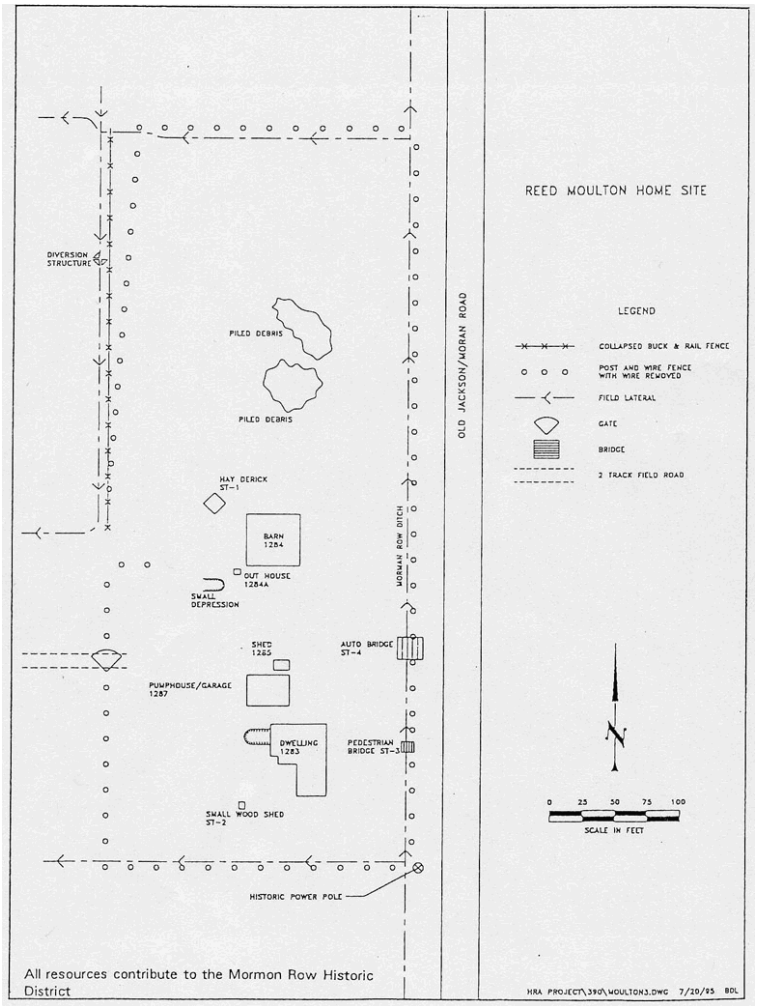
J. Eggleston/Andy Chambers' Granary. Source: Historical Research Associates, 1995 graphic.



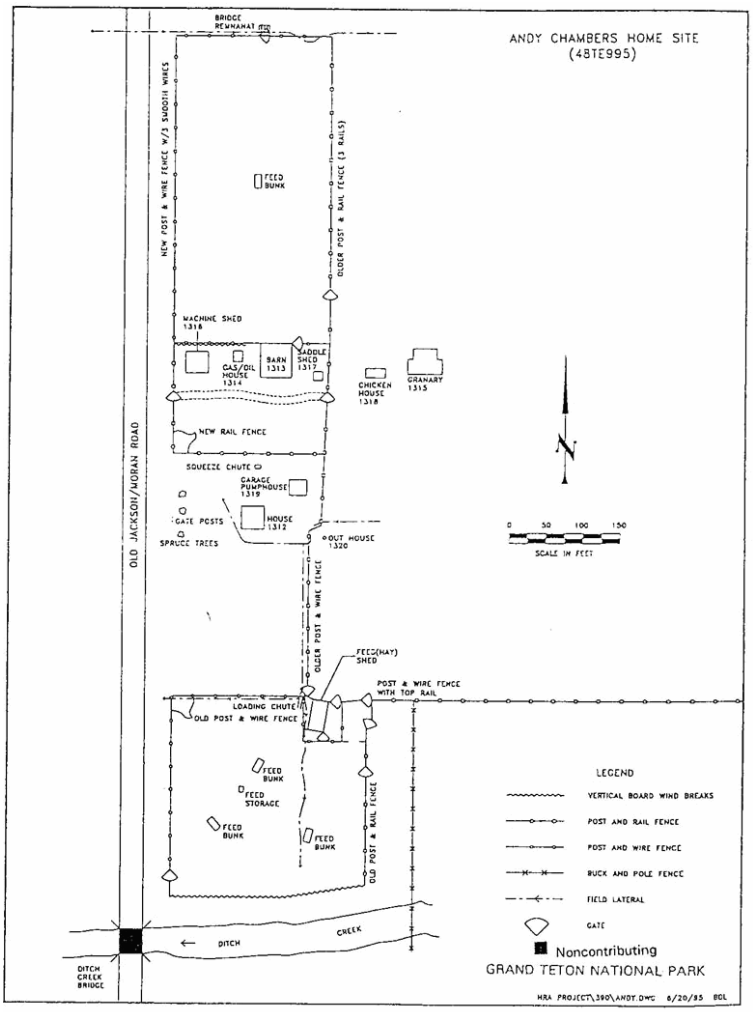
T. A. Moulton property. Source: Historical Research Associates, 1995 graphic.



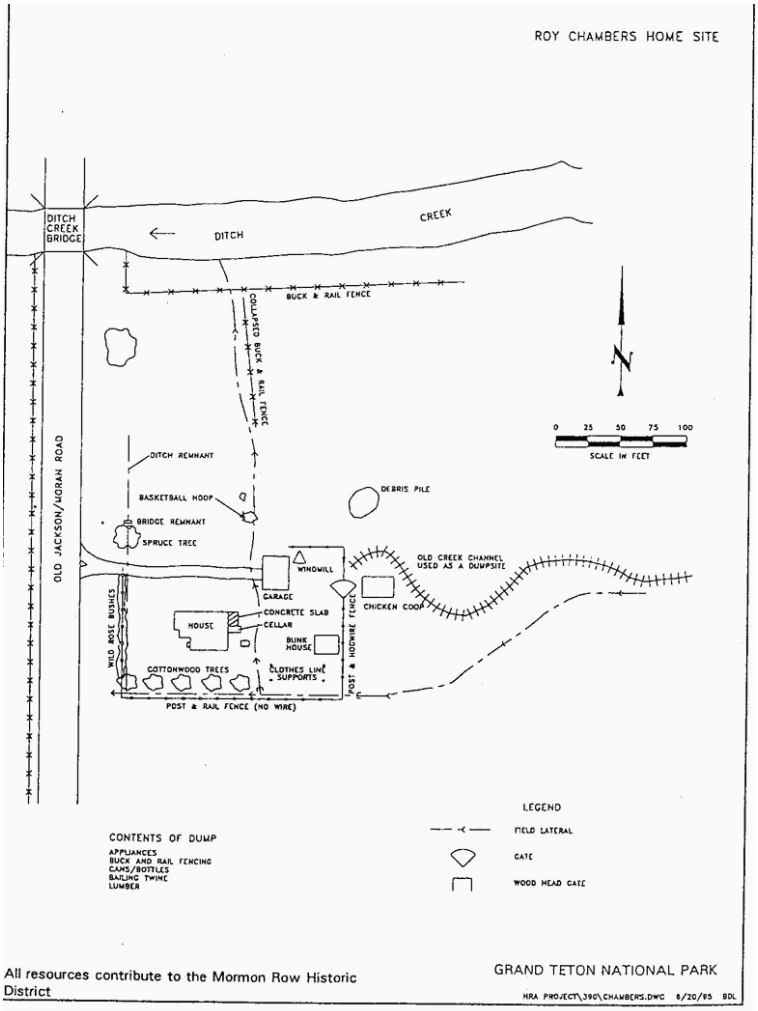
John Moulton Homesite. Source: Historical Research Associates, 1995 graphic.



Reed Moulton Home Site. Source: Historical Research Associates, 1995 graphic.



Andy Chambers Home Site. Source: Historical Research Associates, 1995 graphic.



Roy Chambers Home Site. Source: Historical Research Associates, 1995 graphic.

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 patterns 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.

Contributing elements:
--gently sloping river benches that resulted in alluvial soils and positive drainage for irrigation systems

Vegetation

The most striking and visually critical vegetation pattern in Mormon Row is the contrast between the cultivated fields and the surrounding native sagebrush. Even though the fields have not been actively farmed since the last crop in 1976, the natural sagebrush 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 sagebrush is beginning to crowd out the remnant fine-texture grasses, reclaiming the land.

Because field investigations for the 1997 nomination were completed soon after snowmelt 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 U.S. 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 earthmovers 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.

Other dominant vegetation patterns occur 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.

Contributing elements:

--Indicator plants within relic fields, which contrast with native sage
--Native cottonwoods along drainages and creeks
--Planted windrows (cottonwood, aspen, and some conifers)
--Ornamental plants and remains of kitchen garden

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Planted windrows of cottonwoods within a homestead at Mormon Row, October 2010. Source: C. Mardorf, NPS.



Cottonwoods line irrigation ditches within a field at Mormon Row, October 2010. Source: C. Mardorf, NPS.

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, and 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 that provide a strong visual boundary on the west. The space bleeds off to the north, with the horizon lost in the edge of the sage.

Contributing elements:
--Views between settlement clusters
--Views to Blacktail Butte and surrounding peaks

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 01/01/1997

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Mormon Row was first listed in fair condition in 1997. Superintendent concurrence was not sought.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 06/10/2005

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Park Superintendent concurred on 4/21/2006.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 07/23/2010

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Mormon Row continues to be in fair condition. A number of the remaining buildings have been stabilized. However, smaller-scale landscape features, such as gates, fences, and irrigation ditches have deteriorated.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Release To Succession

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Description: Sagebrush encroachment presents potential threat to integrity of relic fields

Type of Impact: Pests/Diseases

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Small rodents and mammals have disturbed the ground plane at Mormon Row, creating holes and uneven topography around buildings, in yards, and throughout the fields.

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Some of the remaining buildings along Mormon Row have been stabilized in recent years; however, others exhibit signs of

deterioration.

Type of Impact: Erosion

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Historic irrigation ditches show signs of erosion due to flooding, rodent tunnelling, and nearby vegetation.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Undetermined

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

The 1973 Master Plan did not address the cultural landscape of the Mormon Row Historic District. However, based on the results of a cultural resources review conducted by Regional staff in April 2010, plans are being made to create an interim treatment document for Mormon Row to guide future park management decisions.

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

Citation Author: John Daughtery
Citation Title: A Place Called Jackson Hole: The Historic Resource Study of Grand Teton National Park.
Year of Publication: 1999
Citation Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Both Graphic and Narrative
Citation Location: Grand Teton National Park Library.

Citation Author: A. Hubber, C. Miller & J. Caywood, HRA, Inc.
Citation Title: National Register of Historic Places, Nomination Form for Mormon Row Historic District
Year of Publication: 1997
Citation Publisher: na
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: na
Citation Location: Park and IMSF

Citation Author: R. Francaviglia
Citation Title: The Mormon Landscape: Existence, Creation & Perception of a Unique Image in the American West
Year of Publication: 1974
Citation Publisher: AMS Press Inc.
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: na
Citation Location: na

Supplemental Information

Title: Additional bibliographic references

Description: A full list of references can be found on pages 55-56 of the National Register nomination form.