
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
1999

Revised 2006



Mormon Row Historic District
Grand Teton National Park

Table of Contents

Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Concurrence Status

Geographic Information and Location Map

Management Information

National Register Information

Chronology & Physical History

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Condition

Treatment

Bibliography & Supplemental Information

Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Cultural Landscapes Inventory – General Information

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is a database containing information on the historically significant landscapes within the National Park System. This evaluated inventory 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 inventory records when all required data fields are entered, the park superintendent concurs with the information, and the landscape is determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places through a consultation process or is otherwise managed as a cultural resource through a public planning process.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures (LCS), assists the National Park Service (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 (2001), 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 goals are associated with the CLI: 1) increasing the number of certified cultural landscapes (1b2B); and 2) bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (1a7). The CLI maintained by Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program, WASO, is the official source of cultural landscape information.

Implementation of the CLI is coordinated and approved at the regional level. Each region annually updates a strategic plan that prioritizes work based on a variety of park and regional needs that include planning and construction projects or associated compliance requirements that lack cultural landscape documentation. When the inventory unit record is complete and concurrence with the findings is obtained from the superintendent and the State Historic Preservation Office, the regional CLI coordinator certifies the record and transmits it to the national CLI Coordinator for approval. Only records approved by the national CLI coordinator are included on the CLI for official reporting purposes.

Relationship between the CLI and a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR)

The CLI and the CLR are related efforts in the sense that both document the history,

significance, and integrity of park cultural landscapes. However, the scope of the CLI is limited by the need to achieve concurrence with the park superintendent resolve eligibility questions when a National Register nomination does not exist or the nomination inadequately addresses the eligibility of the landscape characteristics. Ideally, a park's CLI work (which many include multiple inventory units) precedes a CLR because the baseline information in the CLI not only assists with priority setting when more than one CLR is needed it also assists with determining more accurate scopes of work.

In contrast, the CLR is the primary treatment document for significant park landscapes. It, therefore, requires an additional level of research and documentation both to evaluate the historic and the existing condition of the landscape in order to recommend preservation treatment that meets the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the treatment of historic properties.

The scope of work for a CLR, when the CLI has not been done, should include production of the CLI record. Depending on its age and scope, existing CLR's are considered the primary source for the history, statement of significance, and descriptions of contributing resources that are necessary to complete a CLI record.

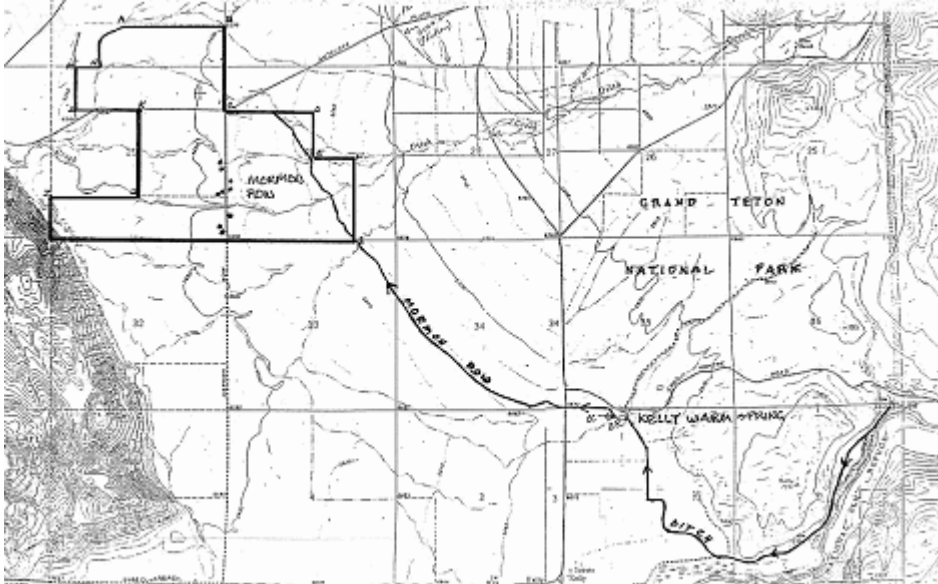
Inventory Unit Description:

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



Mormon Row Historic District boundary. (Ref 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 HRA, Inc. (Missoula, MT), and the latest work was done by J. Cowley. The CLI is pending Superintendent concurrence.

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
Data Collection Date: 09/14/1999	Recorder:
Data Entry Date: 06/10/2005	Recorder: M. Curran

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

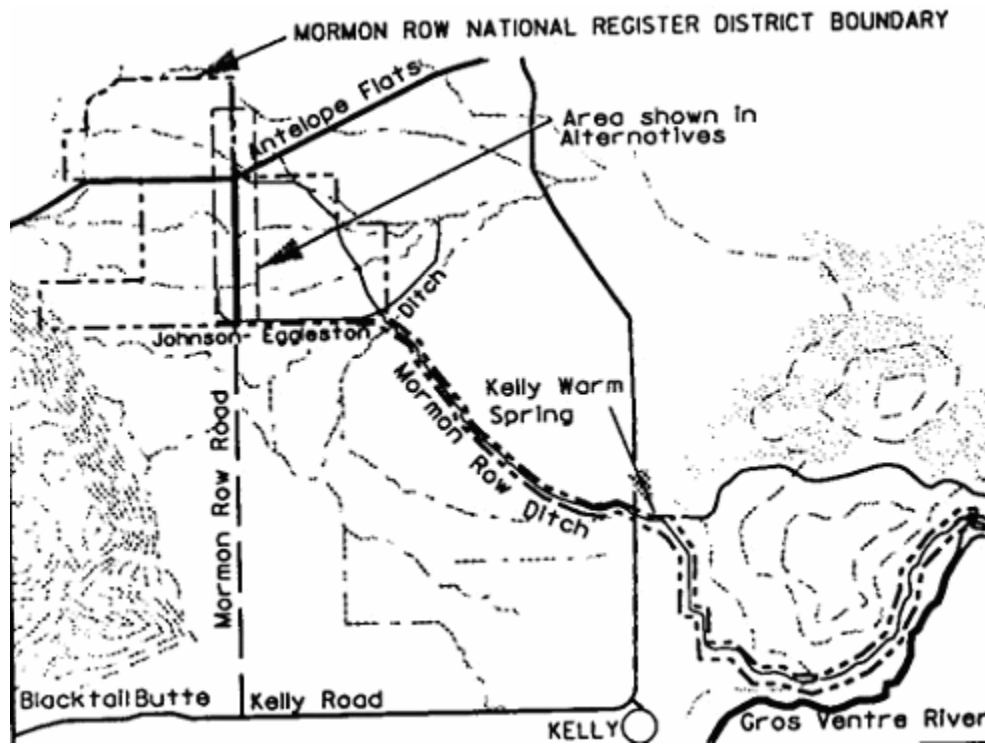
County: Teton County

Size (Acres): 1,100.00

Boundary UTMS:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
USGS Map 1:24,000	Point		12	525,930	4,834,930
USGS Map 1:24,000	Point		12	525,170	4,834,920
USGS Map 1:24,000	Point		12	525,710	4,834,920
USGS Map 1:24,000	Point		12	531,050	4,831,670
USGS Map 1:24,000	Point		12	532,560	4,831,760
USGS Map 1:24,000	Point		12	536,140	4,835,330
USGS Map 1:24,000	Point		12	530,970	4,831,680
USGS Map 1:24,000	Point		12	527,120	4,835,340
USGS Map 1:24,000	Point		12	527,140	4,834,540
USGS Map 1:24,000	Point		12	527,980	4,834,540
USGS Map 1:24,000	Point		12	527,980	4,834,120
USGS Map 1:24,000	Point		12	528,360	4,834,120
USGS Map 1:24,000	Point		12	528,390	4,833,350
USGS Map 1:24,000	Point		12	525,490	4,833,310
USGS Map 1:24,000	Point		12	525,490	4,833,700
USGS Map 1:24,000	Point		12	526,330	4,833,720
USGS Map 1:24,000	Point		12	526,320	4,834,540
USGS Map 1:24,000	Point		12	525,730	4,834,520

Location Map:



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

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:

Supt. Concurrence 4/21/2006

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.

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

National Register form for Mormon Row Historic District addresses the district as a cultural landscape. District was listed June 5, 1997. Andy Chambers Ranch Historic District was listed on the National Register April 23, 1990, and is part of the Mormon Row Historic District.

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

National Register Eligibility

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

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

National Historic Landmark Information

National Historic Landmark Status: No

World Heritage Site Information

World Heritage Site Status:

No

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
---------------------------	--------------------------------------

Storage (Granary/Silo)	Historic
------------------------	----------

Agricultural Field	Historic
--------------------	----------

Animal Processing Facility	Historic
----------------------------	----------

Agricultural Outbuilding	Historic
--------------------------	----------

Irrigation Facility	Historic
---------------------	----------

Single Family House	Historic
---------------------	----------

Recreation/Culture-Other	Current
--------------------------	---------

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type of Name
-------------	---------------------

Mormon Row	Historic
------------	----------

Mormon Row Historic District	Current
------------------------------	---------

Ethnographic Study Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
11000 BC - AD 1894	Inhabited	Archeological evidence suggests that aboriginal presence in the area dates back to 11000 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 1894	Settled	James I. May initiated a gradual and diffuse Mormon migration to the north (from Idaho to Wyoming) by settling his extended family and neighbors near Blacktail Butte James I. May
AD 1894 - 1915	Settled	27 homesteaders were present within the Mormon Row community, in the same location that James May and family settled. 160-acre claims.
AD 1908	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 Andy Chambers, John and T.A. Moulton
AD 1910 - 1920	Established	Sheep were introduced to the Mormon Row area
AD 1916	Developed	Church constructed in Mormon Row community. The church became the social and geographic hub of the region, including Mormon Row
AD 1918	Damaged	Drought hit the Mormon Row area
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

Mormon Row Historic District
 Grand Teton National Park

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.
AD 1927	Damaged	Major flood caused by dam collapse on Gros Ventre River
AD 1929 - 1933	Developed	3.37-mile long Mormon Row ditch constructed, to bring water to the community from Kelly Warm Springs
AD 1943	Established	Mormon Row area incorporated within new Jackson Hole National Monument
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 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 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. Perry/Chambers and John Moulton
AD 1995	Removed	1950s power poles and wires removed
AD 1997	Established	Mormon Row Historic District listed on the National Register of Historic Places

Physical History:

1908-1950 Period of Significance



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 indicators 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 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 as a whole. And, ironically, while the extension of the park has resulted in the removal of entire farmsteads at the east and south extremes of Mormon Row, it has also resulted in a high degree of physical integrity at extant sites. 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:

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 primary park thoroughfare, 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 Harthorn field, south of the historic district) are the only two pieces of hay cultivation equipment visible in Mormon Row. Although the hay derrick is currently on the ground, the park plans to re-erect the equipment in the near future.

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.

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

Mormon Row Historic District
Grand Teton National Park

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

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

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
--Eggleston 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).

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 firtrees or 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.

Contributing elements:

- Patterns of field distribution and lateral irrigation ditches
- Remnant kitchen gardens
- Farm/ranch outbuildings and structures

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, Harthorn, 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 Harthorn, 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

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.

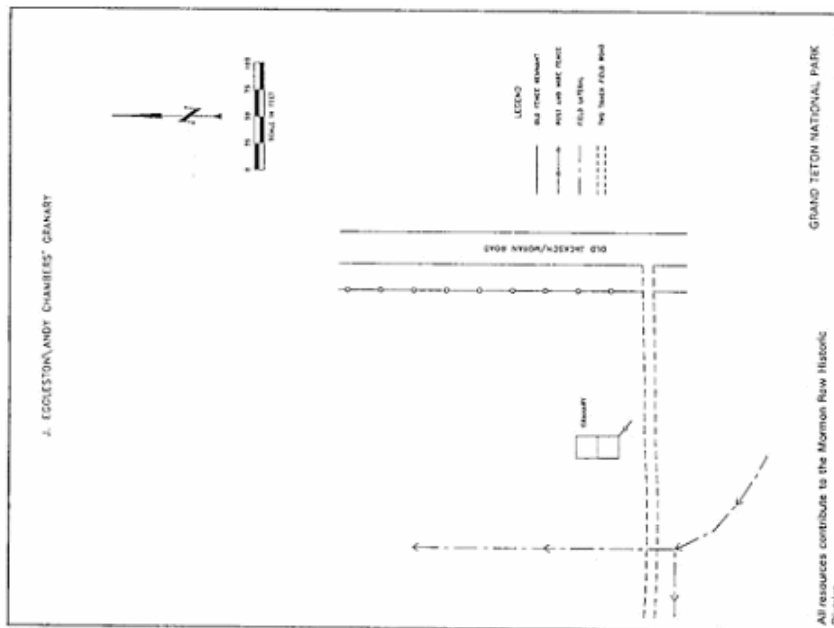
It is difficult to quantify the impacts of kinship and shared religious beliefs on the physical orientation of the town. Mormon Row displays classic characteristics of Mormon communities, most notably clustered settlement allowing cooperative, efficient use of land and water resources, and standing in 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.

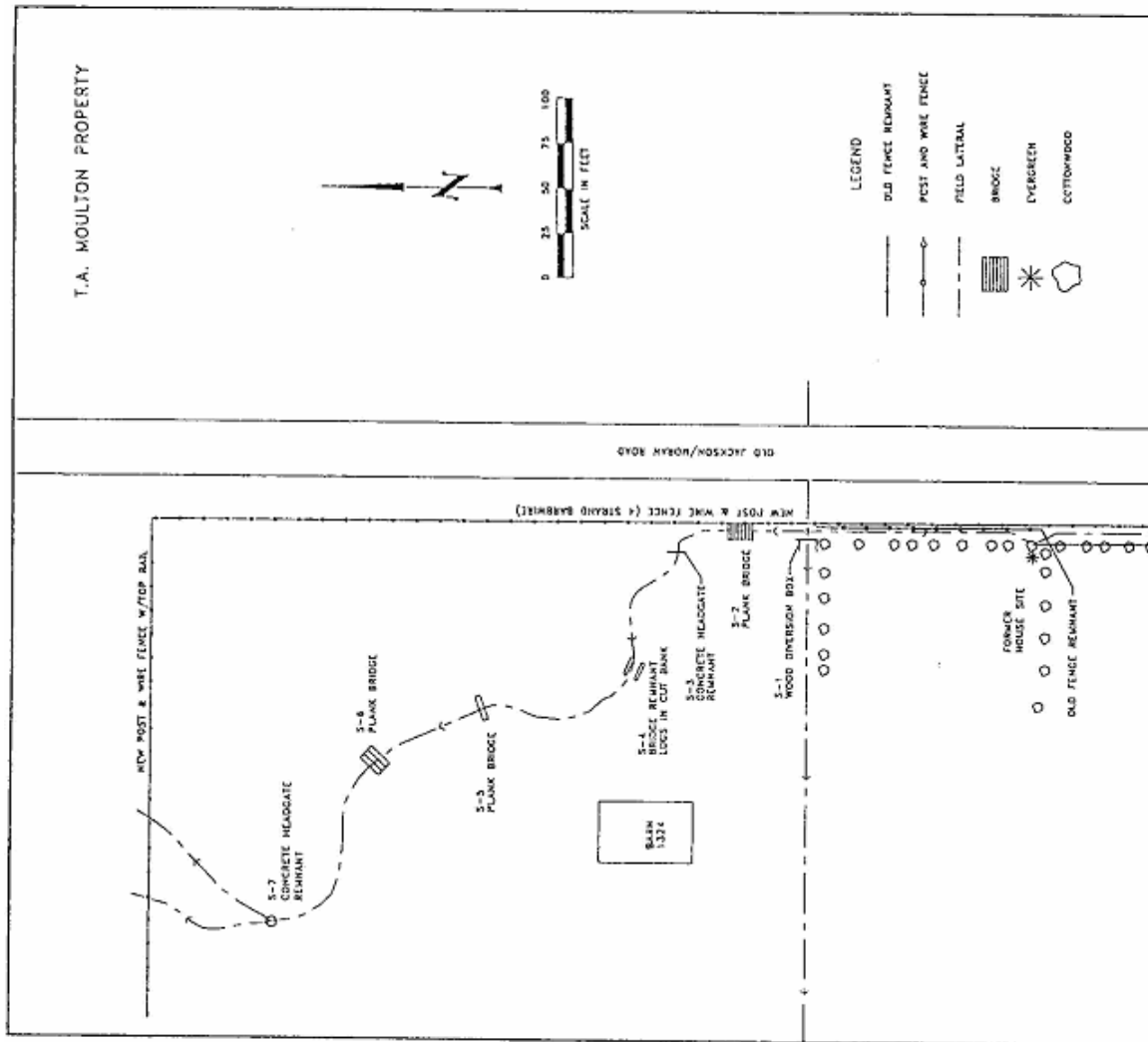
Contributing elements:

- 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:

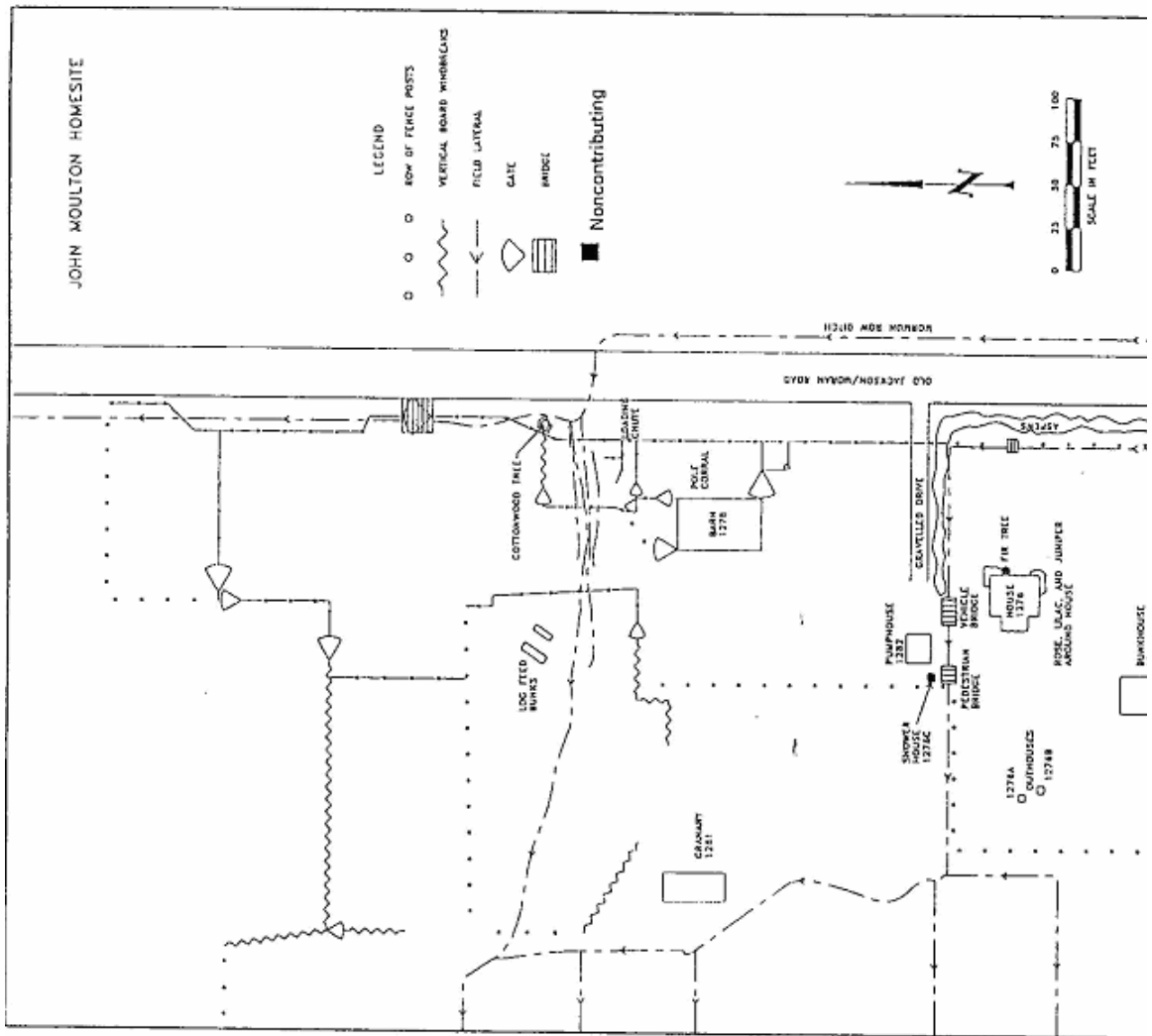


J. Eggleston/Andy Chambers' Granary (HRA 1995 graphic)

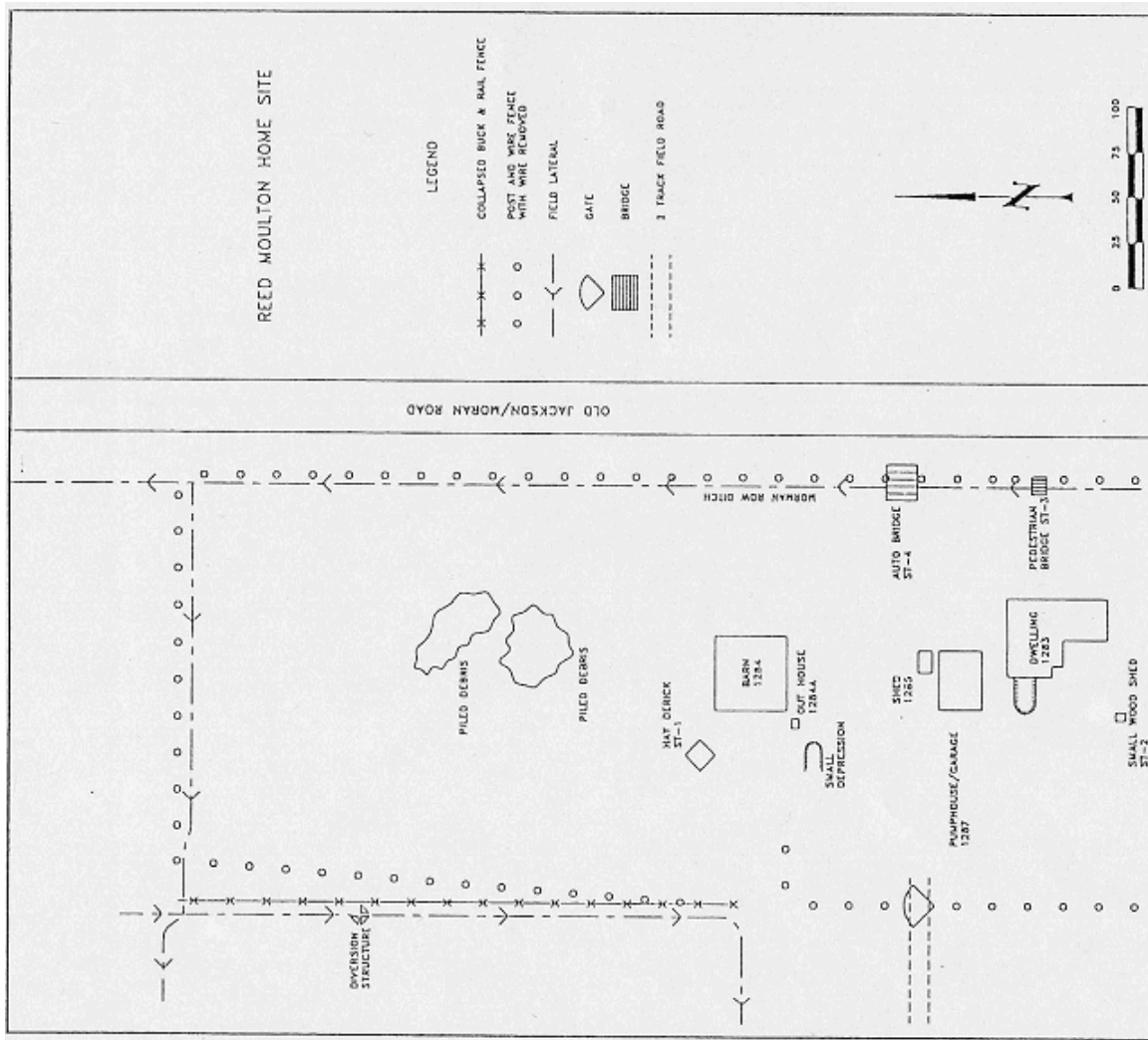


T. A. Moulton property (HRA 1995 graphic)

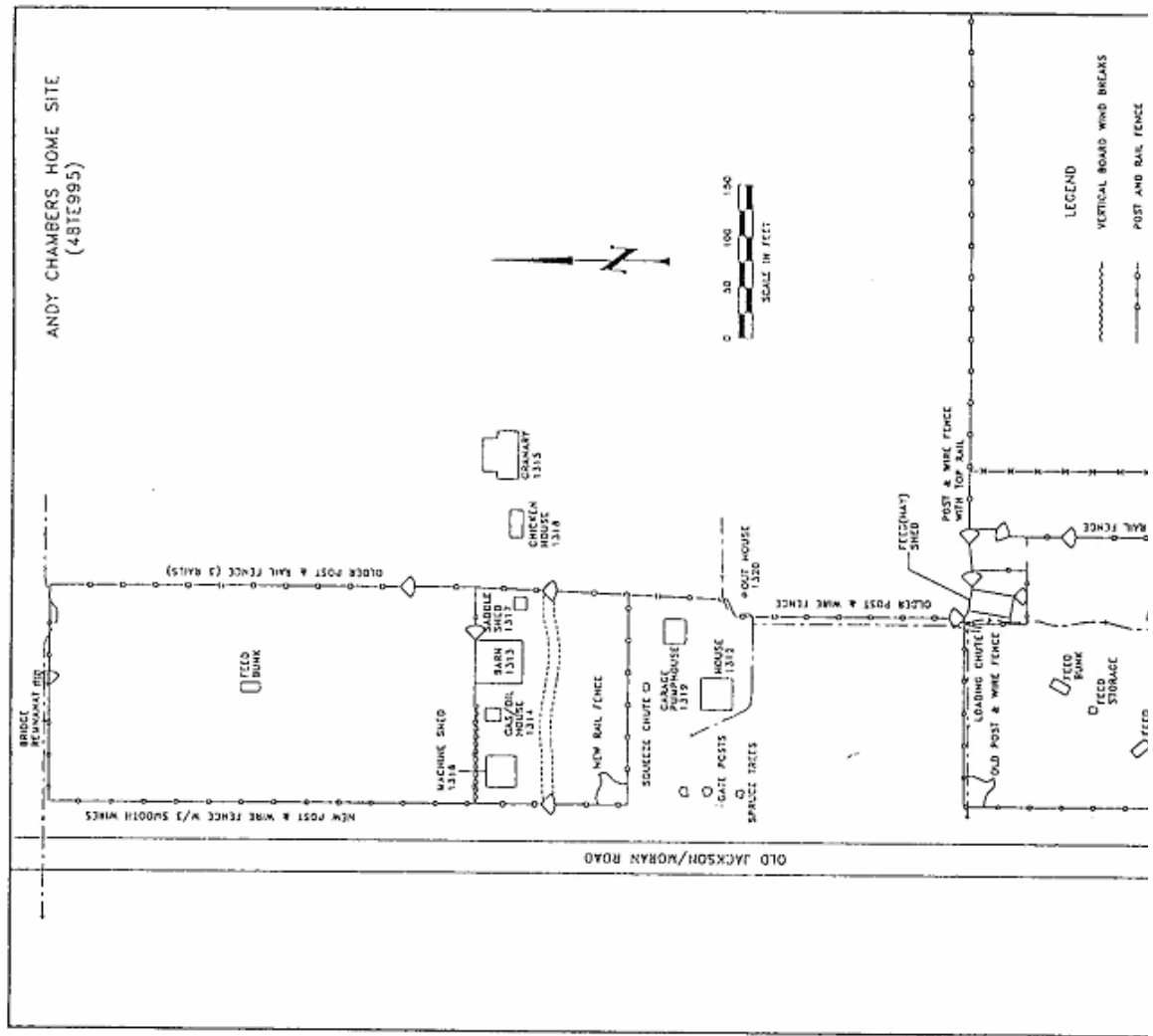
Mormon Row Historic District
Grand Teton National Park



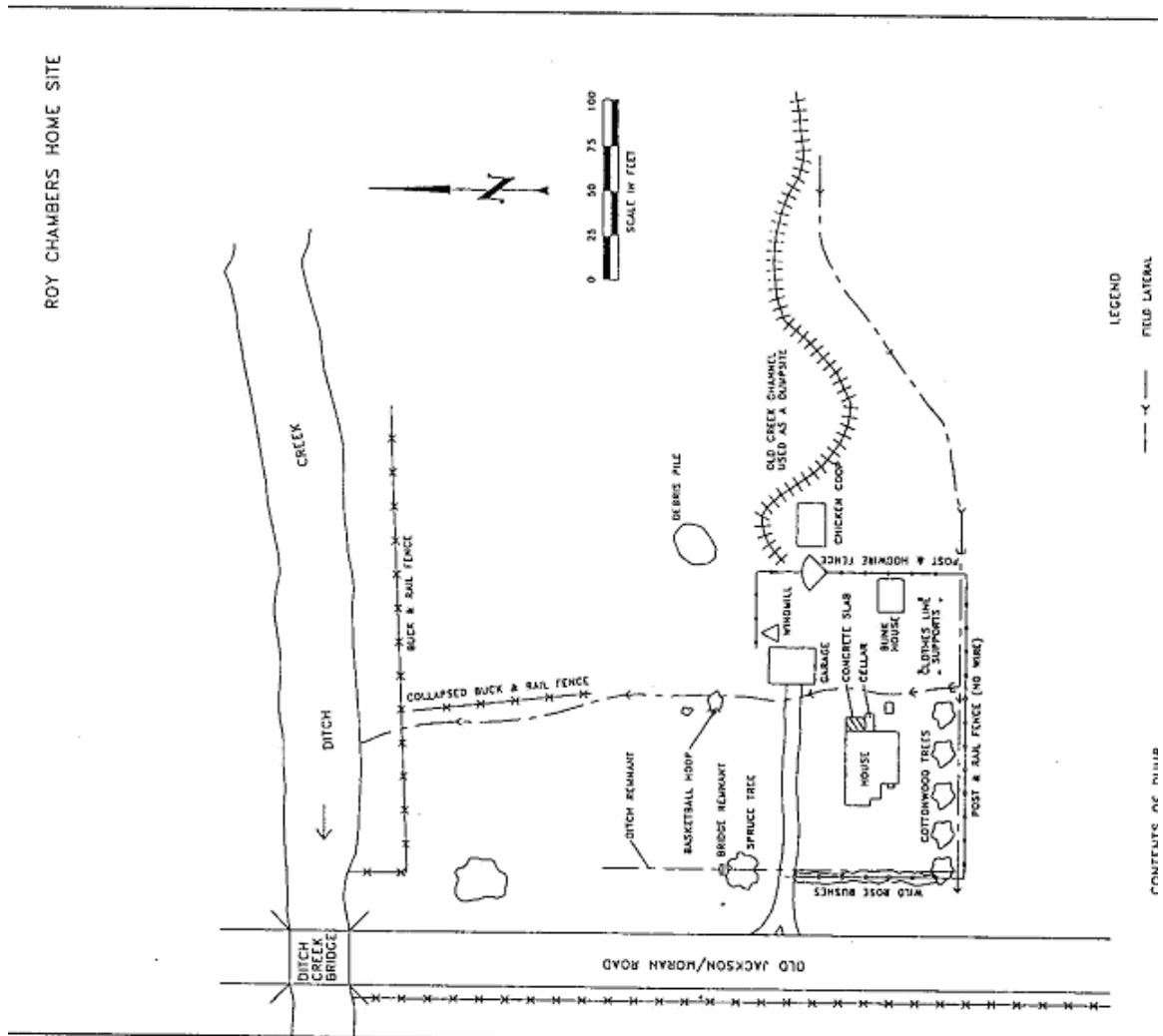
John Moulton Homesite (HRA 1995 graphic)



Reed Moulton Home Site (HRA 1995 graphic)



Andy Chambers Home Site (HRA 1995 graphic)



Roy Chambers Home Site (HRA 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

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

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

Archeological Sites

The Mormon Row Historic District (48TE1444) was inventoried by the University of Wyoming, as part of the 1999 Cooperative Archeological Research Project. The report, which was written in 2000, is entitled The Archeological 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

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 the earthen main ditch, head gates, appropriation gates and in-stream structures. Wooden field distribution gates of various configurations controlled the distribution of water to various fields and are still visible in the Reed Moulton, John Moulton, T.A. Moulton, J. Eggleston, J. Johnson, H. Harthoorn and

A. Chambers fields.

Contributing Elements:

--Mormon Row Ditch

--Johnson/Eggleston Ditch

--other irrigation ditches, and remains of irrigation ditches, within the district

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 01/01/1997

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Needs park staff and Superintendent review

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 06/10/2005

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

4/21/2006 Park Superintendent concurrence.

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

Stabilization Costs

Landscape Stabilization Cost: 68,840.00

Cost Date: 01/15/1973

Cost Estimator: Park/FMSS

Landscape Stabilization Cost Explanatory Description:

The cost figure is derived from PMIS.

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.

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

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:	Full list can be found on pages 55-56 of the National Register form

