

Date _____ Smithsonian # _____

RECORD TYPE: First-recording, Full Re-record, Update, Condition Report, Site Lead

PROPERTY CATEGORY: Prehistoric Site, Historic Site, Building, Structure, Object, District, Landscape, Lithic Landscape, TCP

1. IDENTIFICATION/OWNERSHIP

Consultant Project Number _____ Agency Project Number(s) _____

Associated Project Name _____

Site Name **Ben Goe Cabin and Garage** _____ Temporary Field Number _____

Other Common names: **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Quarters No. 3** _____ Agency Site Number _____

Other Site Number _____

Landowner (at time of this reporting, specify agency/district, if private give name and address): _____ check here if site information is confidential

**Fish and Wildlife Services
National Elk Refuge
P.O. Box 510
Jackson, WY 83001**

2. LOCATION (repeat as needed on continuation sheets; _____ check here if additional locational information is on continuation sheet)

Street address **Elk Refuge Road** _____ Town **Jackson** _____

Lot-Block: _____ N/A _____ Parcel _____ County **Teton** _____

USGS 7.5' Map Name, Date **Gros Ventre Junction, 1996** _____

Township **41** .N Range **115** .W Section **18** ¼'s **Lots 2, 3,4 and the east half of the southwest quarter** _____ Template: _____

Township **41** .N Range **115** .W Section **19** ¼'s **Lot 1 of the Northeast quarter of the Northwest quarter** _____ Template: _____

Township **41** .N Range **116** .W Section **12** ¼'s **Southeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter** _____ Template: _____

Township **41** .N Range **116** .W Section **13** ¼'s **East half of the Northeast Quarter** _____ Template: _____

Township **41** .N Range **116** .W Section **24** ¼'s **Northeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter** _____ Template: _____

Elevation (ft.): **6300** _____ UTM Coordinates (center point is required; bounding UTM(s) required for sites > 200m in any dimension)

UTM: Zone **12** E **524052** _____ m N **4817375** _____ m Datum used to calculate: NAD 27 NAD 83

Bounding UTM : (1) E _____ N _____ (2) E _____ N _____

(3) E _____ N _____ (4) E _____ N _____

UTM source: corrected GPS/rectified survey (<5m error), uncorrected GPS, map template, other: _____

GPS Model/Software: _____

Notes pertaining to access:

3. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (check all that apply in each category)

ENROLLED STATUS Landmark/Monument, Enrolled on NRHP

FACTORS AFFECTING INTEGRITY (check all that apply; indicate specific areas of disturbance and vandalism on a copy of the site map)

Disturbance/Vandalism : none, erosion, vandalism, collection, structural damage, manual excavation, mechanical excavation, vehicle traffic, structural decay, grazing, construction/development, defacement, imminent destruction, unknown

Percent of property badly disturbed as of this recording date, to nearest 10%): 10% _____

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

Period(s) of significance: **1926-1938** _____ Theme(s) **Community Development and Planning** _____

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATIONS (check all applicable):

Recorder NRHP Evaluation: Eligible under criteria a, b, c, d ; Not Eligible, Unevaluated

Contributing Components: Prehistoric, Historic Associated person for criterion b property **Ben F. Goe** _____

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance; discussion of contributing components (indicate spatial extents on maps); and integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined)*:

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Statement of Significance

The Ben Goe cabin and garage were evaluated for significance under Criterion A within the area of significance of community planning and development. Originally settled by two of Jackson’s first three homesteaders, John Carnes and John Holland in 1883, the 438 acres of former homesteaded lands now surrounding the cabin and garage were sold to David Goe in 1900. As was typical of the time, David Goe conveyed the property to his son, Ben F. Goe, in 1926. Ben Goe did not build a cabin of his own on the former homestead until 1929, when he built the current cabin and garage (in addition to several outbuildings, no longer extant). Between 1926 and 1936, Goe raised crops and distilled moonshine which he sold locally. Ben Goe became the first postmaster of the Kelly Post Office in 1914 and eventually purchased Joe Ruby’s bar on town square (renaming it the Cowboy Bar) in 1936. Goe sold his cabin and garage to the U.S. government in 1937 (with rights to occupancy through the summer of 1938) and the government used it as employee quarters beginning in 1939. Since the US Fish and Wildlife Service first adapted the property for use as quarters in 1939, when Ote.O. Smith, USFWS foreman, moved into the cabin with his wife and child, the property has been used as quarters.

The property is clearly representative of multiple historic periods and themes. While all three historic contexts are significant threads to Jackson’s history, the extant structures and cultural landscape features do not relay the significance of all three periods. For instance, while the Carnes and Holland homestead cabins and associated ditches and fences would have served as strong exemplars of the homesteading historic context, those features are no longer legible on the land and thus the property is not considered significant for that association. Similarly, while the buildings were used as quarters by Elk Refuge employees starting in 1939, the design, location, and character of the buildings do not specifically represent that past, rather the buildings were adapted as they existed at the time the land was being acquired for use as a National Elk Refuge.

However, the property is significant as a representative of settlement in Jackson Hole (see Hubber and Caywood , 1997 *Grand Teton National Park Multiple Property Documentation Form*). The extant late 1920s ranch residence and garage demonstrate the property type outlined by Caywood and Hubber and characteristics of that building type can be seen in the construction methods, site selection, material usage, scale, and design. While not singular in its style or as an exemplar of this building type, the Goe property is unique through its association with its owner. While not considered eligible under Criterion B (for association with an individual), Ben Goe’s life up until his arrival in Jackson and subsequent success lends a singularity to the property.

The property is also significant as a representative of an ownership trend common in the valley from the early to mid-twentieth century. The succession of ownership from homestead, to struggling ranch, to federally-owned property places the buildings in a historic context that extends from the valley’s first settlers until the present day.

Accordingly, after careful consideration the property was found to possess sufficient significance as an early 20th-century ranch for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Statement of Integrity

The buildings and surrounding land when evaluated relative to the Ben Goe period of ownership possess integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling, but lack integrity of setting and association (due to the removal of the larger complex of Goe-era outbuildings and landscape features). Modifications through the 1960s only constituted the addition of a rear porch and a pantry and did not detract from the structures’ ability to communicate their significance.

The property’s period of significance (1900-1938) is based upon Ben Goe’s construction of the extant structures and their eventual sale to the USFWS. The period of significance (1926-1938) relates to Ben Goe’s tenure on the land and accordingly the area of significance are community planning and development.

Agency Determination: ___ Eligible under criteria ___ a, ___ b, ___ c, ___ d ; ___ Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated Date/initials: _____

Justification:

SHPO Concurrence: ___ Eligible under criteria ___ a, ___ b, ___ c, ___ d ; ___ Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated Date/initials: _____

Justification:

4. INVESTIGATIVE HISTORY (Check all that apply, use property narrative for additional information as appropriate)

Recorded by: Katherine Longfield Organization: Amenity Preservation

Field Dates: 7/09

DISCOVERY METHOD (describe in site narrative description)

___ Exposed on surface, ___ Exposed subsurface, ___ Construction discovery, ___ Documentary sources, ___ Informant

WORK PERFORMED (as part of this recording ONLY; describe numbers and dimensions of sampling/excavation units in narrative section)

___ Surface recorded ___ Shovel tested ___ Formal test unit(s) ___ Block excavation

Date _____ **Field #** _____ **Smithsonian #** _____

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tested with probe device | <input type="checkbox"/> Materials sourcing | <input type="checkbox"/> Lab analyses |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Controlled Trench/Blade | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote sensing | <input type="checkbox"/> Material sample program |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geomorphology study | <input type="checkbox"/> Photos/Sketches/Video | <input type="checkbox"/> C-14 dating |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Paleo-environmental study | <input type="checkbox"/> Collections research | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe in narrative) |

MATERIALS COLLECTED AS PART OF THIS RECORDING? yes, no, unknown

Repository: U. W. Archaeological Repository (UWAR), Western Wyoming College, Other: _____

5. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS

Length 1609 m, Width 1207 m, Area: 1,942,063 sq. m, (estimated measurement method: _____)

Boundary estimates based on:

feature/artifact distribution, modern features or disturbance, property boundaries, topography, other, unknown.

Property datum? yes, no (describe if yes): _____

RECORDS INVENTORY (check all appropriate attachments associated with this recording)

Required attachments*:

- (6) Prehistoric/Historic Archaeological Site Setting, Topography, Depositional Environment (*not required for urban and rural buildings, structures, objects, or historic districts)
- (7) Site Narrative Description
- (8) Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix
- site map w/scale,orientation.,key
- location map (USGS 1:24,000 base)
- photographs/images

Additional Attachments:

- (One or more of the next 8 are required)
- (8A) artifacts associated with prehistoric component
 - (8B) features associated with prehistoric component
 - (8C) artifacts associated with historic component
 - (8D) features associated with historic component
 - (8E) historic and/or prehistoric rock art/inscription component
 - (8F) historic architecture description
 - (8G) linear feature description
 - (8H) lithic landscape sample description
 - (8I) historic structure/object description

Optional Attachments:

- (8J)TCP description
- artifact illustrations
- stratigraphic profile
- field notes
- artifact catalog
- electronic data
- other (describe): _____

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.

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6. PREHISTORIC/HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SETTING, TOPOGRAPHY, DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT*

Section 6 is not required for urban and rural buildings, structures, objects, or historic districts)

GENERAL TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING

Basin/Interior, Foothill/Basin Margin, Major River Terraces, Mountain/Major Uplift, Unknown

Geographic Division (cf. "Wyoming Geologic Highway Map" published by Western Geographics with the cooperation of the Geological Survey of Wyoming Revised Edition 1991, R.D. Christiansen, Geologist Map compiled and adapted from Geologic Map of Wyoming. Divisions prepared by Richard W. Jones, 2002. See map in "Users Guide.")

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Absaroka Range | <input type="checkbox"/> Great Divide Basin | <input type="checkbox"/> Madison Range | <input type="checkbox"/> Shirley Mtns. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bates Hole | <input type="checkbox"/> Green River Basin | <input type="checkbox"/> Medicine Bow Mtns. | <input type="checkbox"/> Snake River Range |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Beartooth Mtns. | <input type="checkbox"/> Green Mtn. | <input type="checkbox"/> N Laramie Basin Structures | <input type="checkbox"/> Sublette Range |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bighorn Basin | <input type="checkbox"/> Goshen Hole | <input type="checkbox"/> Overthrust Belt | <input type="checkbox"/> Star Valley |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bridger Basin | <input type="checkbox"/> Gros Ventre Range | <input type="checkbox"/> Owl Creek Mtns. | <input type="checkbox"/> Teton Range |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bighorn Mtns. | <input type="checkbox"/> Hanna-Carbon Basin | <input type="checkbox"/> Powder River Basin | <input type="checkbox"/> Tump Range |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Black Hills Uplift | <input type="checkbox"/> Hartville Uplift | <input type="checkbox"/> Rawlins Uplift | <input type="checkbox"/> Washakie Basin |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Casper Arch | <input type="checkbox"/> Hoback Range | <input type="checkbox"/> Rock Springs Uplift | <input type="checkbox"/> Washakie Range |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Denver Basin | <input type="checkbox"/> Jackson Hole | <input type="checkbox"/> Salt River Range | <input type="checkbox"/> Wind River Basin |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ferris Mtns. | <input type="checkbox"/> Kindt Basin | <input type="checkbox"/> Sierra Madre Mtns. | <input type="checkbox"/> Wind River Range |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fossil Basin | <input type="checkbox"/> Laramie Basin | <input type="checkbox"/> Seminoe Mtns. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yellowstone Volcanic Plateau |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Granite Mtns. | <input type="checkbox"/> Laramie Mtns. | <input type="checkbox"/> Shirley Basin | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |

UNIQUE SITE SETTING (check as appropriate, describe site setting in general narrative):

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> playa | <input type="checkbox"/> arroyo cutbank | <input type="checkbox"/> rockshelter | <input type="checkbox"/> spring |
| <input type="checkbox"/> saddle/pass | <input type="checkbox"/> cliff | <input type="checkbox"/> cave | |

GENERAL TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING (few words): _____

VEGETATION ASSOCIATION (cf. Knight 1994:8, *Mountains and Plains: The Ecology of Wyoming Landscapes*; Yale Univ. Press)

- | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alpine | <input type="checkbox"/> Ponderosa Pine | <input type="checkbox"/> Desert Shrub | <input type="checkbox"/> Riparian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Spruce/Fir | <input type="checkbox"/> Aspen/Conifer | <input type="checkbox"/> Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Cultivated |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Douglas-Fir | <input type="checkbox"/> Oak | <input type="checkbox"/> Sagebrush | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lodgepole Pine | <input type="checkbox"/> Juniper | <input type="checkbox"/> Sand Dunes | <input type="checkbox"/> not applicable |

OVERALL PERCENT BARE GROUND (discuss variation in ground visibility in general site narrative)

0%, 1-25%, 26-50%, 51-75%, 76-99%, 100%, unknown, not applicable

GENERAL DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT (check all applicable, describe in general site narrative):

unknown, aeolian, alluvial, colluvial, bare rock, regolith, not applicable, other

AEOLIAN SETTINGS (Late Pleistocene and Holocene aeolian deposits)

Is site in/partly in an aeolian deposit?: yes, no, unknown, not applicable

If "yes", which type(s)? dune, sand shadow, sand sheet, deflation area, don't know

SUBSURFACE POTENTIAL

Archaeological subsurface deposits: yes, no, unknown/undetermined

Maximum depth below surface of cultural deposits: meters, unknown, not applicable (enter zero if no subsurface deposits are present)

Estimate based on: rough guess, shovel test(s), core/auger tests, excavation(s), road/arroyo cuts, animal burrows,

other information (describe in narrative)

7. SITE NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.

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In addition to general description, the site narrative should address explicitly the kinds and amount of work done at a site, the site environment (setting, geomorphology, soils and sediments, vegetation), site condition and threats to the site. All other matters that demand more discussion than the other sections of the form allow should be discussed in a well-organized fashion here. Tables and other materials can be part of the site narrative, as appropriate. Dating and laboratory results should be cited here, with clear references to laboratory numbers and results.

Site Description

The Ben Goe property is located is situated at the bottom of the west slope of the Gros Ventre Mountains on the United States Fish and Wildlife's National Elk Refuge. The property is accessed by traveling east out of Jackson and turning north on the National Elk Refuge Road. Once the road makes a gentle turn to the east and an access road spurs off to the north, the property is located on the north side of the road. The property is located immediately west of the northbound, former Jackson-Kelly Road. The property is approximately 3.5 miles from the town of Jackson. The landscape is defined by open, agricultural lands punctuated by deciduous trees. Nowlin creek runs through the area north of the building cluster and the presence of a spring indicates wetlands in the area as well. A fence formerly defined the building cluster associated with the Ben Goe ranch. The building cluster is also distinguished by a change in vegetation from shorter native grasses to longer grasses.

The buildings are aligned along a common driveway to the west of both buildings and the residence is directly in front (south) of the garage building and is thus closest to the road. The former outbuildings once stood both behind and to the west of the present residence and garage. Historic photographs indicate that at some point (and possibly following the USFWS purchase of the property) that a chicken coop, two barn structures (one is at least a story and half) and a silo-like structure existed on the property. 1945 aerial photographs suggest that the land to the east of the building cluster as well as across the Elk Refuge Road to the south was cultivated following the Goe's sale.

Ben Goe Cabin

The one-story saddle-notched cabin is generally rectangular in shape with two projecting porches which face north and south. The cabin is roofed with cedar shingles and sits on a continuous poured concrete. The main cabin gable ends are clad with cedar shingles and the porch gable ends are clad with horizontal siding. The cabin contains one central chimney.

Ben Goe Garage

Site Narrative

The Ben Goe cabin and garage sit on land that was originally homesteaded by John Karnes and John Holland, two of the three earliest homesteaders who came to the valley along with Mike Detweiler in 1883.¹ Karnes' possessed territorial water rights that dated back to 1883 which provided irrigation to his property from Flat Creek. Karnes filed a claim on the west side of what later became Ben Goe's 438-acre ranch on January 1, 1897, while Holland settled on the east side of this property. After proving up on his claim, Karnes sold his property to Charles Allen who had come to the valley with his nephew Jim May "during the Indian trouble" in 1895, but both returned in 1896 to settle with their families.² Karnes relocated to Pocatello and "died at a ripe old age."³ Allen had initially purchased the Detweiler Ranch (adjoining the Karnes property to the north) only a few years after arriving in the valley and purchased the Karnes homestead as well in 1900. According to Charles Allen's grandson, Marion V. Allen, Charles Allen always felt the "lower end of the valley was too thickly settled" and because he wanted a ranch that had "wood, water, and good soil on it" he spent several years seeking out land up north that met his qualifications. Charles Allen eventually found a suitable piece of land at a bend of the Snake River south of present-day Moran on land just bordering the forest service land and paid a family, the Spencers, who were squatting on the property, a few dollars for rights. It then took Allen a few years to sell the ranch in Jackson and settle permanently up north. Allen sold the Jackson property to David Goe on November 11, 1900.

David Goe had been a teamster in Nevada and one of the early pioneers of the Teton Basin, though he was born in Kentucky in 1848. David Goe had married Mary Marilla Read of Idaho in 1883 in Ogden Utah. David and Mary raised their sons Ben and George in Ogden and then later in Teton Basin. Ben Goe attended Brigham Young University for two years. David Goe and Mary Marilla Read were divorced by 1910. Goe had purchased the property in 1900, but it was not until sometime in 1901 that the Goes moved to the valley. Ben Goe married a neighbor's daughter, Jenny McInelly, in Wilson, Wyoming in 1906 and the couple had six children. By 1910, David H. Goe was living in "Rock Creek" Wyoming (a precinct outside of Jackson), with his two sons, George and Ben, Ben's wife (Jennie M. Ferrin Goe), and the couple's three children (Ben, Olive, and Florence). Ben Goe took up employment as the first postmaster of the Kelly Post Office in 1914, started a store in Kelly and also ran a small sawmill. Ben Goe sold much of his interest in Kelly by the time of the flood in 1925. Ben Goe also homesteaded 160 acres in the Kelly vicinity. In 1915, Goe purchased a thresher manufactured in LaPorte Indiana (donated to the Jackson Hole Historical Society and Museum in 1985). During prohibition, 1920-1933, it was rumored that Goe was a "moonshiner" with three stills. The stills were purportedly located up Sheep Creek (below Curtis Canon), south of Twin Creek Ranch in the alluvial fan, and up Cutis Canyon. While it is clear from the

¹ Karnes or Carnes. Both spellings are found in reliable sources going back to the 1940s.

² *Early Days in Jackson Hole*

³ *Jackson Hole Guide*, May 20, 1954, "Johnny Karnes had Oldest Water Right in Jackson Hole". The article also notes that Karnes was married to "an Indian woman, a very nice lady."

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presence of the barns and outbuildings at the time of the 1936 by Ben Goe to the U.S. government, it is unclear exactly what type of agricultural use the property served. While the Goe's neighbor, Albert Nelson, was running the highest number of cattle in the valley in 1895, David Goe lists himself as a "general farmer" in the 1910 census as does Ben Goe once he finally owns the land in 1930. By the time Ben Goe purchased the ranch in 1926, the Elk Refuge had been in existence for twelve years suggesting that perhaps Goe used the property to grow hay for feed for the elk (much like the Snake River Land Company did starting in 1929 at the Elk Ranch near Spread Creek). Regardless, it seems clear that neither David nor Ben Goe were cattle ranchers, but would more appropriately be described as farmers.

David H. Goe sold the property to Ben F. Goe in 1926 and David Goe moved west to Pasadena California where he lived until his death in 1930 at the age of 84. Jenny Goe died in July of 1929 and Ben Goe later married Hilda C. Jacobson of Pasadena in 1932.

Ben Goe lived on the property with his father between 1900 and 1910 and he moved to either one of his real estate interests in Kelly or his 160-acre homestead with his wife and children by 1920. During David Goe's ownership of the land and the first three years of Ben Goe's ownership (between 1926 and 1929), anyone living on the ranch was likely living in one of the property's more primitive homestead structures. These structures were either vestiges from the Carnes and Holland period of ownership or the result of David Goe's ownership. Ben Goe did not build the present home until 1929. The cost of construction of the original cabin was estimated at \$3,500 in 1936. Goe sold the property to the Department of Agriculture/Bureau of Biological Survey (the managing agency for the National Elk Refuge at the time) in 1937 with rights to occupancy and cropping until May 1938, though the original agreement was made in October of 1936. The sale of the property was likely prompted by the "Six Million Dollar Fund" Act of 1935 which allocated funds for the purchase of wildlife land throughout the United States. The National Elk Refuge acquired an additional 16,400 acres of private land and 3,786 acres of public domain lands through Presidential Executive orders in 1935 and 1936. Goe sold the government 439.56 acres of land and its improvements for the cost of \$39,001.14. Improvements included a house, barn, sheds, and fences. Interestingly, Goe purchased Joe Ruby's bar on town square in 1936, shortly after Ruby opened the bar himself. Goe renamed the bar the Cowboy Bar and was known to sell and buy animal pelts at the bar. He retained the bar until 1945 when he sold it and purchased the Johnny Counts Hot Springs in the Snake River Canyon and "built up a thriving resort business."

The refuge then spent \$1,240 to improve the cabin during the summer of 1938. Government employees added partition walls, varnished woodwork, sanded and varnished floors, replaced the chimney, built an enclosed kitchen porch (rear porch), and added a pantry. In March of 1939 Ote O. Smith, an employee of the fish and wildlife service, was assigned the cabin as employee housing. By 1940, the cabin was listed as a five-room cabin with a living room, dining room, two bedrooms, and a kitchen. The fish and wildlife service foreman occupied the cabin with his wife and child. By 1961, the quarters was listed as having 3 bedrooms, though it is likely that a living space was converted to a bedroom, not that an addition was added to the house

The building has been used as quarters consistently since the Elk Refuge's purchase of the property. Outbuildings, such as the shed and the garage still remain, though many other structures were removed over time as the property served a less utilitarian purpose (including a 24' by 12' cabin that was used as quarters in 1939).

Major Bibliographic Resources

"Death Calls Ben Goe, Jackson Hole Pioneer" *Jackson Hole Guide*, December 12, 1957

"Goe Family Reunion Draws More than 80 Members" Source unknown, hanging files "Goe", Jackson Hole Historical Society and Museum

"Jonny Karnes Had Oldest Water Rights in Jackson Hole" *Jackson Hole Guide*, May 20, 1954

"Thrasher Donated" *Jackson Hole News* July 24, 1985

"Time Past Meets Time Present" *Jackson Hole Guide*, October 9, 1980

Daugherty, John, *A Place Called Jackson Hole*, Moose, WY: Grand Teton Association, 1999

Land Records, Office of the County Clerk, Teton County, Wyoming

US Department of the Interior Fish and Wildlife Services Housing Records, Quarters number 3 File, available at National Elk Refuge Headquarters.

VanDerveer, Nellie. January 30, 1941 "Jackson Hole: Early Settlement"

Photos

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8. Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix (attach (8A) “Artifacts Associated with Prehistoric Component”, (8B) “Features Associated with Prehistoric Component”, (8C) “Artifacts Associated with Historic Component”, (8D) “Features Associated with Historic Component” as appropriate). Check boxes for “yes” as appropriate.

<u>COMPONENT</u>	<u>OCCURRENCE</u>		<u>CONTENTS</u>			Building(s)/ Structure(s)
	Surface	Subsurface	Artifacts	Features	Rock Art	
PREHISTORIC						
Unknown Prehistoric	___	___	___	___	___	
Paleoindian	___	___	___	___	___	
Early Archaic	___	___	___	___	___	
Middle Archaic	___	___	___	___	___	
Late Archaic	___	___	___	___	___	
Archaic (general)	___	___	___	___	___	
Late Prehistoric	___	___	___	___	___	
PREHISTORIC PHASES (optional)						
Great Divide	___	___	___	___	___	
Green River/Opal	___	___	___	___	___	
Pine Spring	___	___	___	___	___	
Deadman Wash	___	___	___	___	___	
Uinta	___	___	___	___	___	
Firehole	___	___	___	___	___	
PROTOHISTORIC						
HISTORIC						
Unknown Historic	___	___	___	___	___	___
Early Historic	___	___	___	___	___	___
Pre-territorial	___	___	___	___	___	___
Territorial	___	___	___	___	___	___
Expansion	___	___	___	___	___	___
Depression	___	___	___	___	___	<u> 2 </u>
WWII Era	___	___	___	___	___	___
Post WWII	___	___	___	___	___	___
Modern	___	___	___	___	___	___

Periods of Significance – Protohistoric (1720-1800) Early Historic (1801-1842) Pre-territorial (1843-1867) Territorial (1868-1889); Expansion (1890-1919) Depression (1920-1939) ; WWII-era (1940-1946); Post-WWII (1947-1955); Modern (1956-present)