IDAHO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

REFERENCE SERIES

SITE REPORT - HENRY'S FORK

Number 240 Revised 1983

Historic-site reports contain information designed to assist in two preservation functions. One is preservation planning at the local level. The other is the work of federal agencies in carrying out their responsibilities to comply with historic-preservation requirements prescribed by federal statutes and regulations. These reports summarize local archaeological, historical, and geographical contexts; existing surveys of historic sites; architectural, engineering, industrial; and other cultural resources; and available maps and literature concerning each area. Natural geographical, rather than governmental, boundaries have been used to identify seventy-two areas that vary greatly in size. Site reports reflect a broad cultural and geographical disparity characteristic of diverse regional components found in Idaho, but the areas are designed to incorporate cultural elements of immediate local significance that need to be taken into account for preservation planning.

1. Geographical context: Henry's Fork, which includes Teton River and a number of other significant streams, has forests, plains, canyons, sand dunes, lakes, and mountain ranges that lend great variety to this region. About half is Forest Service land. Irrigated farmland, dry farmland, arid rangeland, and better watered ranges too high for farming are also important. Idaho's portion of Yellowstone National Park is included, along with Harriman State Park.

2. Prehistory and significant archaeological sites: people have inhabited southern Idaho for fourteen thousand years or more. Local glaciation discouraged them from occupying some of Henry's Fork higher elevations until about 10,000 years ago, when a gradually warming climate made that country a more desirable home. Until about eight thousand years ago they were noted primarily as big game hunters. Since then, they specialized more in camas, bitterroot, and other natural crops and seeds, as well as in smaller game. But they continued to hunt large game that remained after earlier elephants, camels, giant sloth, and other ice age creatures left as climatic conditions changed. Archaeological sites important for this area include several Island Park caldera locations and a substantial number of Targhee National Forest excavations undertaken in a program of management research.

3. Cultural resource surveys and archaeological literature: James A. McDonald's Targhee National Forest Cultural Resource Overview (1982) includes a critical analysis of archaeological investigation and literature of this area. Earl Swanson and Anthony J. Ranere, "Railroad Ranch Prehistory," Idaho Yesterdays (Winter 1969-70), 13/4:19-27 reports their Island Park excavations. Timothy W. Murphy, Cultural Resource Overview for the Island Park Geothermal Study Area (Saint Anthony: Targhee National Forest, 1977) and Lonnie C. Pippin and Jonathan O. Davis, A Study of Cultural Resources Inundated by Island Park Reservoir (Reno: University of Nevada Desert Research Institute, 1980) deal with that same area. Farther north, Cort Sims, The Centennial Mountains: a Cultural Resource Overview (Saint Anthony: Targhee National Forest, 1979) extends to part of Henry's Fork. Applicable general studies include B. Robert Butler, A Guide to Understanding Idaho Archaeology: The Upper Snake and Salmon River Country (Boise: Idaho State Historic Preservation Office, 1978) and When Did the Shoshoni Begin to Occupy Southern Idaho? Essays on Late Prehistoric Cultural Remains From the Upper Snake and Salmon River Country (Pocatello: Idaho Museum of Natural History, 1981), as well as Gary A. Wright, "The Shoshonean Migration Problem," Plains Anthropologist (1978), 23 (90): 113-137. Additional references are entered in James McDonald's overview.

4. Historical summary: Major episodes include:

1. Exploration and fur trade, 1808-1862
2. Stock ranches, 1863-1879
3. Early Mormon settlement, 1879-1899
4. Railroads and expanded irrigation, 1899-1906
5. Forest Service and logging enterprises, 1906-1920
6. Farm depression, 1920-1940
7. Wartime and postwar adjustments, 1940-1950
8. Expanded tourism and recreational development

When early nineteenth-century explorers arrived, mounted bands of Northern Shoshoni frequented Henry's Fork. Entirely different kinds of Indians also came there: Blackfeet, Flatheads, Nez Perce, and Gros Ventre (Astina), especially. Located immediately south of the headwaters of the Missouri, Henry's Fork bordered on country into which the Blackfeet had advanced not long before 1800. Resolute Blackfoot opposition menaced early exploration of their lands. Lewis and Clark managed to get through the Blackfoot country north of Henry's Fork in 1805 and 1806, and white exploration expanded from the upper Missouri to Henry's Fork in 1808.

John Colter, who had been on Lewis and Clark's transcontinental expedition, remained in the Missouri region after 1806 to work for Manuel Lisa's Missouri Fur Company. In

1808, he was sent out to inform the Crows and other natives of the country north and east of Henry's Fork that Lisa planned to develop an upper Missouri fur trade on a large scale. Coming from the Yellowstone up the Big Horn, Colter continued southward into the upper Wind River country. Then he went on to Jackson's Hole and crossed Teton Pass into Pierre's Hole (now known as Teton Valley) through which Teton River flows on its way into Henry's Fork. In 1809, Peter Wiser, another member of the Lewis and Clark's expedition, went southward from the forks of the Missouri: judging by a map that William Clark later published, he crossed over the Divide to Henry's Fork, where he reported that trapping was good.

Fur hunters who followed up Colter's and Wiser's upper Missouri investigation country found that exploration had been considerably safer than trapping. Andrew Henry brought an expedition to the forks of the Missouri in the interests of the Missouri Fur Company in 1810. After a battle with the Blackfeet, April 12, he decided he ought to work in less dangerous country. So he left the United States and headed south to Henry's Fork--which was named for him--to take advantage of the good trapping which Wiser reported. There he erected a winter post called Henry's Fort. This temporary Oregon country establishment gained recognition as the earliest American fur trade post west of the Continental Divide. Game was scarce and, after that one winter, he and his men all left. Some of them met an expedition of trappers of John Jacob Astor's Pacific Fur Company on their way to the newly-founded outpost of Astoria at the mouth of the Columbia. Acting on the advice of Henry's men, Wilson Price Hunt and his Astorians cut across from the Missouri to Teton Pass and Henry's Fork. They stopped briefly at Fort Henry, and then continued on their way down Snake River in search of a good route to the lower Columbia. A returning party of Astorians learned in 1812 from a Bruneau Indian of a better route farther to the south through South Pass, so the group headed south before swinging down Snake River and across Teton Valley to ascend Teton Pass. John Jacob Astor's Pacific Fur Company proved to be a commercial failure. His trappers, however, helped to expand beaver hunting to Henry's Fork. The Astorians had come across good trapping in the Henry's Fork country, and some of them stayed on with the North West Company, which took over the Pacific Fur Company in 1813. That organization, a Montreal concern, had already been established in the Northwest before the Astorians arrived; as North West Company Columbia operations expanded, bands of trappers again reached Henry's Fork.

Donald Mackenzie, an Astorian who had come through Henry's Fork with Hunt, took charge of the North West Company's Snake country fur trade in 1816. By 1818, he had a large Snake expedition working in all parts of the Snake River Valley. Even after he left, his Snake Brigade made a regular annual trip hunting furs from 1818 down through 1832. Although information

as to where his early expeditions went is somewhat fragmentary at best, Mackenzie's men probably got into the Henry's Fork country by 1819 or 1820. After Mackenzie went onto another part of the country, Michel Bourdon took the Snake expedition into the upper Snake River Valley in 1822. Finnan MacDonald (who, with David Thompson, had started the Idaho fur trade in 1808) led the Snake expedition back into Henry's Fork in 1823. There he ran into trouble with the Blackfeet. Later that year on the upper Lemhi, MacDonald burned out a hostile Blackfoot band. This did not make the Blackfeet any more friendly. From then on, the Blackfeet were more respectful when they met with traders from the Hudson's Bay Company, which had taken over the Snake expedition of the North West Company two years before. Yet the Blackfeet remained a menace. Entirely independent of their battles with MacDonald, they destroyed, on May 21, 1823, a party of Missouri Fur Company trappers who had been operating on the upper Missouri. As a result, mountain men working for Saint Louis companies felt like avoiding the upper Missouri and adjacent Henry's Fork for a while.

After his excessive trouble with the Blackfeet, Finnan MacDonald decided that he had seen enough of the Snake country. In 1824, Alexander Ross came out with the Snake expedition. A group of Iroquois Indians, who had been with the Snake Brigade from its beginning, wanted to take a chance on returning to Henry's Fork and Pierre's Hole: they were led, in fact, by old Pierre Tevanitagon, for whom Pierre's Hole was named. But the Iroquois went to the Portneuf where they ran into trouble with a band of unhappy Bannocks. Finally, destitute, they met Jedediah Smith and six other mountain men operating in the interests of William H. Ashley from Saint Louis. Smith was more than willing to help the Iroquois rejoin Alexander Ross, that gave him a chance to follow the Snake Brigade around that winter. Scouting the country in which the Hudson's Bay trappers worked, he learned about Henry's Fork and Pierre's Hole. Needless to say, the last thing the Hudson's Bay Company wanted was to have competition; the British, in fact, were already doing what they could to trap out the whole Snake country in order to create a barren zone that would keep Saint Louis trappers from coming farther into the Pacific Northwest. This policy was relatively successful. When Peter Skene Ogden--leading the first of his six Snake expeditions--reached Henry's Fork in the summer of 1825, he noticed that while it used to have lots of beaver, it was pretty well trapped out. Moreover, he found thirty mountain men busily engaged in catching whatever beaver remained there.

Even though trapping had depleted the beaver resources of Henry's Fork, representatives of a fur hunters' supply firm,--Smith, Jackson, and Sublette, organized in Cache Valley, July 18, 1826--went to work there that fall. A party led by William L. Sublette (who had been with Jedediah Smith in 1824), David E. Jackson, and Robert Campbell trapped both forks of

Henry's Fork and went on to investigate some of the wonders of Yellowstone Park. The British had not lost interest in the area either. John McLoughlin, who managed the Columbia fur trade for the Hudson's Bay Company, felt that a party stronger than Ogden's regular Snake Brigade ought to work for three more seasons in the Teton-Henry's Fork-upper Missouri country. As trapping continued, though, that area had less and less to offer; mountain men seem to have been at work each season in Henry's Fork, and by 1830, the dangerous Blackfoot country of the upper Missouri had what little promise was left in those parts.

Fur hunting resumed on Henry's Fork after the 1832 annual rendezvous in Pierre's Hole. Each July the mountain men had a grand meeting in which they sold their catch and received new supplies from Saint Louis. After the Pierre's Hole rendezvous had ended in a wild Indian battle, July 18, 1832, James Bridger and Thomas Fitzpatrick took a party through Henry's Fork to the upper Missouri. The next spring, Nathaniel Wyeth reached Henry's Fork on his way back to another rendezvous. W. A. Ferris accompanied a party which traversed Henry's Fork in May, 1834; then Jim Bridger camped on Henry's Lake with sixty whites and twenty Flatheads for some time in the fall of 1835 prior to settling down until March 26, 1836, in winter quarters at the forks of the Snake. After defeating a Blackfoot band farther north, Bridger returned for another encampment at Henry's Lake, June 6, 1838. There he met still more Blackfeet. By now, though, their power was broken. Osborne Russell reported that "we concluded to move camp to the village and smite it, without leaving one to tell their fate, but when within about two miles of the village we met six of them coming to us unarmed, who invited us in the most humble and submissive manner to their village to smoke and trade. This proceeding conquered the bravest in our camp, for we were ashamed to think of fighting a few poor Indians, nearly dwindled to skeletons by the smallpox, and approaching us without arms. We stopped, however, and traded with them and then started on our journey . . . . "

Although Osborne Russell was back trapping on Henry's Fork as late as September 2, 1839, fur hunting had about ended there before Idaho--and Henry's Fork--became part of the United States in 1846. A few mountain men stayed around, and one of them--Richard Leigh, generally known as Beaver Dick--settled on Henry's Fork. Retired fur traders still could put their knowledge of the land to use, though. Jim Bridger guided Captain William F. Raynolds' party of Army surveyors who were out searching for good wagon road routes through Henry's Fork in 1860; the pass Raynolds preferred still goes by his name. F. V. Hayden, who was along on Raynolds' expedition, later employed Beaver Dick as a guide when he returned to resume geologic investigation of the Henry's Fork, Yellowstone, and Teton country in 1871-1872. Creation of Yellowstone National Park in 1872 grew in part out of these scientific expeditions, and started a new

era of tourism.

Meanwhile, settlement was coming almost to the border of the Henry's Fork country. Mines discovered in 1862 at East Bannock and in 1863 at Virginia City brought a gold rush to the north. An Eagle Rock ferry went into operation on Snake River below the forks, June 20, 1863, to serve the new mines. Then in 1865, J. Matt Taylor's toll bridge improved the Montana road crossing at later Idaho Falls. A telegraph line connecting Virginia City with Salt Lake reached Taylor's Bridge, July 16, 1866, and the Henry's Fork country no longer was so far from communication with the rest of the world. The Montana road and telegraph, though, came up Beaver Canyon to the west of Henry's Fork, and for a few more years the area still was largely bypassed.

Stock raisers came to Henry's Fork with the advent of mining. One of them--Gilman Sawtell (for whom Sawtell's Peak is named)--worked up a major commercial fishery in Henry's Lake to supply the Virginia City market.

Although Henry's Fork ranchers managed to avoid serious Indian difficulties, miners and cattlemen in other parts of Idaho got into a series of Nez Perce and Bannock conflicts that affected Henry's Fork. A battle in General Howards' Nez Perce campaign was fought at Camas Meadows, August 20, 1877. Finally in 1878, refugees from Howard's Bannock war came through the area. With those hostilities ended, Idaho's Indian conflicts declined for two decades.

Construction of the Utah & Northern Railway through Blackfoot and Eagle Rock (Idaho Falls) toward Montana in 1879 speeded up the settlement of the Snake River fork country. Mormons arrived on Egin Bench that year, and after 1883, Rexburg became an important outpost. Saint Anthony followed in 1888, and irrigation extended on up Henry's Fork. Early settlers of these communities had their problems, particularly with a den of cattle rustlers operating out of an excellent natural shelter in the Snake River forks. They also had political problems with Idaho's anti-Mormon territorial government after 1884. For eight years, no Mormons were allowed to vote, to hold office, or to serve on a jury. Losing control of their schools for a time, they started their own academies, one of which eventually grew into Rick's College in Rexburg.

Irrigation was necessary for many of Henry's Fork farms, although later dry farms appeared at higher elevations where more precipitation was available. Large Mormon community irrigation systems, particularly around Rexburg, provided for rapid initial growth. Utah's Mormons had perfected a cooperative system of canal development a generation before settlement advanced to Henry's Fork. Community irrigation districts delivered water to privately owned farms. Early settlers worked together to dig their canals, so that excessive capital investment was unnecessary. Company failures and high development costs did not burden farmers in Mormon districts, and Henry's Fork farmers were

particularly fortunate in having convenient water sources so that they did not have to spend more than a year or two getting a lot of their land into cultivation. By 1884 settlement was expanding rapidly, with ranchers entering Teton Valley where regular agricultural crops seemed impossible because of a short growing season at high elevation. Specialized potato, grain, and vegetable production of hardy varieties opened that country as well, so that Henry's Fork farming had become extensive when Idaho became a state in 1890. After railway service reached St. Anthony in 1899, Ashton in 1906, and Victor in 1912, population grew even faster than before.

National legislation designed to facilitate irrigation development in non-Mormon areas had relatively little impact along Henry's Fork and in Teton Valley. An act of August 18, 1894, sponsored by Senator Joseph M. Carey, provided for state regulated reclamation projects undertaken by private canal companies, but that alternative rarely was utilized in Mormon areas. James H. Brady (later an Idaho governor and United States senator) undertook to develop a Marysville canal project that way in 1896. Local settlers viewed his enterprise with suspicion, and state political problems complicated his situation until after 1902. Brady finally obtained state approval for land entries under his Carey act project in 1904, but defective engineering design and construction retarded delivery of water until 1906. Increased project completion costs for project completion and operating difficulties bankrupted Brady's Marysville project within a decade, but other irrigation expansion proved more successful. No United States Reclamation Service projects, important in other parts of Idaho, were developed for Henry's Fork. And an eventual Teton Reclamation dam proved to be a disaster in 1976.

Aside from irrigation enterprises, Henry’s Fork was affected by forest management improvement. Both of these conservation measures became conspicuous elements in early twentieth century progressive reform characteristic of Theodore Roosevelt’s administration, although both had earlier antecedents on Henry’s Fork. Congressional provision for withdrawal of forest reserves went back to 1891, when protection was needed for an area around Yellowstone Park. Wyoming’s part of Henry’s Fork (which otherwise had little historic prominence) was included in an initial Yellowstone forest reserve set aside in 1892. A decade went by, however, before early forest reserves were subject to protective conservation administration of an emerging forest service. That reform, pioneered in A. A. Anderson’s Yellowstone Forest Reserve in 1902, applied to some of Wyoming’s Henry’s Fork timberland. Expansion of western forest reserves followed rapidly, and Idaho timber (which previously had escaped national notice) was included. A Henry’s Lake reserve was established May 23, 1905, with Targhee National Forest following June 28, 1910. By this time, rail service to Victor and West Yellowstone

encouraged introduction of saw mills into that region, so forest regulation had become necessary.

Stock ranges for cattle and sheep also came under more active federal control in forest lands, as did resort development in national forests. A considerable area of Henry's Fork in Yellowstone National Park came under far stricter federal control, although that segment of park land was not subject to severe development pressure characteristic of more popular tourist attractions elsewhere. Outside of Yellowstone, Henry's Fork was affected by increased tourist traffic when automobiles bound for (or returning from) Yellowstone brought substantial changes and greatly expanded tourist services. Modern highways and associated facilities had an especially important impact there, and after Grand Teton National Park helped make Teton Valley more of an attraction, Pierre's Hole also gained increased tourist traffic.

Twentieth-century agricultural industry--represented by sugar beet factories and other processing plants--helped to transform Henry's Fork. An agricultural experiment station near Tetonia contributed to an upland farm economy, which expanded with increased dry farming operations and technological improvements in agricultural equipment that revolutionized farm life repeatedly. A farm society--predominantly but not exclusively Mormon--emerged with a diverse population composition typical of Latter-day Saint communities. Mormon institutions there include a strong modern church college (Ricks at Rexburg) that originated as an academy in 1887 and survived a number of adversities (typical of small independent colleges) before developing into Henry's Fork's largest economic or cultural enterprise.

Politically, Henry's Fork followed an Idaho tradition of voting independently of many ordinary trends and shifting somewhat erratically at times. When Mormons had a chance to resume voting in 1894, Henry's Fork shifted from solidly Democratic Mormon a decade earlier to a modest Republican majority over a split opposition of Democrats and Populists. From that typical Mormon voting pattern, this area went overwhelmingly for W. J. Bryan's Silver Republican, Democratic, and Populist fusion in 1896. Other parts of Idaho followed; but generally on a lesser scale. Silver Republicans and Populists retained their strength until 1900, when Henry's Fork entered a progressive Republican phase that lasted for a decade. William E. Borah's progressive Republicans from that area became an important element in state politics until 1910, when Henry's Fork joined a national Democratic trend on a scale sufficient to overcome Republican strength in other areas and elect a Democratic governor. Two years later, however, Henry's Fork (like other Mormon areas) gave William Howard Taft's Republicans a majority. By 1914, Progressive party candidates failed miserably there, but in 1916, Woodrow Wilson's progressive

Democrats overcame Republican candidates in Henry's Fork. At that point, this area returned to voting according to Idaho trends. Then Idaho's Non-partisan League gained a great deal of strength in many farming communities, but fared less brilliantly in Henry's Fork. By 1922, when financial distress for farmers ruined Republican candidates nationally, Henry's Fork had its own conservative Republican candidate for governor--C. C. Moore of Saint Anthony. With a majority of his own area's voters, Moore won two terms, although Progressive party candidates gained considerable farm support there. By that time, Henry's Fork was following a more conventional political course typical of a southeastern Idaho farming area.

Like most of Idaho, Henry's Fork was a beneficiary of Civilian Conservation Corps projects and other recovery measures after 1933. Then wartime restrictions, compensated in part by greatly improved farm markets, affected Henry's Fork without providing any major military installations that helped maintain other parts of Idaho. Defense industrial development also was absent. Population growth resumed after 1946, particularly in Rexburg. Farm population shifted to nearby towns, but many early farm communities were displaced when automobiles provided greater mobility.

Expanded opportunities for tourist development continued to promote economic expansion and cultural amenities after 1946. Rail traffic declined severely, but highways continued to improve. Harriman State Park--originally a large ranch owned by Averell and Rolland Harriman in association with their Union Pacific interests--on Henry's Fork provided a basis for developing a professional Idaho state park system as well as accommodating an expanding tourist interest after 1982. By that time, Yellowstone was operating a winter season as well as a regular summer program, and ski facilities above Teton Valley brought more winter tourist traffic there. Henry's Fork continued to have an agricultural, tourist, and forest orientation characteristic of life there for most of a century.

5. Historical documentation and literature: fur hunters' journals include P. A. Rollins, ed., Discovery of the Oregon Trail (New York, 1935), which includes W. P. Hunt's expedition; E. E. Rich, ed., Peter Skene Ogden's Snake Country Journals, 1824-25 and 1825-26 (London: Hudson's Bay Record Society, 1950); Dorothy O. Johansen, ed., Robert Newell's Memoranda (Portland, 1959); William Henry Ellison, Life and Adventures of George Nidever (Berkeley: University of California Press); Warren Angus Ferris, Life in the Rocky Mountains (Denver, 1940); F. G. Young, ed., Correspondence and Journal of Captain Nathaniel J. Wyeth (Eugene: Oregon Historical Society, 1899); W. F. Wagner, ed., Adventures of Zenus Leonard, Fur Trader and Trapper, 1831-1836 (Cleveland, 1904); and Osborne Russell, Journal of a Trapper (Boise, 1914), which has appeared in several later editions.

Special fur trade studies related to Henry's Fork include Brigham D. Madsen, History of the Upper Snake River Valley (M. A. thesis, University of California, 1940); Lois Heidke Ore, Andrew Henry and His Contribution to the Western Fur Trade (M. A. thesis, Idaho State University, 1964); Louis J. Clements, History of the Upper Snake River Area to 1840 (Rexburg: Eastern Idaho Publishing Company, 1974); Fred R. Gowans, Rocky Mountain Rendezvous: A History of the Fur Trade Rendezvous, 1825-1840 (Provo: Brigham Young University, 1976); and Willard C. Hayden, "The Battle of Pierre's Hole," Idaho Yesterdays (Summer 1972), 16/2:2-11.

Local Henry's Fork accounts include B. W. Driggs, History of Teton Valley (Caldwell: Caxton, 1926); Merrill D. Beal, Snake River Fork Country (Rexburg, 1935); Norman E. Ricks, Mormon Settlement of the Snake River Fork Country (M. S. thesis, Brigham Young University, 1950); Jerry C. Roundy, Ricks College: A Struggle for Survival (Rexburg, 1976); James L. Allison and Dean H. Green, Idaho's Gateway to Yellowstone: The Island Park Story (Mack's Inn: Gateway Publishing Company, 1974); David H. Crowder, James Whaley Webster: Upper Snake River Valley Pioneer (Caldwell: Caxton, 1979); Patricia Scott, (Mormon History Association, 1981); and a large number of Upper Snake River Valley Historical Quarterly (renamed Snake River Echoes in 1973) articles published since 1971.

6. Historic sites inventory:

1. Fort Henry
2. Pierre's Hole rendezvous
3. Pierre's Hole battleground
4. Sawtell Ranch
5. Targhee Pass
6. South Butte rustler's hideout
7. Railroad Ranch
8. Teton Dam

With the exception of Targhee Pass and South Butte rustler's hideout, all of these sites are eligible for National Register consideration.

7. Industrial archaeological and engineering sites summary: agricultural processing plants (flour mills and sugar beet factories primarily), transportation facilities (mostly bridges), sawmills, Forest Service structures (lookouts, guard stations, ranger stations, and related resources), power plants, and reclamation dams and canals constitute a major resource inventory. A highway bridge survey has been completed, but little other intensive survey has been undertaken for this area. Three important bridges have been recorded.

8. Architectural resources: The Henry's Fork study unit has a diversity of significant buildings as a result of diverse uses during the major period of white settlement during the 1880's through 1920. Agricultural settlement has produced examples of intact farmsteads, farmhouses built of native stone in the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles, and traditional and pattern book barn and outbuilding types. The rural area is also represented by a University of Idaho experimental station.

In the area's agricultural supply towns are examples of schools, government buildings, churches, commercial buildings, lodges, depots, and agricultural processing factories, as well as houses. The architectural styles employed in these buildings range from false-fronted frame commercial buildings suggestive of the Neoclassical style through the Romanesque, Renaissance, Tudoresque, and Gothic Revival styles. Brick is often supplemented with the use of rusticated local stone. Terra cotta, concrete, and cast iron are found as ornamentation. Brick and native stone were also popular materials for the area's Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Bungalow style houses.

In addition to its farm settlements, the Henry's Fork study unit has a number of ranches and resorts concentrated in the Big Springs and Henry's Lake area. These sites represent the continuum of horizontal log architecture from traditional construction through the later use of logs to create the Rustic style of the 1920's and 1930's.

The Idaho Historical Sites Inventory records forty sites of architectural interest in the Henry's Fork study unit. Two sites represent agricultural settlement. Thirty-six represent the towns of Driggs, Drummond, Felt, Rexburg, St. Anthony, Sugar City, Teton, Tetonia, and Victor. Two sites represent ranch and resort settlement at Island Park and Big Springs.

Ashton	France	Moody
Bates	Grainville	Newdale
Burton	Heman	Parker
Chester	Herbert	Pineview
Clawson	Hibbard	Plano
Clementsville	Judkins	Salem
Darby	Lake	Squirrel
Edmonds	Lamont	Walker
Egin	Mack's Inn	Warm River
Fox Creek	Marysville	

National Register properties of architectural significance with the Henry's Fork area including the following:

Rexburg:	Brenner, Jacob, House
	Fremont Stake Tabernacle
St. Anthony:	Fremont County Courthouse
T7N, R20E, Section 2:	Idaho State Industrial School

Women's Dormitory (Tourtellotte and Hummel Architectural, Idaho thematic group, site 104)

T14N, R44E, Section 34: Sack, Johnny, Cabin

Architectural Bibliography

Hanni, Terri. "Rock Houses of Rexburg." Snake River Echoes 6:1 (1977), pp. 3-7.

Jensen, Paul W. "An Architectural Documentary of the Jacob Spori Administration Building [Ricks College, Rexburg]." 16 January 1970. Idaho State Historical Society, Boise, Idaho, MS2.

9. United States Geological Survey Maps:

Antelope Valley 1972
Ashton 1965
Bates 1979
Big Grassy Ridge SE 1972
Big Springs 1964
Bishop Mtn. 1965
Black Knoll 1965
Blue Creek Reservoir 1965
Buffalo Lake (15') 1957
Clawson 1965
Crystal Butte 1965
Deer Parks 1964
Driggs 1974
Drummond 1965
Fourth of July Peak 1974
Garns Mtn. 1974
Hatchery Butte 1964
Hawley Gulch 1951
Heise 1951
Icehouse Creek 1965
Island Park 1964
Island Park Dam 1964
Lamont 1950
Last Chance 1964
Lemon Lake 1965
Linderman Dam 1965
Lookout Butte 1965
Lower Red Rock Lake (15') 1950
McRenolds Reservoir 1965
Menan Buttes 1951
Moody 1951
Newdale 1949
Packsaddle Lake 1949

Parker 1948
Pine Butte 1972
Plano 1951
Rexburg 1949
St. Anthony 1948
Sawtell Peak 1964
Sheridan Reservoir 1965
Snake River Butte 1965
Split Butte 1965
Split Rock 1972
Targhee Pass 1964
Targhee Peak 1964
Temple Peak
Tetonia 1965
Upper Red Rocks Lake (15') 1965
Victor 1979
Warm River 1956
Warm River Butte 1965
West Yellowstone (15') 1958
White Owl Butte 1951
Wright Creek 1965

10. Cultural Resource Management Administration: a variety of property owners are vital to Henry's fork coordinated preservation planning. Federal agencies include Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Reclamation.

James McDonald's Targhee Forest archaeological research design suggestions (1982) for academic as well as management investigations are appropriate for Henry's Fork generally as well as for forest holdings. These refer to relationships among prehistoric peoples and their adaption to their changing environment. Suggestions for cultural resource interpretation related to social history also are included. Aside from providing informational values available through site investigation, cultural resource management activities can preserve places and structures of general historic interest with economic advantages as well as potential cultural interest. In this context, archaeological identification and investigation of Henry's Fork cultural resources should be pursued according to Forest Service design but not limited to public lands, because archaeological sites are likely to occur in nongovernmental properties as well. Systematic inventory of lookouts, ranger stations, and other Forest Service properties should be undertaken along with examination of cabins and other nongovernmental structures in forest areas. General architectural and engineering surveys still are needed for this entire region. So far, this kind of intensive survey is limited to a bridge inventory.

Important preservation projects have included rehabilitation of Rexburg's tabernacle as a civic auditorium and museum. This

venture, undertaken by Rexburg's city government, has preserved a structure of state significance. Other projects might be managed as tax incentive rehabilitation, since no city can afford to go into very many restoration enterprises.

Local tax inventive rehabilitation conferences ought to be held to provide information concerning economic advantages of historic preservation. Rexburg's Teton flood rehabilitation has created a special situation there, but other communities which escaped that disaster could make greater use of preservation tax incentives.

Preservation planning for federal properties is provided for by statute, and an elaborate compliance system is familiar to federal agency administrators. Nonfederal offices and planning agencies need to identify population trends and development potentials that might affect or benefit from historic preservation considerations.

Further analysis is needed of development pressures facing the region. Planned or potential increases in land-intensive activities such as recreation, agriculture, forestry, mineral exploration, industrial development, and so forth, should be examined to determine possible conflicts with known, or as yet undiscovered, cultural resources.

Continued survey and inventory efforts are needed throughout the Henry's Fork study unit. Priority should be given to those site-specific areas facing impending development or physical alteration, and to those site-specific areas about which little or nothing has been documented.

It is recommended that city, county, and regional planning and economic development organizations take the lead in identifying cultural resource management priorities and develop systems for the adequate consideration of those resources in the planning process.

With a continued increase in recreation and tourism in the area, cities and rural areas should investigate the potential of historic and architectural sites to contribute to their economic development. Active promotional and marketing efforts based on each community's unique history should be encouraged.

In terms of existing architectural resources, priority should be given to identification of potential rehabilitation projects. Cities should be encouraged to develop strategies for the survey and protection of historic properties, and individual building owners provided with adequate rehabilitation advice. Public education efforts, such as tax incentive workshops, should be increased in the area to spur private investment in the existing building stock.

As more survey and inventory of Henry's Fork is generated, more specific cultural resource management recommendations would be appropriate.