

PH 0508691

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED NOV 7 1977

DATE ENTERED MAR 29 1978

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

**

Moore, Jim, Place

AND/OR COMMON

Slide Creek Placer

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Dixie

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

First

STATE

Idaho

CODE

16

COUNTY

Idaho

CODE

049

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

DISTRICT

BUILDING(S)

STRUCTURE

SITE

OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

PUBLIC

PRIVATE

BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

IN PROCESS

BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

OCCUPIED

UNOCCUPIED

WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

YES: RESTRICTED

YES: UNRESTRICTED

NO

PRESENT USE

AGRICULTURE

COMMERCIAL

EDUCATIONAL

ENTERTAINMENT

GOVERNMENT

INDUSTRIAL

MILITARY

MUSEUM

PARK

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

RELIGIOUS

SCIENTIFIC

TRANSPORTATION

OTHER: Historic

AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

USDA, Forest Service

STREET & NUMBER

Federal Building

CITY, TOWN

Missoula

VICINITY OF

STATE

Montana

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Idaho County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Grangeville

STATE

Idaho

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Idaho State Archaeological Site Survey

DATE

August 22, 1974

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR

SURVEY RECORDS

Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho

CITY, TOWN

Moscow

STATE

Idaho

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Originally the Jim Moore Place consisted of nine log buildings, a root cellar, an orchard, and agricultural fields. All of the buildings were constructed of logs hand-hewn with a broad axe. The first building was the dwelling house which was constructed in 1898 by Jim Moore and C. E. Churchill. The remaining structures were constructed by Jim Moore over a period of approximately 15 years. The walls of the log buildings are in good condition, while the condition of the roofs ranges from collapsed to deteriorated. If the roofs are reconstructed, the buildings, including the root cellar, would be in very good condition and would not be adversely affected by normal weathering.

Alterations to the buildings were minor and done after Jim Moore died in 1942. John Wenzel installed a sink in the dwelling. He also ran pipes underground from the two creeks to the dwelling, thus eliminating the need to hand carry domestic water. Sumner Woods added a door and built interior partitions in the hay barn.

With the exception of the orchard being neglected and the agricultural fields not being utilized, the condition of the site and its environment is largely unchanged from when Jim Moore lived there. A frame privy building was constructed after his death. The building has collapsed. The only other change to the environment is the replacement of the ferry with a pack bridge in 1952.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1898-1942

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

Jim Moore

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Jim Moore Place is the only remaining relatively unaltered example of a lifestyle that is rapidly disappearing in the Salmon River country. That portion of the Salmon River canyon which lies between the Nezperce and Payette National Forests was settled in the late 1890's and the early 1900's. At that time, the only method of ingress/egress was by foot or horse; even today there are only three roads leading into that approximately 100-mile long portion of the canyon. Rugged self-sufficiency was not a cliché but the way of life for these early settlers.

These early settlers developed a lifestyle which was attuned to the unique climatic and geomorphologic features of the canyon. The canyon is an ideal place to live because it has a long growing season, fertile soil, and water for irrigation. Like the other early settlers, Jim Moore subsisted by growing vegetables and other food-stuffs, raising chickens, and hunting. He obtained money (necessary for utilizing the pack trains) by periodically conducting placer mining and by selling vegetables and liquor (made from fruit grown in his orchard) to the miners working in the nearby mining districts of Dixie and Thunder Mountain. This seemingly good life is tempered by the isolation of the canyon resulting from the dearth of easily accessible roads or trails. The prohibitive freight costs charged by the packers meant the early settlers either did without many things considered essential elsewhere, or manufactured their own substitutes.

This lifestyle exists in the area but in a highly modified form. At the places which are still inhabited along the river, supplies are brought in by either boat or airplane (or by motor vehicles for those few by the roads). All of the early settlers are dead, only the Jim Moore Place, of all the early places of habitation, has not been extensively modernized and/or commercialized. This period of early settlement in the Salmon River canyon is an integral part of the history of Idaho.

Jim Moore never officially homesteaded his place; rather he located a placer mining claim on it on September 10, 1900. He named it the Slide Creek Placer. After his death, owners of the claim were Francis Zaunmiller Wisner, Bert Rhodes, Summer Woods, and John Wenzel. The Forest Service contested the claim and in 1966 it was declared to be void ab initio. The Forest Service now administers the site for its historical value.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Schumaker, O. Frank, and James E. Dewey
 1970 A history of the Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area. Unpublished
 manuscript. Copy held by the Nezperce National Forest, Grangeville, Idaho.

(See continuation sheet)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 42

UTM REFERENCES

A see map
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING
 C

B
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING
 D

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Jim Moore Place is bounded on the northeast corner by Slide Creek, on the east and south by the Salmon River, on the west by Spring Creek, and on the north by a talus slope and ridge.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Duane Marti, Social Science Technician

June 29, 1977

ORGANIZATION

Nezperce National Forest

DATE

(208)983-1950

STREET & NUMBER

319 East Main Street

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Grangeville

STATE

Idaho

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES

NO

NONE

Merle Wells

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is: National State Local .

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

Richard B. Stinson

TITLE

Acting Director of Recreation Mgmt.

DATE

10/24/77

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: *Catherine Cole*

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

3-29-78

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

3-14-78

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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9-Major Bibliographical References

Weis, Paul L., Leonard J. Schmitt, Jr., and Ernest T. Tuckek

1972 Mineral resources of the Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area, Idaho. Studies Related to Wilderness - Primitive Areas. Geological Survey Bulletin 1353-C. Washington: Government Printing Office.

Wenzel, John G.

1976 Personal Communication. Mr. Wenzel lived on the Jim Moore Place from July 1947 to 1951. He was interviewed on October 6, 1976.

Wisner, Francis Zaunmiller

1966 Desire for his own place took Moore to Salmon Canyon. Idaho County Free Press (Grangeville, ID), 80th Anniversary Issue, June 16, p. 3.

1976a History of canyon of Salmon would fill sets of books, but Francis goes into highlights. Idaho County Free Press (Grangeville, ID), Bicentennial Edition, June 30, pp. 2A - 5A.

1976b Personal Communication. Mrs. Wisner moved to Campbell's Ferry (across the river from the Moore Place) in September 1940. She was a close friend of Jim Moore until his death on April 25, 1942. She was interviewed on September 18, 1976.

York, Leonard

1976 Personal Communication. Mr. York is a longtime resident of the Red River area which is adjacent to the Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area. As a youth he knew Jim Moore. He was interviewed on October 5, 1976.

10-Geographical Data

The area adjacent to the Jim Moore Place is only now being mapped by the U.S. Geological Survey, thus UTM references are not available.

	Latitude	Longitude
A.	45° 29' 19.60"	115° 20' 03.60"
B.	45° 29' 16.40"	115° 20' 02.00"
C.	45° 29' 08.50"	115° 20' 07.00"
D.	45° 29' 07.90"	115° 20' 24.00"
E.	45° 29' 13.00"	115° 20' 28.60"

Legal Description:

Unsurveyed Sections 22 and 27, T25N, R9E, Boise Meridian, Idaho County, Idaho.