Murie Ranch Historic Furnishings Report 2013

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Unless otherwise indicated, all photographs are courtesy of the Murie Center Archive (MCA).

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Administrative Information

Executive Summary

In recognition of the contributions made to wildlife biology, natural resource management and conservation made by Olaus, Adolph, and Mardy Murie, in 1998, the National Register of Historic Places added the family's home at the southern end of Grand Teton National Park (GTNP) to its prestigious list. Named the Murie Ranch Historic District, it encompassed the ranch's entire seventy-seven acres. In 2006, the property received National Historic Landmark designation, acknowledging the nationally significant role of the Muries to the post-World War II environmental movement. The preparation of the National Register and National Landmark nominations and the 2010 Cultural Landscapes Inventory required extensive documentation of the grounds, the buildings and other structures, and an analysis of the brothers' work as scientists and conservationists. They also acknowledged Mardy's almost sixty years of unwavering advocacy for conservation, especially wilderness protection. These studies largely ignored the buildings' furnishings and use of interior domestic space. However, as early as 1982 GTNP Superintendent Jack Stark recognized that "keeping the furnishings [of the Murie Ranch] intact is of paramount importance."¹

In 2012, the National Park Service (NPS) contracted with the Public Lands History Center (PLHC) at Colorado State University to assess the furnishings of the primary buildings the Residence, Studio, and Homestead Cabin — and draft a Historic Furnishings Report (HFR) for the Murie Ranch. The project began in May 2012 as Rocky Mountains Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Unit Cooperative Agreement Number H1200-09-0004. Per the agreement, PLHC Researcher and Author Diane Sanders documented the furnishings in all buildings except the Estes Cabin (currently used as the residence of the on-site manager) and the offices of the Murie Center which are housed in the former garage, identified historic contributing pieces, and made recommendations regarding the maintenance and use of the furnishings and primary buildings. Sanders spent four weeks of research at the Murie Ranch. She studied the furnishings, located documentation of the interiors, found and analyzed historic photographs, and read published and unpublished writings of Murie family members, especially Olaus and Mardy, to

¹ Jack E. Stark to Stewart L. Udall, January 6, 1982, Murie Tract files, GTNP, Moose, Wyoming.

understand how the family used the spaces in the primary buildings. She obtained information from several people who had been affiliated with the Murie Ranch, family friends, and two family members, Donald and Jan Murie.

The final Historic Furnishings Report for project H1200-09-0004 provides biographical information about Olaus, Adolph, and Mardy Murie, details about specific historic furnishings, inventories of contributing and non-contributing furnishings, and recommendations to GTNP and the Murie Center regarding the future use and care of the furnishings, particularly those in the Residence. Most significantly, the report has compiled the domestic history of the Murie family at the Ranch: its use of interior spaces, its acquisition (and non-acquisition) of furnishings, and its blending of the indoor and outdoor. The Murie Ranch—the entire site and its remarkably preserved interior and exterior built environment--stands as a material representation of the Muries' conservation ethic and love of nature.

In keeping with the Murie family wishes, the HFR recommends that the Murie Center continue to use the buildings for meetings and other functions that promote conservation. Wherever possible, the Center should maintain the historic integrity and appearance of the Residence by returning to the Residence the few items that are currently located in other buildings on the property. It advises that Center staff take out of use several pieces until they can perform needed repairs to them. The HFR also includes recommendations for the buildings that will maintain their structural integrity while providing additional protection of the contents. GTNP and the Murie Center should use the information in this report to create an interpretative plan that will inform visitors about the importance of the Muries to the American conservation movement and educate them about the ongoing importance of conservation to our county and the world.

Acknowledgements

I am indebted to numerous individuals who generously gave of their time and knowledge to assist me with this project. My research could not have been completed without the hospitality and assistance of the Murie Center staff, especially Jon Mobeck and Kate Gersh. Anna Barker, the archivist of the Murie Center Archive (MCA), quickly located photographs and other documents that aided my research. GTNP Cultural Resource Specialist Katherine Wonson provided invaluable guidance, open access to the Murie files held at GTNP headquarters, and much appreciated friendship. As the first archivist to begin the process of organizing the MCA collection and a Murie family friend, Linda Franklin shared her personal knowledge the Ranch. Mardy's friend, Vance Carruth, generously shared treasured memories of times spent with her enabling me to gain a better understanding of this remarkable woman. I am also grateful to Clayton Caden and the Jackson Hole Historical Society for showing me an old brochure advertising the STS Dude Ranch that allowed me to identify one of the tables at the Residence. Without the brochure the table would undoubtedly have been overlooked. In addition, I owe a special thank you to Donald Murie who provided much needed information about the bedrooms for which there was very little documentation and no historic photographs to guide me.

This HFR would not be complete without the input from Rob Dearing whose expertise of local furniture manufacture proved instrumental in identifying some of the historic contributing furnishings and providing recommendations for the future care of the furniture.

Last, but certainly not least, I must acknowledge the Principal Investigator of this project, Dr. Janet Ore, and PLHC Program Manager Maren Bzdek. Both provided me with research strategies as well as advice on the content and organization of the report. I am especially appreciative of Dr. Ore's feedback on earlier drafts that greatly improved the final presentation of this HFR and advanced my writing skills.

Significance of the Muries and the Murie Ranch

The nomination of the Murie Ranch as a National Historic Landmark prepared in 2003 states that, "The Murie Ranch Historic District is historically significant for its association with the Murie family and that family's contribution to natural resource management and biological science, and conservation in the period 1945 to 1980."¹ During the pivotal year of 1945, Olaus Murie became the director of the Wilderness Society and the two Murie couples, Olaus and Mardy and Adolph and Louise, purchased the STS Ranch, renaming it the Murie Ranch. At this time, political advocacy for wilderness preservation became the defining role of Olaus's and Mardy's lives. They conducted much of their work at the ranch located at the base of the rugged Teton Mountains. Here their domestic lifestyle and political beliefs converged, creating a home environment rooted in conservation, sustainability, and a close attachment to nature, all evident in the landscape of the ranch and throughout their home as well.

Renowned wildlife biologists Olaus and his brother Adolph, known to all as Ade, refuted the prevailing wildlife management policies of the early twentieth century that favored certain "beneficial" species over others. Based on data they collected during studies of numerous bird species and animals such as caribou, elk, and wolves, they championed the ecologist's viewpoint that all of the plants and animals in any given ecosystem were equally important. Their studies demonstrated that the sustainability of any species required the preservation of its entire habitat, including all of the other creatures that lived within the same ecosystem. They determined that animals, especially large migratory animals, needed unrestricted access to their natural habitats, which led to the Muries' stalwart advocacy for the conservation of large tracts of unbroken wilderness. Throughout their lives, Olaus and Ade, together with Olaus's wife Mardy, tirelessly championed the protection of wilderness as being vital not only to the preservation of wild animals but equally to the spiritual health of humans.

The individual childhood and early adulthood experiences of Olaus, Mardy, and Ade shaped their ethical and intellectual approaches to life and to their surroundings. Their deep understanding of and appreciation for wilderness made the Murie Ranch near Moose in Jackson Hole, Wyoming a perfect home for the Muries and an ideal environment for discussions among scientists and leaders of the conservation movement that led to national wilderness protection

¹ Michael Cassity, "National Historic Landmark Nomination: Murie Ranch Historic District" (National Park Service, October 15, 2003), 4.

legislation. This special place, known as the Murie Ranch Historic District, with its spectacular view of the Teton Mountains, helped to spur conservationists into action. The conservationist ethic, so integral to the Muries, informed not only their work for The Wilderness Society but also their domestic environment, including the furnishings of their homes. Understanding how they came to care so deeply about the natural world is critical to understanding why they devoted decades to the conservation movement, where they chose to live as adults, and with which furnishings they chose to surround themselves.

Biographical Information

Olaus Murie's Early Life

Olaus Johan Murie's love of wild places developed during his childhood. Born in 1889 and raised in Moorhead, Minnesota, he was the son of Norwegian immigrants Joachim and Marie Murie.² His younger half-brother Ade was born in 1899. When they were children, Moorhead was a frontier town with forests bordering the Red River. Beyond the town were vast expanses of wheat fields, and beyond them was prairie for as far as the eye could see. The boys came of age during the early decades of the twentieth century and went on to become highly regarded wildlife biologists and naturalists, spending decades studying a variety of plants and animals in some of the wildest regions of North America. They conducted a great deal of their research in the wilderness of Alaska, a place that became a second home for both men.

Adventures in the wild landscapes surrounding Moorhead were pivotal to the development of Olaus Murie's attachment to the out-of-doors. Early on, his father taught him "to hunt, fish, [and] camp out as well as to cut wood, spade and plant a garden."³ Joachim Murie "believed that children needed to interact with woods and wildlife."⁴ When not in school, Olaus and his younger brothers, Martin and Ade, often roamed a section of forest they called the "wilderness," canoeing on the river or pursuing other adventure outdoors. From a young age, Olaus seemed more comfortable outdoors in the wild woods than in most built environments.

² Charles Craighead and Bonnie Kreps, *Arctic Dance: The Mardy Murie Story* (Portland: Graphic Arts Center Publishing, 2002), 34.

³ Gregory Kendrick, "An Environmental Spokesman: Olaus J. Murie and a Democratic Defense of Wilderness" (M.A. Thesis, University of Wyoming, 1977), 9.

⁴ Ibid., 9.

Later in life, he repeatedly argued that wilderness experiences were critical to the health of the human spirit.⁵

However, loss and hardship mixed among the delights of boyhood. In a memoir piece entitled "Father," Olaus shared his vague memories of the childhood deaths of several siblings, a common occurrence at that time on the frontier. The death of his father after "a prolonged siege with tuberculosis" when Olaus was only nine years old was especially traumatic. His mother remarried but was widowed again less than two years later. As a result, from the time he was an adolescent until he entered college, Olaus often found himself foregoing adventures in the "wilderness" with his brothers for work to help his mother support the small family. Yet later in life when Murie reminisced about his childhood on the Minnesota frontier along the Red River and the adventures he shared first with his father and then his two brothers, he professed that it was "the happiest kind of childhood anyone could have."⁶

Olaus completed one year at Fargo College before transferring to Pacific University, located in Forest Grove, Oregon, in the fall of 1909. His love of the outdoors and wildlife directed his studies. In 1912, he graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in biology. After serving two years as an Oregon conservation officer, Olaus's career as a wildlife biologist made a major leap forward when W. E. Clyde Todd hired him to assist on an expedition to study the wildlife of Hudson Bay sponsored by the Carnegie Museum. Under Todd's tutelage, Murie honed his scientific field techniques – specimen acquisition, dressing of skins, and recording of data. His wildlife sketching and painting skills, so important to his work, also improved. The quality of his work led to inclusion on Todd's next expedition, this time to an unexplored region of the Labrador Peninsula during the summer and autumn of 1917. It was an exhausting journey, fraught with unanticipated challenges. By the end of the expedition, Murie's keen skills of methodical scientific observation had become second-nature. No longer a novice, Murie transformed into an accomplished naturalist and backcountry traveler from the scientific rigor

⁵ Ibid., 8-12.

⁶ Ibid., 12; and Olaus J. Murie, "Father," unpublished essay, p.2-3, located in the Murie Center Archives (MCA) at the Murie Center, Moose, Wyoming; Linda S. Franklin "Adolph Murie: Denali's Wilderness Conscience" (M.S. Thesis, University of Alaska, 2004), MCA, 15.

and challenges of the wilderness.⁷ Olaus Murie's training was complete; he was ready to go out on his own.

Unfortunately, the international crisis of World War One delayed his career as a naturalist. Following the conclusion of the expedition, Murie enlisted in the United States Army Air Force. Olaus spent most of 1918 undergoing extensive but unutilized training as a balloon observer. The Germans surrendered before he could be deployed to Europe.⁸

In 1920, his dream job with the United States Biological Survey finally arrived when Dr. Edward R. Nelson, chief of the Survey, offered him the assignment of learning everything possible about the caribou of Alaska and Yukon Territory. He arrived in Fairbanks at the height of winter in 1921. After planning, procuring supplies, and assembling his dog sled team, Murie left Fairbanks in mid-March to begin his study. He spent much of the rest of the year observing the caribou and other wildlife and vegetation in various river valleys and uplands to the south and east of Fairbanks. Murie expressed amazement at the enormity of vast herds of caribou and flocks of birds migrating between the arctic tundra in summer to their warmer winter habitats in early autumn. During the early months of 1922, he and his dog team explored much of Mount McKinley National Park, now known by its Indian name, Denali. He started in the lowlands northeast of Anchorage on the south side of the Alaska Range. After crossing a mountain pass at the west end of the range, he turned east to traverse the north side of the mountains, eventually reaching Fairbanks at the end of March. Except for brief stays in Fairbanks and other towns and villages to replenish supplies, Murie spent over twelve months in the wilderness of southern Alaska observing all of nature – the landscapes, skies and waterways; the plants, animals, and people; and the changing weather conditions that affected all. He collected animal specimens, sketched and painted, and recorded not only scientific data but his personal impressions as well. Later, when recalling his journey through Denali Olaus wrote -

"As I traveled over the lowland and up the outer slopes of the mountains, I enjoyed recording what I saw. I was pleased to see the chickadee among the lower branches of a spruce, always busy and much alive, adding a cheery note to any winter woods. This bird often came to the spruces near the trail,

⁷ Kendrick, "Environmental Spokesman," 14, 16-20, 26-30. For more extensive details of Murie's experiences in Canada see Olaus J. Murie, *Journeys to the Far North* (Palo Alto: American West Publishing Company, 1973), Part I; Hudson Bay and Labrador, 17-93.

⁸ Kendrick, "Environmental Spokesman," 31-32.

as if he too were glad to see someone. There was also the magpie, always aloof and wary, traits to be expected in a bird so persecuted by man. His dark body with striking stripes and patches of white gave a vivacious accent to the winter landscape. Then there were the tracks in the snow - tracks of squirrels, tiny shrews, and snowshoe hares. I knew there were wolverines, for now and then I saw the tracks of this elusive animal, too. At night I sometimes heard the great horned owl. All of this made me aware that underneath the apparent lifelessness in this wintry northland the landscape was still alive."⁹

Alaska captivated Murie, its land and its peoples, including Mardy Thomas, whom he had met during one of his planning and provisioning breaks in Fairbanks during the summer of 1921.

Mardy Thomas Murie's Early Life

Known as Mardy from early in her childhood, Margaret Elizabeth Thomas, who later married Olaus Murie, was born in Seattle, Washington in 1902. While still an infant, her parents, Ashton and Minnie Fraser Thomas, moved the family to Juneau, Alaska. Following her divorce in 1907, Minnie took her daughter back to Seattle.¹⁰ However, life in the lower forty-eight did not last long. In 1911, one year after Minnie remarried, Mardy, then nine years old, moved back to Alaska with her mother and step-father, Louis R. Gillette, this time to Fairbanks.¹¹ Located in Alaska's interior, at that time Fairbanks was a small gold mining town, accessible during the summer but virtually cut off from the rest of world during the long winters that lasted from October until April. The rivers froze solid, eliminating the easiest method of travel to the interior via river steamer and sternwheeler. Once a week during the winter, a combination of dogsleds and horse-drawn sleighs brought first-class mail, a few limited supplies, and even fewer travelers over the Valdez Trail to Fairbanks. Residents who stayed secluded in the small enclave during the winter referred to coastal Alaska and the rest of the world as the "Outside."¹² Mardy did not leave this remote, former mining camp until 1918 when the railroad, though not yet complete, stretched inland, eased access to the Outside, and brought a unique era of relative isolation to a

⁹ O. Murie, *Journeys*, 104-127, quote on page 121.

¹⁰ Craighead and Kreps, Arctic Dance, 12, 15.

¹¹ O. Murie, *Journeys*, 19.

¹² Ibid., 50.

close. Seven years after arriving in Fairbanks, Mardy left home on the horse-drawn sleighs, wagons and dogsleds of the historic last commercial run by the Northern Commercial Company on the Valdez Trail through the Alaska Range.

Home consisted of a small, four room log cabin at the very edge of town, "the last house on the last street of Fairbanks."¹³ Scant on the amenities Mardy had known in Seattle, it had electricity but no running water or central heat. Heat came from a wood burning stove in the living room and the "big wood range" in the kitchen. An outhouse was attached to the woodshed behind the cabin; behind it lay an endless forest.¹⁴ In many ways, the Fairbanks cabin resembled the log house on the Murie Ranch near Moose, Wyoming where Mardy and Olaus later made their home. Both stood at the end of a dirt road and backed up to the forest. Like the log cabin in Fairbanks, the Murie Ranch cabin also relied on the burning of wood for heat and had a wood burning range in the kitchen. That range still occupies its original space in the kitchen of the residence on the Murie Ranch. Throughout their lives, Mardy and Olaus maintained a simple, uncomplicated life, close to the land and nature.



Figure 1. Mardy outside her family's log cabin in Fairbanks, 1914. Unless otherwise indicated all photographs, including this one, are courtesy the MCA.

¹³ Margaret M. Murie, *Two in the Far North* (1962; repr., Portland: Alaska Northwest Books, 1997), 31.

¹⁴ Ibid., 31-33.

In her book, Two in the Far North, Mardy related the challenges and joys of growing up in Fairbanks during those years. The far northern latitude's climate dictated many of the day-today and seasonal activities. The annual autumn freeze-up of the rivers necessitated the stockpiling of food, firewood, and all other supplies. It also meant that anyone who did not plan to winter in the interior had to leave on the last sternwheeler out of Fairbanks before ice engulfed the Chena Slough and the Tanana and Yukon Rivers. Frequently as low as fifty degrees below zero for days, and sometimes weeks at a time, the severe winter cold meant an almost endless cycle of feeding both heating and cooking stoves with firewood to keep cabins and businesses warm. Mardy explained the challenging process of washing laundry without running water preplanning to have extra water delivered on laundry day, heating it on the stove, and hanging the laundry inside the cabin to dry during the long winter.¹⁵ Laundry day might have been equally challenging during the early years of living on the Murie Ranch before it received electricity from the local utility system. For almost five years, a rather unreliable gasolinepowered generator provided electricity for the ranch. Even when the generator was working Mardy lamented the fact that it often failed to provide enough power to keep the lights bright.¹⁶ The challenges of life on the ranch must have been similar to life in the cabin at the edge of remote Fairbanks.

Yet Fairbanks also created moments of excitement and adventure unique to such a location. Mardy shared the weekly thrill of meeting the sleigh during the winter that brought the mail and told of the fun times of ice skating, sledding, and going about the snow-blanketed town on a sled pulled by her dog, Major. She fondly described the annual "crocus picnic" that closed school for the day, taking the children into the meadows to pick the first flowers of spring to take home to their mothers. The breakup of the river ice in the spring generated great excitement. Not only was it an amazing spectacle to watch but it also signaled the imminent delivery of delayed Christmas packages that arrived with the season's first riverboat and the return of friends who had spent the winter Outside. Mardy also vividly recounted around-the-clock summer activities in the land of the midnight sun – baseball games and tennis matches, dances, picnics and hiking in the woods, and the summer solstice and Fourth of July celebrations, all accompanied by hordes of mosquitoes. As in winter, work interrupted the summer fun. Picking various berries

¹⁵ Ibid., 33, 41.

¹⁶ Margaret and Olaus Murie, *Wapiti Wilderness* (1966; repr., Boulder: University of Colorado Press, 1985), 272-273.

that ripened at different times and helping their mothers prepare and store them to be eaten in the depths of winter partially consumed all of the children's summers. Mardy relished all of the unique experiences that living in the far north provided. Alaska taught her to be resourceful, as well as to delight in the beauty and the pleasures that the land provided. Mardy may have been a native of Seattle but Alaska had gradually become a part of her and her a part of it. She loved this wild, wonderful land for the rest of her life.¹⁷

While Mardy was growing up in Alaska, Olaus completed his college studies, worked as a conservation officer in Oregon, and participated in the expeditions in Canada.¹⁸ In the early spring of 1921, when Olaus began his caribou study for the Biological Survey, Mardy was in her second year at Reed College in Portland, Oregon. That summer, Mardy returned to Fairbanks for the first time since leaving for college almost two years before.¹⁹ During that summer a mutual friend introduced her to Olaus. Mardy found him to be different from everyone else she had dated. He was quiet and soft-spoken, pleasant, and in her mind overly agreeable. But over the next three years, she discovered that Olaus could also be quite tenacious and possessed great integrity, something he attributed to his father.²⁰ Those qualities served him well later in life as one of the foremost proponents of conservation and wilderness preservation.

Adolph Murie Becomes an Ecologist

Growing up in the shadow of his older brother, Adolph Murie developed a comparable concern for nature and an equally stalwart conservation ethic. Ade's father, Ed Wickerstrom died shortly after his son's birth in 1899.²¹ Soon Olaus was not only a brother but also a surrogate father and mentor. Olaus taught Ade everything he knew about the outdoors. Even after leaving Moorhead to attend college in Oregon, Olaus wrote frequent letters to his young brother; he encouraged Ade to work on his drawing skills and, like their mother, stressed the importance of his academic studies. Enormously influenced by his brother, Ade followed in

¹⁷ Ibid., 49-50, 52-53, 55-56, 60-63.

¹⁸ Craighead and Kreps, *Arctic Dance*, 36; Kappel, Carrie, "Olaus J. Murie: Bio, Expanded Version," *The Murie Center Archives: Murie Bios by TMC* (Teton Science School, 1997), MCA; Kendrick, Greg, *The National Park Service: The First 75 Years, Biographical Vignettes, Olaus J. Murie*, last modified: Dec 1 2000, http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/sontag/murie.htm, accessed 9 June 2012.

¹⁹ Craighead and Kreps, Arctic Dance, 32, 34.

²⁰ M. Murie, *Two in the Far North*, 86-88; and O. Murie, "Father," 3.

²¹ Franklin, "Adolph Murie," 15.

Olaus's footsteps becoming a renowned ecologist and environmentalist in his own right. The two brothers shared an incredibly close relationship that endured until Olaus's death.

During the summer of 1922, Ade joined Olaus in Alaska to assist him with his caribou study. It was his first introduction to Mt. McKinley National Park and the first time he had the opportunity to engage in the real hands-on experience of a field biologist. Olaus resumed his role as mentor; under his guidance, Ade learned the skills that Olaus had honed over the previous eight years. Like his brother and Mardy, Ade too soon developed a deep love for Alaska and especially Mt. McKinley National Park, the place to which he devoted much of his professional career.²²

Following his year as Olaus's research assistant in Alaska, Ade returned to Moorhead and completed his undergraduate degree. Two years later, he began graduate studies at the University of Michigan where he eventually earned both a Master of Science degree and Ph.D. in the emerging field of ecology. His education fostered a truly scientific understanding of what he and his brother had observed in Alaska — the need for an all-inclusive approach to wildlife management that included the protection of entire ecosystems within which wildlife could survive and flourish, including the often reviled predatory animals. As an ecologist for the National Park Service, Ade conducted studies of moose, coyotes, and other animals. He eventually returned to Mt. McKinley National Park for an extensive study of the park's wolves. His research deepened his belief in the necessity of protecting wilderness areas in their natural state as "places for ecological processes to continue unhindered" and led to his lifelong advocacy of wilderness preservation.²³

Olaus and Mardy's Partnership in Conservation

On the day that Mardy married Olaus in August of 1924 she became not only his wife but also his partner, secretary and research assistant. A four month dogsled trip up the Koyukuk River and through the Brooks Range to complete Olaus's three year caribou study constituted their honeymoon. Mardy shared her memories of this first real experience in the wilderness in her book, *Two in the Far North*, based on the journal she kept during the trip. Two years later, Mardy accompanied Olaus on another expedition, this time on the Old Crow River in the far

²² Ibid., 16-19, 41.

²³ Ibid., 27-41 quote on page 41; refer to Franklin's entire thesis for more detailed information regarding the life of Adolph Murie.

northeastern corner of Alaska. His next assignment for the Biological Survey took them to Jackson, Wyoming.

Olaus and Mardy arrived in Jackson during the summer of 1927. Olaus's new project consisted of an extensive study of the wapiti (elk) herd in the National Elk Refuge (NER).²⁴ The entire family - Olaus, Mardy, and their small children - spent much of the remainder of that summer and the next fifteen summers in the NER wilderness observing the wapiti. As the children grew, Olaus taught them how to track animals, handle specimens, and record data just as he had taught Ade and Mardy. Other family members often joined them, including Ade and the brothers' mother, Marie Murie. Olaus and Mardy also enjoyed the assistance and companionship of numerous local friends, interns, and other scientists over the years.²⁵

The Muries had found a new home in Jackson Hole. When Mardy later wrote chapters for *Wapiti Wilderness* she opened one of them by acknowledging, "We first loved Jackson Hole, the matchless valley at the foot of the Teton Mountains in Wyoming, because it was like Alaska; then we grew to love it for itself and its people."²⁶ But she spoke not for herself and Olaus alone. In 1932, Ade had married Mardy's half-sister, Louise, and they spent every summer break in Jackson so that Ade could assist his brother with the elk study while Ade also conducted research for his master's thesis and dissertation. Beginning in 1940, he and Louise made Jackson their permanent winter home.

The Places They Called Home

An uncanny similarity existed between the properties that the Muries called home. Olaus's first home was a farmhouse on the outskirts of the frontier town of Moorhead. Mardy spent the majority of her childhood in a log cabin situated at the edge of Fairbanks. As a married couple with two small children, Olaus and Mardy chose a log house, locally known as the Crabtree Cabin, as their first home in Jackson. Reminiscent of Mardy's Fairbanks home, the Crabtree Cabin was located at the south edge of town with forest covered hills at its back and open fields in front. Olaus had rented it before Mardy and the children arrived, but she fell in love with it immediately – admiring the spacious living room with its brick fireplace. She was also thrilled at the luxury of having "four big rooms." The Crabtree Cabin was especially

²⁴ O. Murie, Wapiti Wilderness, 7-8.

²⁵ Ibid., 16, 24-25, 42, 51-52, 72.

²⁶ M. Murie, Two in the Far North, 259.

important because it was the first semi-permanent home that the Muries occupied. Transiency marked the three years since they had married. Following their expeditions in Alaska, they lived in Washington D.C. while Olaus completed his reports at the Survey's offices and whenever possible they took advantage of any opportunity for extended visits with family in both Washington and Minnesota. Consequently, the Crabtree Cabin became the first real home for Mardy and Olaus. Eighteen years later, they would move into another log cabin on the STS Ranch near Moose, twelve miles north of Jackson. In the meantime, they vacated the Crabtree Cabin after just three years, choosing instead to build a house of their own.²⁷



Figure 2. The Crabtree Cabin near Snow King Mountain, c. 1929.

By 1930, the once spacious Crabtree Cabin seemed small. The Murie family expanded when Olaus's mother and sister joined the family in Jackson. The couple purchased a small section of an alfalfa field at the north end of town on the road leading to the NER headquarters. There, in stark contrast to the log cabin, they built a two-story stucco house with a steeply pitched roofline. The family definitely needed the additional space provided by the second floor, part of which became Olaus's study. Why they selected a site so close to the town is unclear. Certainly the location near the NER was more convenient for Olaus. Perhaps as their son Martin approached school age, they thought it better for the children to be closer to town for school and other activities. Yet, with a small but growing population of approximately five hundred,

²⁷ M. and O. Murie, *Wapiti Wilderness*, 12, 15-16, 104.

Jackson was hardly a booming metropolis and the new house was still on the outskirts of town. During the sixteen years they lived in what became known as the Pumpkin House (see Fig. 2), Jackson continued to grow, bringing neighbors ever closer. By 1945, the town's population neared 1,100, more than double what it had been when the Muries arrived in 1927. They must have felt that urban sprawl was enveloping their home, cutting them off from the openness they once enjoyed and desperately missed. Olaus and Mardy found themselves longing for a change, to get closer to undeveloped areas like those that had enchanted them in Alaska. Their love of wild landscapes and the creatures that lived within them called to the Muries and soon redirected their professional and personal lives.²⁸



Figure 3. Pumpkin House in Jackson, c. 1930s.

Over the years, the STS Dude Ranch near Moose, owned by their friends Buster and Frances Estes, attracted both of the Murie families, but especially Mardy and Olaus. Buster had homesteaded the property in 1920 and built the first section of what became the Homestead Cabin. After realizing that the land was not suitable for cultivation, he and Francis developed the property into a popular dude ranch. Estes gradually expanded the Homestead and then added numerous guest cabins, a barn and other support buildings, a bath house, outhouses, and

²⁸ Ibid., 104-105; *Historical Decennial Census Population for Wyoming Counties, Cities, and Towns*, Wyoming Department of State /U.S. Census Bureau, http://eadiv.state.wy.us/demog_data/cntycity_hist.htm , accessed Jan. 06, 2013.

eventually the Estes Cabin, a separate residence for Buster, Frances, and their daughter. In the late 1930s, the Esteses leased one acre of the property at the edge of the main meadow to their friend Stella Woodbury. She hired the Nelson brothers to construct a large, four bedroom log house on the plot as her summer home. According to Mardy, the Nelsons were the "best log men in the valley in 1937."²⁹ This wonderful log house later became Olaus and Mardy's home and the primary residence on the property.



Figure 4. Woodbury Cabin/Residence of Olaus and Mardy Murie, Murie Ranch. 2012, courtesy of author.

In her unfinished manuscript, "Thus at Moose," Mardy recalled festive picnics and walking to nearby beaver ponds during frequent visits to the STS Ranch. She wrote of her attachment to the property again in *Wapiti Wilderness*. For Mardy in particular, the ranch and its surrounding landscape recalled rich memories of Alaska – her childhood, falling in love with and marrying Olaus, and expeditions into the arctic wilderness with him. Unexpectedly, the opportunity to purchase the property arose in 1945. By then Buster and Frances had tired of the arduous work of running a dude ranch, and that summer The Wilderness Society offered Olaus the position of director. The ranch had everything the Muries longed for in a home, the most important attribute being its location between the Snake River and the base of the Teton Mountains. The diversity of the ecosystem it occupied enthralled them, streams and ponds,

²⁹ Louise Murie, "Murie Ranch: A History," (unpublished manuscript, 1998), p. 1-2, located in the Jackson Hole Historical Society Archives, file no. 2002.0117.005; and Margaret Murie, "Thus At Moose," unfinished and unpublished manuscript, p. 1, located in the MCA.

forests and meadows, the abundance of wildlife, and bird species too numerous to count. The position with The Wilderness Society enabled Olaus to leave the Biological Survey and speak openly about the ecological need to conserve large tracts of wilderness for the benefit of both animals and humans. Olaus accepted the new job with the stipulation that the organization allow him to work from Wyoming instead of moving to Washington, D.C. where the society's headquarters was located. The two Murie couples then quickly agreed to purchase the STS, empowering them to launch their careers as political conservation activists from the sanctuary of the ranch.³⁰

For the Muries, so deeply involved with wilderness environments personally, professionally and philosophically, the underdevelopment of Moose and the STS acted as a calling card. Mardy related in Wapiti Wilderness that their friends completely failed to understand why they wanted to abandon their homes in Jackson for the overtly rustic conditions of the ranch. Their modern homes in town had central heating systems, electricity and telephone service. Friends, stores, and schools were close at hand. Moose provided little more than a post office and access to Grand Teton National Park. And in the winter, getting to and from the ranch required skis or snowshoes since no one plowed the road to it to clear away the snow. Mardy shared that it was her experience of working at the Bear Paw Dude Ranch during the two previous summers that washed away any interest in continuing to reside in Jackson. While living in town she desperately missed being able to walk out of her front door and step into the forest, onto the trails established by the deer, elk, and other animals. Living at the ranch allowed her to walk in the woods every day. The setting of the STS was ideal for Olaus and Ade too.³¹

The scientific work of the Murie brothers had kept them and their families in the wilderness areas of Alaska and Wyoming for extended periods during the summers. Both men deliberately took the children to their summer field camps to teach them about nature just as Joachim Murie had instructed Olaus, and Olaus had then instructed Ade. On the ranch and in the surrounding wilderness, they could readily explore a variety of ecosystems. Cultivating an appreciation of the environment in their children was important to the men and their wives. Their desire for better accessibility to the wilderness for their children and eventual

 ³⁰ M. Murie, "Thus At Moose," p. 4-6; M. Murie, *Wapiti Wilderness*, 267-268.
 ³¹ M. Murie, *Wapiti Wilderness*, 264-265, 267-270.

grandchildren, as well as themselves, may have been another motivating factor in the decision to purchase the ranch.

In short order, the Esteses and the Muries finalized the purchase of all of the STS acreage and buildings except for the large Woodbury cabin. In addition to Mrs. Woodbury's log house, the ranch had two other sizeable buildings, the original Homestead Cabin (see fig.3) and the Estes Cabin. Mardy noted that eight smaller guest cabins, a barn, and several other support structures dotted the property. Numerous outhouses could be found around the perimeter of the property. Ade and Louise quickly moved into the Homestead. Olaus, Mardy, and their youngest son, Donald, first took up residence in the two-room Alatna Cabin and during the next three



Figure 5. Homestead Cabin, 1947.

years lived in numerous other cabins on the property.³² Mardy and Olaus finally purchased the Woodbury cabin in 1949; it served as their home for the rest of their lives and is now the main cabin on the property. Just as the ranch had reminded the Muries of Alaska, the large cabin had always beckoned Mardy. Like her childhood home in Fairbanks and the Crabtree Cabin outside of Jackson, it nestled close against the forest and looked out onto a meadow filled with wildflowers and native grasses in the summer and a thick blanket of snow in the winter. Their

³² Ibid., 269; M. Murie, "Thus at Moose," 1; and a conversation of author with Linda Franklin on June 12, 2012.

home, now the Murie Ranch, and the surrounding wilderness of Jackson Hole and the Teton Mountains became a refuge from the materialism of the emerging post-war American consumer culture. They created a comfortable home with furnishings that have remained through the decades. Those welcoming furnishings and the quiet of the setting combined to create not just a wonderful home for the Muries, but also an inspirational setting for those involved with the expanding conservation movement.³³

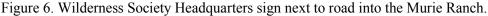
In addition to being the Muries' home, the Murie Ranch also served as the western headquarters of The Wilderness Society. As such, the ranch became an important gathering place for the growing conservation movement. Summers were especially busy. Whereas the Muries spent previous summers in the quiet of the backcountry while Olaus studied the elk, now the season unfolded in the Muries' own private corner of wilderness, the Murie Ranch where the visitors seemed endless but always welcome. Mardy testified to the flow of people that came to the ranch:

"Every conservationist or friend of a conservationist, every biologist or friend of a biologist, every schoolmate of our three children, or friend of a schoolmate, who happens to be traveling through Jackson Hole will naturally come in to call...Added to these, we had the pleasure of entertaining scientists and students from Norway, Sweden, Finland, India, Kenya, France, England, Australia, New Zealand, Denmark, South Africa, Canada, and members of the United Nations Secretariat.³⁴

Whether sitting on the front porch, on chairs taken into the meadow, or in front of the fireplace, the couple and their guests carried on discussions that often lasted long into the night. The topics of ecology, wilderness preservation policy, and other conservation matters combined science and politics. For example, in 1955, The Wilderness Society's executive council met at the house to strategize about how to stop the Echo Park Dam project proposed by the Bureau of Reclamation. Under the Muries' leadership, the Society's campaign galvanized conservation groups across the country, unifying them behind a common goal and contributing to the rapid growth of the conservation movement.

 ³³ M. and O. Murie, *Wapiti Wilderness*, 267-272.
 ³⁴ Ibid., 281-282.





The Murie Ranch served not only as a meeting place for The Wilderness Society but as the nexus of the environmental movement for almost twenty years as activists cultivated cooperative relationships between the Sierra Club, the Audubon Society, the National Parks Association, and other groups. Working with Howard Zahniser, Murie and the leaders of these organizations developed many of the ideas that resulted in the Wilderness Act, the creation of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and the Alaska National Interests Lands Conservation Act. Zahniser both praised and begrudged the time he spent at Mardy's typewriter as they crafted draft language for conservation legislation and similar documents. As the Executive Secretary of The Wilderness Society and Olaus's counterpart, he knew that the work was imperative but that it also kept him from hiking outdoors, something he enjoyed as much as the Muries. Even after the death of Olaus Murie in 1963, people continued to consult with Mardy at the ranch when she replaced her husband as an influential spokesperson for wilderness preservation. Without exception, they sought out the counsel of the Muries both because of their dedication to conservation and their genuine interest in everyone who knocked on their door.³⁵

³⁵ Cassity, "Landmark Nomination," 48-50; Michael Timmons, et al., "National Park Service Cultural Landscapes Inventory 2010: Murie Ranch Historic District, Grand Tetons National Park" (Logan, UT: University of Utah, 2010), 3, 12.

The Murie home exemplified the couple's unwavering belief in the necessity of conservation and the preservation of the remaining wild places. They found inspiration in the ranch's natural setting. By removing the fencing installed by the Estes during the dude ranch days, Mardy and Olaus no longer deterred wildlife from roaming through the property. They welcomed the abundant variety of birds, deer, elk, moose, squirrels, raccoons, foxes, and other animals, and especially the elusive pine martens. They took delight in watching the animals, observing the weather's seasonal changes, and admiring the alpenglow on the Tetons in the late afternoons of winter. The simplicity of this rustic lifestyle brought the Muries to the ranch, and they in turn brought it into the house. Jackson Hole craftsmen constructed some of the cabin's furnishings from local lodgepole pine. A few featured only partially scraped bark, thus retaining and enhancing their natural appearance. Their straightforward forms demonstrated strength of purpose and functionality. The materials, textures, and simplicity of the furniture brought the feeling of the natural world inside. Having such items within their home—sitting in the chairs, writing at the tables-further motivated the Muries to protect landscapes similar to the one just outside their front door. Living such an uncomplicated life enabled them to understand the waste of resources resulting from what they saw as excessive consumerism that engulfed most of modern American society. The ranch and the honest simplicity of their home refreshed their souls while providing the inspiration needed to carry on the public work of conservation.

The Muries' Conservation Ethic as Seen Through the Furnishings

Conservation, the core ethic of the Muries, guided their relationship with the landscape but appeared most clearly in the Residence of Mardy and Olaus. The house itself epitomized Craftsman domestic architecture which stressed the use of natural materials. Constructed almost exclusively of logs and stone it certainly fulfilled that requirement. A house plan published in the April, 1906 edition of *The Craftsman* magazine is strikingly similar to the Murie Ranch Residence. The house incorporated features from various other plans shown in later editions of the magazine. Some of those building designs were designated as mountain or summer vacation homes, the exact purpose of this house as originally built for Mrs. Woodbury and her family.³⁶

The driving force behind the Craftsman movement, Gustav Stickley, claimed that his purpose was to provide "material surroundings conducive to plain living and high thinking," the exact lifestyle that the Muries embraced.³⁷ The simple, clean lines of the furnishings they chose supported their relaxed lifestyle and reflected the Craftsman philosophy perfectly. Aside from family photographs, almost all of the artworks that hung from the walls were paintings of animals or landscapes. Even the curtains at the living room windows featured a simple, solid fabric, and the family often left them open to see across the meadow or into the forest. The intentional blending of the outdoor environment that the Muries loved so much with the indoor environment not only followed Craftsman philosophy but also mirrored the lifestyle and architecture adopted by many homeowners and dude ranches throughout the West.

The couple shared the cabin from when they first occupied it in the summer of 1949 until Olaus's death in 1963. Mardy then continued to occupy the home until her death, almost forty years later. In all of that time, neither of them saw any need to change the interior, to update with the times. They made only one structural modification to the house; they removed part of the wall that divided the pantry from the kitchen thus opening the space and creating a comfortable eating nook as part of the kitchen. Other than repainting the kitchen and replacing its dark blue flooring with a much lighter linoleum, the house remained unaltered. As Mardy

³⁶ Gustav Stickley, "A Log House That Will Serve Either As A Summer Camp Or A Country Home," "A Plain Little Cabin That Would Make A Good Summer Home In The Woods," "A Rustic Cabin That Is Meant For A Weekend Cottage Or A Vacation Home," "A Convenient Bungalow With Separate Kitchen And Open Air Dining Room," *Craftsman Homes: Architecture and Furnishings of the American Arts and Crafts Movement,* (1909; repr., New York: Dover Publications, 1979), 74-75, 81, 85, 88-91.

³⁷ Arlette Klaric, "Gustav Stickley's Designs for the Home: An Activist Aesthetic for the Upwardly Mobile," in *Seeing High & Low: Representing Social Conflict in American Visual Culture*, ed. Patricia Johnston (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2006): 177.

asserted, "The rest of the house needed nothing but living in and we have done nothing since to it but keep it in good repair."³⁸

Mardy and Olaus inserted their identity on the big log cabin by bringing many of their existing furnishings into the house. By keeping and using all things until they were no longer functional, the Muries lived according to their philosophy of preservation and conservation. They believed that people should utilize the resources of the earth on an "as needed" basis, in a sustainable manner. Conservation and sustainability were so central to their core values that they saw no need to replace tables, chairs, or other furnishings with newer, perhaps more fashionable items, if the existing ones still served their purpose. They denied the post-war consumerism and many of the technological advances that swept the nation in the 1950s by maintaining a lifestyle and home centered on simplicity, conservation and nature.

The furnishings that Mardy and Olaus chose for the house reinforced a lifestyle based on activities with family and friends. As the most important room in all Craftsman bungalows, the living room dominated this log house. The largest room in the house, it was an open, airy space perfect for group gatherings. Many dude ranches built varying versions of Craftsman buildings as their main lodge for guest activities because of this key design feature. True to Craftsman designs, the large stone fireplace created the primary focal point of the room and symbolized family and group cohesion. As the principal public space, the room and its furnishings created a perfect reflection of the Muries' passion for people and the environment. This singular room was the site of every activity and event that brought together family, friends, and colleagues for the very outgoing, social Murie couple.³⁹

An assortment of furnishings occupied and have remained in the living room since the earliest years of the Muries' residency - bookcases, a secretary desk and sideboard, a piano, floor lamps, chairs, and assorted artworks and accessories. Some furnishings came from Olaus and Mardy's previous house in Jackson, or at least from their temporary residence in the Homestead Cabin. The vast collection of books demonstrated the pair's passion for reading, something Mardy passed on to their children by reading aloud to the family every evening.⁴⁰ In her manuscript, "Thus at Moose," Mardy shared her memory of the group effort required to move

³⁸ M. Murie, "Thus at Moose," 2.
³⁹ Stickley, *Craftsman Homes*, 129, 133-35.

⁴⁰ Donald Murie, edited email interview transcript, March 31, 2005, http://www.madeinwyoming.net/profiles/extras/DonaldMurienotes.pdf (accessed Jan. 10, 2013).

the many books, bookcases, and the piano (R-LR-1) into the house.⁴¹ Music and dancing had been integral to Mardy's life during her youth in Fairbanks. Both continued to be important forms of entertainment for the Muries throughout their lives, especially in the evenings during the winter months when cold nights kept everyone indoors. Playing the piano could be an individual activity as well as one that invited others to join in song or dance. Photographs taken during the early years, 1949 through the 1970s, show furnishings that remain in active use today. A unique, but now outdated, combination table-floor lamp with a nautical theme (R-LR-3) perhaps best exemplified the philosophy of keeping everything that was fully operational. A very practical piece of furniture, it had a small tabletop with a storage shelf below and a raised lamp. The perfect end table, it continues to occupy the space next to the sofa as seen in photographs taken in 1959. Olaus and Mardy did not replace these objects of material culture with newer, more fashionable versions despite their age or style. They resolutely eschewed unnecessary consumption.



Figure 7. The nautical floor lamp is at the near end of the sofa. The wood frame chair next to it and several other furnishings shown in the photograph remain in active use in the Residence.

Figure 8. Nautical floor lamp, 2012, courtesy of author.

A multi-use space, the living room often served as a workplace where the Muries labored over conservation issues that changed the nation's direction regarding the environment. During the early years when the family heated only the living room and kitchen, it also served as Olaus' and Mardy's office in addition to hosting the social functions typical of a living room. The

⁴¹ M. Murie, "Thus at Moose," 2.

couple often sat together in the living room, reading the mountains of mail, almost all of it concerning some facet of conservation or Wilderness Society business. Letter by letter, Olaus dictated his replies to Mardy. She then retreated to her typewriter perched on a favored pine and lodgepole table (R-LR-4) positioned by the near windows while he worked nearby.⁴² Olaus often worked at the table too, reading, sketching out the framework for a speech or lecture, working on drafts of his books, or perhaps writing magazine articles. Even when work activities moved to the room at the back of the house (R-DR) during the summer, and later when central heat allowed that room to become a dedicated year around office, the table remained in its spot at the windows. Mardy told of Olaus frequently preferring to work there rather than being tucked away in his office, especially when their grandchildren were visiting.⁴³ The table has maintained its original position along the back window wall since 1949.

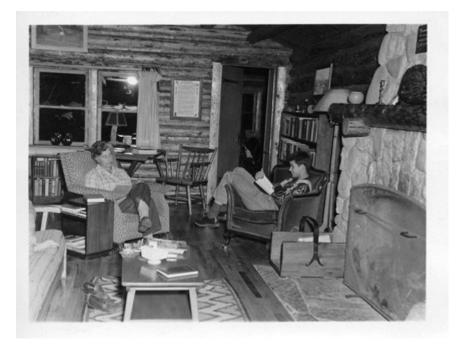


Figure 9. Taken in 1949, this is the earliest known photograph showing the pine and lodgepole table beneath the window beyond Mardy's left shoulder. Other objects still in the Residence include the framed Fiordland poem hanging to the right of the windows, the wood frame chair next to the table, the bookcases below the window and along the right wall, and the small bowl/vase at the far end of the mantle. Barely visible is the Wonders of the World sign in the upper right corner. The rifle floor lamp and the firewood carrier at the end of the fireplace are in other cabins on the Murie Ranch.

⁴² M. and O. Murie, *Wapiti Wilderness*, 273.

⁴³ M. Murie, preface to *Journeys to the Far North* by Olaus J. Murie (Palo Alto: American West Publishing Company, 1973), 12.

More and more Olaus found himself writing magazine articles. He quickly understood that successful protection of wilderness required widespread support by the American public. The small conservation movement needed to expand, and it had to happen quickly if they were to attain any of the goals they hoped to achieve. Reaching a broader audience to win grassroots support for the wilderness he and others cared about so deeply became imperative. Instead of writing scientific government reports for the Biological Survey, Olaus found himself sitting in the living room or office composing articles for magazines published not only by The Wilderness Society but also for Audubon Magazine, National Parks Magazine, Outdoor America and other conservation and nature interest journals.⁴⁴ Seated at the table, he could look out the window into the forest to remind himself of the awe inspiring wildernesses he had experienced. Then he could translate his sense of rapture in wild lands to people who had never been there. He wrote to convey the importance of saving wild places for them and for future generations.

The Muries had another favored worksite too: a truly rustic table that someone quite possibly cobbled together from materials found on the ranch (ST-3, see Fig. 10 below). Log legs, bark partially peeled away, supported the top and apron fashioned from painted pine boards. At one time it served as a worktable in the office at the back of the house, now the dining room. Visible in the 1959 photograph, the container of artist's brushes indicates that he painted at this table. Olaus painted his larger studies in the Studio, but perhaps he completed the smaller illustrations for his books and for those written by Mardy, Ade, and other authors while seated at this at this important rustic table, shown below in Figure 10. Since Mardy and Olaus collaborated on Wapiti Wilderness in the office, Olaus almost certainly created some of the sketches for the book at this worktable.⁴⁵ When not painting, it also provided an ample workspace for Olaus to spread out his field notes and work on drafts of Journeys to the Far North, A Field Guide to Animal Tracks, or the monograph documenting his elk research, The Elk of North America.

⁴⁴ Kendrick, "Environmental Spokesman," 149.
⁴⁵ M. and O. Murie, *Wapiti Wilderness*, 273.



Figure 10. The Office (the current Residence Dining Room) in 1959. The worktable is in the foreground at the right. The inscription on the back of the photograph announces, "Where *Wapiti Wilderness* and other books were written."

Work and entertainment also converged in the Muries' secondary public space, the dining room. An early 1940s Packard-Bell radio/phonograph (R-DR-5) found a permanent home in the dining room after spending some time in the living room. However, prior to its move to the Residence, the radio occupied a space in the main room of the Homestead Cabin. Without television, the radio was a valued source of news and entertainment programming. Donald Murie reminisced about his mother listening to classical music on the radio in the Pumpkin House in Jackson. Mardy too shared memories of listening to a radio program called Telephone Hour. Having made the trip from Jackson, the appliance took its place near the fireplace in the Homestead where it facilitated family and social gatherings, much like the piano in the Residence.⁴⁶ Another beautiful piece of furniture—the china cabinet (R-DR-4)—enhanced the dining room. Attributed to local craftsman and friend of the Muries, Bob Kranenberg, it is a fabulous case piece made of lodgepole pine with glass doors on the upper display section. The Muries acquired it sometime after 1959 since the dining room was still being used as an office at

⁴⁶ A similar item, the Decca phonograph (D-DR-9) dates to 1958. It may have been the phonograph Donald told of bringing to the house from Moose on a toboggan; it is still in the dining room. D. Murie, interview transcript; M. Murie, *Wapiti Wilderness*, 155.

that time. The Muries held onto each of these wonderful, unique pieces, including the Packard-Bell radio/phonograph, even after the audio equipment became quite outdated.



Figure 11. Packard-Bell radio/phonograph in the main room of the Homestead in 1948.



Figure 12. China cabinet attributed to Bob Kranenburg, 2012. Courtesy of author.

Adhering to their conservation ethic, the Muries reused furniture inherited from the Estes. A round dining table (R-P-1), now used on the porch during the summer, was a leftover from the STS Dude Ranch days. It, or an almost identical table, appeared in a photograph included in an old STS brochure that showed the guest dining room in the Homestead Cabin.



Figure 13. STS Dude Ranch brochure photograph shows the dining tables used in the Homestead dining room. The peeled lodgepole legs supported a table top of pine planks.

Mardy's kitchen exemplified the Muries persistent refusal to participate in the larger consumer economy. Almost everything in it spoke to an earlier time. Even though they added an electric range soon after the ranch connected to the local power company in 1954, the completely functional wood burning range installed for Mrs. Woodbury when the cabin was built in 1937 still occupies its original location. Mardy often continued to use the fully functional range, especially to cook breakfast. The extra heat it generated created a warm, cozy space in the eating nook in which to enjoy her famous sourdough pancakes. Mardy never surrendered her well-used cast iron skillet, a staple of frontier kitchens and almost certainly used to cook those pancakes, or the vintage 1950s RevereWare cookware. Without reliable electricity for a number of years, Mardy owned an array of hand-powered gadgets. Among them was a Toas-Tite toaster/grill (R-KI-7) produced sometime in the late 1940s or early 50s. Designed for use over an open flame, it may well have been among the kitchen supplies taken on Olaus and Mardy's last expedition to Alaska during the summer of 1956. One of the few electric appliances, and perhaps one of the first purchases Mardy made after electricity finally arrived at the property, was a Sunbeam Mixmaster (R-KI-5) made in the 1950s.⁴⁷ Considering that she was known to enjoy tea and homemade cookies every afternoon, many people might be surprised that such a prolific baker never replaced it with a "bigger, better, newer" version. For conservation minded Mardy, her Mixmaster and all of the other gadgets worked just fine, many for over fifty years.⁴⁸

The Muries always found inspiration in the natural settings of the outdoors and felt that discussions with fellow conservationists were most productive when they occurred outside. As a result, the furniture's functionality and mobility were of paramount importance to the couple, especially with regard to seating. Only a few pieces in the living room were fully upholstered; most were sturdy yet lightweight wood frame chairs that allowed easy rearrangement to facilitate group discussions. As such, they could readily be moved outside onto the porch or even into the yard. Two photographs (see figures 14 and 15 below) taken in September, 1955 documented attendees of the Wilderness Society Council who sat in several such chairs while engaged in conversation in the front yard of the Residence. A photograph of an earlier 1955 gathering showed several of the original chairs in the meadow area in front of the house. These photographs clearly demonstrate that flexible mobility informed the Muries' seating choices.

 $^{^{47}}$ These contributing items and several others are documented with photographs in Appendix A, item numbers R-KI-6 – R-KI-11. The non-contributing kitchen items are included in Appendix B.

⁴⁸ M. Murie, "Thus at Moose," 7; M. Murie, Wapiti Wilderness, 273.



Figure 14. The wood tone chair at the left is either R-LR-19 or R-P-1, 1955.



Figure 15. The chair in the foreground with the woven leather seat was normally in the living room, 1955.



Figure 16. Each of these wood frame chairs were often brought outside for group gatherings (R-LR-19, R-P-1, and R-LR-17), 1955. Olaus is fourth from the left.

Simple, rustic furniture designs brought the outside into the house. Though more refined than similar pieces dating to the earlier frontier era, the styles and materials followed the traditions of frontier and dude ranch furniture. Chairs, tables, and bookcases made of scraped and peeled lodgepole combined with pine planks were common. Several of the chairs discussed above fit into this category, as did the round dining table from the days of the STS Dude Ranch (R-P-1) and numerous other furnishings.⁴⁹ Each fit naturally into the house, just as the log house with its low profile belonged in its special setting in the meadow at the edge of the forest.

⁴⁹ Similar pieces include a smaller square table (R-LR-4) and a small hickory stool with a woven cord seat (R-BR3-3). All can currently be found in the residence. Similar items are distributed throughout different cabins on the property.

The Muries further demonstrated their dedication to conservation and sustainability through locally made furniture pieces. The dining table attributed to the STS Dude Ranch discussed above was one such item, but the Muries also owned others. Rob Dearing, a highly skilled furniture maker and conservator based in Jackson who has studied the work of many of the early furniture craftsmen of Jackson Hole, identified numerous tables, chairs, lamps, and other furnishings as products of one of the Kranenberg brothers. Bob Kranenberg, a close friend of the Muries, most likely made these pieces and possibly others for the Muries.⁵⁰ However. another source has recently disclosed that Howard Johnson also made furniture for the Muries.⁵¹ Unfortunately, examples of Johnson's work have yet to be found. Without knowing his style and construction techniques, it is currently impossible to attribute any of the pieces directly to Johnson. Dearing explained that few local craftsmen ever applied signatures, initials, or other indentifying marks to their furniture, making the process of identifying the work of lesser known craftsmen quite difficult. He looks for differences in the construction methods and small design details to differentiate between the furniture makers of this relatively localized cottage industry. Kranenberg, like most other area craftsmen, constructed his furniture from local wood sources. According to Dearing, most furniture makers relied on fallen timber, which made the acquisition of locally made furniture an obvious choice for the conservationist-minded Muries and further demonstrated their limited participation in the larger consumer market of mass produced furnishings compared to the general American public.

Olaus and Mardy retained one other collection of furniture from the early years of their occupancy of the former Woodbury Cabin: a collection of maple furniture. In "Thus at Moose," Mardy described a truckload of furniture being delivered shortly after they began moving into the house in 1949. Their good friend, Mildred Capron, vacated her Laramie apartment and sent everything—beds, dressers, nightstands, tables, and chairs—to the ranch. Since no historic photographs show the bedrooms, it is impossible to know which pieces Capron gave to Olaus and Mardy and which pieces the couple may have purchased. However, Mardy definitely felt that maple furniture was very appropriate for the log house.⁵² The reuse or recycling of used furniture again highlights the Muries' commitment to conservation and sustainability.

⁵⁰ M. Murie, "Moose, " 2.

⁵¹ Lois Corbett, a former employee of the Murie Ranch, provided the information about Howard Johnson to Katherine Wonson.

⁵² M. Murie, "Thus at Moose," 2.

Mardy and Olaus initially chose Bedroom 1 as their room. With only one exterior wall, and having direct access to the heat provided by the fireplace in the living room, it was more comfortable during Jackson Hole's frigid winters. But they spent summers in Bedroom 3 on the northwest corner of the house. With windows on two walls, it was brightly lit and gathered the warmth of the afternoon sun. Following the installation of central heat, it became their permanent bedroom.⁵³ In later years, Mardy again only used this room during the summer months. As she aged, Mardy preferred the more protected and warmer Bedroom 1.⁵⁴

Donald Murie provided information regarding Bedroom 2. The only child still young enough to be living at home in 1949, Donald occupied that room. He identified the maple beds currently in Bedroom 1 as the ones that had been in his room when he still lived with his parents. He also confirmed that Bedroom 4, unheated and accessible only from the porch, provided a perfect winter storage site for the porch furniture but transformed into a delightful, sunny guest bedroom during the summer. His sister, Joanne, frequently stayed in that room during her visits to the ranch.⁵⁵ Unfortunately, no photographs have been located that show the furnishings of the bedrooms prior to 1998.

The singular focus of the artworks on nature emphasized the Muries' deep interest in and concern for wild nature. Most of the paintings were Olaus's works; many depicted the birds and landscapes of Alaska and Jackson Hole. The originals, most claimed by the Murie children, have been replaced with print copies, but they retain the same atmosphere that appeared in photographs of the interior dating from 1949 through the 1970s. Several photographs by professional nature photographers, including two by Thomas Mangelsen, also adorned the walls. One of the two by Mangelsen, an image of an owl, was given to Mardy by her friend Vance Carruth.⁵⁶ Owls occupied a special place in Mardy's heart as they reminded her of one of her first dates with Olaus. The artwork in the house demonstrated the connection between the Muries' interests and beliefs, the design of the house, and the nature-based philosophy of the Craftsman movement that swept the nation during the first two decades of the century and maintained its popularity in the West even longer, especially on dude ranches. Nature came into

⁵³ Ibid., 1; Donald Murie, e-mail message to author, November 5 and 6, 2013.

⁵⁴ Denise Fischer, interview by author, Murie Ranch, August 2, 2012; D. Murie, email correspondence to the author, November 5, 2013.

⁵⁵ D. Murie, email correspondence, November 5 and 6, 2013; M. Murie, "Thus at Moose," 1.

⁵⁶ Vance Carruth, interview by author, Murie Ranch, June 7, 2012.

the house through the windows and was accentuated by the artworks hanging from the log walls.⁵⁷

Combined with the Craftsman bungalow styling of the log house, the flexibility of its furnishings nurtured the importance of relationships among family, friends, and colleagues. The Muries utilized the furniture, especially the chairs, for an endless variety of purposes. Numerous photographs showed people grouped near the fireplace – reading, gathered in conversation close to the warmth of the fire, playing cards, or sharing Christmas dinners. They frequently reconfigured the comfortable, rustic furnishings to accommodate any number of activities, including the wedding of their daughter, Joanne. The living room also acted as the Murie's office. Longstanding personal and professional relationships grew between the Muries and the countless individuals who congregated there regardless of whether they were friends, renowned scientists, school children, or tourists who had wandered down the dirt road and accidentally stumbled upon the house. More than any other room in the house, the living room was the place where everyone gathered to converse, read, eat and drink, or simply to enjoy the quiet embrace of the log home and its setting at the edge of the meadow.

The furniture and other contents of the living room modeled the Craftsman "ethic of enrichment through simplified living."⁵⁸ The books that filled the shelves served as a vast library of science, philosophy, and literature for Olaus and Mardy to draw from when writing journal articles and composing lectures on behalf of The Wilderness Society. Even his own paintings of wildlife and landscapes hanging on the walls were constant reminders of what he and Mardy had dedicated themselves to protect. The Craftsman ethos advocated living a simple life close to nature. The Muries embraced the uncomplicated, back-to-nature Craftsman lifestyle, successfully sharing a house design that promoted collaborative relationships with everyone who crossed the threshold. Nature and the wild environment remained a central concern of the Muries and their home reflected these values. The continued use of the ranch furnishings demonstrated the Muries' adamant commitment to the use and reuse of objects. Their dedication resided in their unwavering belief in the benefits of conservation, sustainability, and a denial of unbounded consumerism. Later in life Mardy claimed:

⁵⁷ M. Murie, Two in the Far North, 87.

⁵⁸ Cheryl Robertson, "Male and Female Agendas for Domestic Reform: The Middle-Class Bungalow in Gendered Perspective," *Winterthur Portfolio*, Vol. 26, No. 2/3 (Summer/Autumn, 1991), 124.

"That we live in a precarious world; threatened by man's ingenuity; that we need a less consumptive lifestyle in order to preserve the beauty and grace of our world; and that our remaining wild places, our wilderness, have to be a most important element in all our thinking and all our doing."59

Olaus dedicated the last twenty years of his life to The Wilderness Society and the conservation movement because he understood the importance of wilderness experiences on the human spirit. He shared its effect on him in Journeys to the Far North, hoping that readers would also appreciate its significance.

"I know that when I have stood in Nature's domain, rapt in wonder, in the presence of some manifestation of her charm, perhaps a sunset, a mighty unfolding of mountain ranges to the horizon, or the soft hooting of an owl in the dusk, at such times I have had my greatest peace. At such times I can harbor no ill will toward my fellow man. I do not understand it. But I feel it is God-given.⁶⁰

Together, Olaus and Mardy kept the Murie Ranch as wild as possible and filled their home with simple furnishings that provided a constant reminder of the wilderness they fought to protect.

⁵⁹ Craighead and Kreps, *Arctic Dance*, 108.
⁶⁰ O. Murie, *Wapiti Wilderness*, 189.

Building and Furnishings Recommendations

The Muries embedded their commitment to wilderness preservation and conservation throughout their home as well as their work. As documented by Michael Cassity in his National Historic Landmark nomination of the Murie Ranch Historic District, for almost sixty years Olaus and Adolph were two of the nation's most insightful wildlife biologists. Their studies contributed enormously to the understanding of ecosystems, which led both to realize the importance of preserving vast tracks of wild lands. Their specific concern for wilderness preservation and for conservation in general compelled both to speak out, often in opposition to established government wildlife management policies. The rapid expansion of America's consumer society and its apparent belief in limitless resources alarmed Olaus. With Mardy's full support and encouragement, he became a political activist through his work with the Wilderness Society. Their home at the ranch became the heart of the conservation movement in the West. Olaus, Mardy, Adolph and Louise exemplified how to embrace conservation and sustainability through their simple, back-to-nature lifestyle. Mardy's dedication lasted long after the deaths of both Olaus and Ade. She remained involved with the Wilderness Society and other environmental associations by writing articles, giving speeches, and testifying at public meetings, including Congressional committee meetings. Mardy's unwavering support of wilderness protection and other environmental causes earned her our nation's highest civilian honor, the Medal of Freedom, and the affectionate title of "grandmother of the modern conservation movement." And amidst all her work she continued to welcome everyone to her home on the ranch and to appreciate the ever changing scenery and wildlife that surrounded her modest, understated home.

Regardless of the abundant public admiration, the Muries never felt that they should be singled out as special people. They simply followed their hearts, speaking out in defense of the lands, animals, and resources that could not speak for themselves. They professed that they did what they believed was right, nothing more. Consequently, family members made it known that they do not want the house to be treated as a typical historic house museum.⁶¹ They want the Murie Center to utilize the property to support conservation through on-site research, conferences, and education. The challenge is to develop strategies that will facilitate the active

⁶¹ Margaret Murie to Jack Stark, Superintendent GTNP, July 8, 1982, Murie land file, GTNP, Moose, WY.

use of the property while protecting the furnishings so that these valuable cultural resources will be available to future generations.

Administrative Recommendations

Before addressing the furnishings, this report recommends two broad administrative actions. The first proposes that the Murie Center revise its current mission statement or create an additional statement of purpose that identifies its long term goals to guide how it will utilize the historic property. Second, and equally important, the Center should draft an interpretive plan that includes the three dominant themes presented in this report – the development of the Muries' environmental conservation ethic, the demonstration of their commitment to conservation and sustainability through their domestic life, and their political advocacy. All are critically important to the public's understanding of the Murie family's significant contributions to America's environmental movement. The interpretive plan should also include instructions for its implementation, including regular hours that the primary buildings will be open to the public. Currently, the Residence, the building that visitors are most interested in seeing, is typically open Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. during the summer; winter hours are dependent on weather and road conditions. Weekend hours, especially during the height of the tourist season from Memorial Day to Labor Day, should be considered. At the time of this reprot, visitors tour the property on their own. It features no interpretive guides or print materials aside from a few large poster boards propped inside the front windows that obstruct the view the Muries so greatly cherished. The interpretive plan should address these issues.

The Murie Ranch Historic District compromises fifteen historic buildings that the Murie Center utilizes to continue the conservation work of the Muries. The restored guest cabins provide housing for scientists, students and others who conduct research in the area, and for those attending conferences and other activities held at the Ranch. Closed to the public, the Estes Cabin serves as the private residence of the on-site property manager/caretaker. However, the three main buildings addressed in this report – the Homestead Cabin, the Studio, and the Residence — are the most important to conveying the history of the Muries and are used by the Center for a variety of functions. The back room of the Homestead Cabin provides space for larger gatherings and has a full, commercial kitchen for catering purposes. The smaller front room holds smaller, less formal meetings. The Homestead features a few furnishings known to

have belonged to the Muries. The Studio houses the Murie family archives including documents, photographs, books, scientific specimens, numerous artifacts and a few furnishings. Currently, the Studio is open only to researchers, a policy that should be maintained. Of all of the buildings, it is the Residence that most clearly demonstrates the family's lifestyle and conservation ethic through the objects they once used and enjoyed. Therefore, the Residence is the primary focus of this HFR.

Evidence of Room Use and Recommended Furnishings

A combination of preservation, restoration, and rehabilitation informs the recommendations for the treatment of the furnishings. Preservation includes the ongoing maintenance of the furnishings and buildings so that all can continue in active use as the family requested. Restoration primarily involves returning as many items as possible to the site of their historical use by the family. Rehabilitation involves the repair of items so that they can be returned to or continue in active use.

Residence

The primary building on the ranch, the log cabin Residence of Olaus and Mardy, retains much of the character it held when the family first occupied it in 1949. The Muries made only one structural modification to the building. During the first week of possession, they removed part of the wall dividing the rear entrance and pantry area from the kitchen thereby creating an informal dining nook within the kitchen. They added a few amenities later: reliable electricity, central heat, and eventually a telephone. Most of the information regarding the use of the house and its furnishings relies on historic photographs, Mardy's writings in *Wapiti Wilderness*, and her unfinished manuscript, "Thus at Moose." The evidence indicates the importance of the individuals, especially Mardy and Olaus, who occupied the Residence. The furnishings also demonstrate the importance the Muries placed on nature and continuity.

Interior Finishes

A classic log building, the house features walls of 6-8" diameter logs with 2-3" split saplings instead of chinking, with the exception of the kitchen and bathroom. The floors are pine boards, and the ceiling is constructed of pine paneling supported by logs treated with a clear oil-based product. The logs retain a natural appearance. The wood paneling of the ceiling is stained a slightly darker color. The floor boards have a clear, low-gloss, natural finish. All should be thoroughly and appropriately cleaned to enhance their appearance and a routine maintenance program established to preserve the materials.

The buildup of smoke and soot on the stone fireplace surround should be removed and cleaned on a regular basis, depending on frequency of use, to eliminate future discoloration.

Living Room

The living room, the social and familial center of the house, remains essentially unchanged. It is still home to many of the bookcases, floor lamps, chairs, and other furnishings that the Muries used while they lived in the house. The Murie Center staff has replaced some of the original items, primarily upholstered furniture pieces, due to deteriorated conditions caused by normal wear and tear resulting from decades of use. A few items originally located in the living room lie in various cabins throughout the ranch. Since many of the contributing furnishings are still on the property, the house can easily be restored to look much like it did while Mardy was still alive.

Recommended Furnishings

• The following furnishings, documented in Appendix A and currently in the living room, should remain in the room:

0	R-LR-1	Piano
0	R-LR-2	Piano bench
0	R-LR-3	Nautical table/floor lamp
0	R-LR-4	Square pine and lodgepole table
0	R-LR-5	Pole and plank bookcase
0	R-LR-6	Corner shelving unit
0	R-LR-7	Bookcase
0	R-LR-8	Tiered, 5-shelf bookcase
0	R-LR-9	5-shelf bookcase
0	R-LR-10	Secretary desk
0	R-LR-11	Sideboard

0	R-LR-12	Maple side chair
0	R-LR-13	Oak side chair
0	R-LR-15	Lodgepole side chair
0	R-LR-16	Lodgepole armchair with rawhide lacing
0	R-LR-17	Lodgepole armchair with cowhide seat and back – see
		Appendix C for further recommendations
0	R-LR-18	Platform rocker – see Appendix C for further
		recommendations
0	R-LR-19	Armchair with vertical slat back
0	R-LR-20	Tripod lodgepole floor lamp
0	R-LR-21	Lodgepole floor lamp
0	R-LR-22	Mangelsen photograph of pine marten
0	R-LR-23	Mangelsen photograph of owl
0	R-LR-24	Print of dog sledding painting by Olaus Murie
0	R-LR-25	Print of elk painting by
0	R-LR-26	Print of "Eiders on Ice" painting by Olaus Murie
0	R-LR-27	Print of "Ducks on Sand Pit" painting by Olaus Murie
0	R-LR-28	Denali Foundation photograph
0	R-LR- 29	Framed "Fiordland" poem
0	R-LR-30	Blue ceramic pot
0	R-LR-31	"Wonder of the World" sign
0	R-LR-32	Chevron gasoline wood crate
0	R-LR-33	Jackson Hole Film Festival Award
0	R-LR-34	National Wildlife Federation Award
0	R-LR-35	Wyoming Citizen of the Century Award

- Remove folding chair R-LR-14, originally in one of the guest cabins during the STS Dude Ranch days, from the Residence and placed in one of the cabins.
- Remove the Mission style oak rocker identified in Appendix B. Although the chair style is compatible with the Craftsman Bungalow house, Denise Fisher purchased it in 2005 and added it to the living room.
- Return to the Residence living room the following furniture items, now located in other cabins and identified through photographs as having been in the Residence living room during the Muries occupancy. Appendix A identified these items and they can be exchanged, if necessary for similar items in the Residence that have been determined to be non-contributing.
 - Hickory stool (R-BR3-3); shown as a side table in Figure 25, photo taken in 1959.
 - Lodgepole and pine side table (R-WS-1); appears next to the oil-burner heater in Figure 22, photo taken in 1955.
 - Lodgepole sofa table (H-LR-1); shown in Figure 7, photo taken in 1959.

- Firewood carrier (H-LR-2); positioned on the left side of the fireplace in Figure 9, photo taken in 1949.
- Rifle floor lamp (AW-1); also in Figure 9, shows the floor lamp positioned between the fireplace and the bookcase to the left. A later photograph dated 1959, Figure 25, shows the lamp in almost the same location next to an upholstered chair but with a different shade.
- Return Mardy's sofa, now located in one of the Grand Teton National Park storage facilities, to the living room. Katherine Wonson, Cultural Resource Specialist of GTNP, verified the authenticity of the sofa through historic photographs. The sofa requires rehabilitation due to its poor condition requiring possible repairs to the frame and reupholstering, which should be done with a fabric that resembles the sofa's existing fabric as closely as possible. Estimates should be obtained so that the Murie Center can seek donations to cover the cost or otherwise budget the necessary funds to meet this expenditure.
- Remove the current area rugs that were added to the living room after 2003. Replace them with rugs having design patterns similar to the Navajo rugs owned by the Muries currently stored in the dining room cabinet. Reusing the Muries' rugs is not recommended because of anticipated damage due to wear and tear. The original rugs owned by the Muries should be inspected, properly wrapped in appropriate acid-free archival materials and stored in the Studio.

Dining Room

Although this room functioned as Olaus' summer office during the early years, it became a dedicated dining room some time after central heat was installed. The current dining table, chairs, china cabinet and other storage units have been in place at least since the 1990s. The two plywood cabinets beneath the west windows (R-DR-6) were installed during the 1960s or later as evidenced by the photograph of Figure 10 shown on page 24.⁶²

⁶² M. Murie, "Thus at Moose," 1; Linda Franklin and Denise Fisher both assert that the storage cabinets have been in the room for several decades.

Recommended Furnishings

- Retain all contributing furniture and accessory items, especially those displayed in the china cabinet.
- Remove all unnecessary and non-contributing furnishings to create a more functional, organized and inviting workspace.

<u>Kitchen</u>

All evidence indicates that the kitchen remains much as it did while Mardy was still alive.

Recommended Furnishings

• Maintain the kitchen and nook area as is.

Bedroom 2

Donald Murie chose Bedroom 2 as his room when the family moved into the house in 1949. He confirmed that the maple beds found in Bedroom 1 were in his room. His older brother, Martin, shared the room with him during his visits to the ranch.⁶³

Recommended Furnishings

- Exchange the log beds (R-BR2-1) currently in the room with the maple beds (R-BR1-1) in Bedroom 1.
- Replace the current lodgepole and pine dresser with the chest of drawers (R-BR3-1) located in Bedroom 3. The chest of drawers was in the room when it was photographed in 1998 for the National Conservation Training Center (NCTC) model project. Since there is no earlier documentation establishing the use of another dresser, R-BR3-1 should be returned to Bedroom 2.

Bedroom 3/Mardy's Bedroom

When the Muries took occupancy of the house Olaus and Mardy made Bedroom 1 their bedroom. With just one window and opening directly into the living room from which it readily

⁶³ D. Murie, e-mail messages to author, November 5 and 6, 2013.

absorbed the heat from the fireplace, it was the warmest bedroom in the house. After the installation of an oil furnace that distributed heat throughout the house, the couple moved to sunny Bedroom 3. Mardy retained the bedroom as her own after Olaus died, only occasionally retreating to the more protected Bedroom 1 during extremely cold periods.⁶⁴ The room is currently exhibited as Mardy's bedroom, but the furniture is incorrect. For an unknown number of years Mardy furnished her room with the painted bed and 4-drawer chest in the Frame Cabin, F-1 and F-2. It is believed that the furniture came with the ranch when the Muries purchased the property.⁶⁵ By 1998, when the Residence was photographed for the National Conservation Training Center model project, another bed and dresser occupied the space. The bed is no longer at the ranch; the dresser (R-BR2-1) is in Bedroom 2 and should remain in that room.

- Return bed F-1 and chest F-2.
- Remove chest of drawers R-BR3-1; return it to Bedroom 2.
- Remove all non-contributing furnishings listed in Appendix B unless they serve a functional purpose.

Bedroom 4

Bedroom 4, accessible only from the porch, served the Muries in two distinct but fluctuating capacities. During the summer it functioned as a guest room; during the winter it housed the porch furniture and other seasonal use items.⁶⁶ Because of its dual functions and complete lack of any documentation of the furnishings it contained when serving as a guest room, this HFR recommends that it be converted into an office for an on-site intern/interpretive guide. Daily staffing by an intern/docent during the summer tourist season would enable a knowledgeable individual to be at the house to greet visitors, offer information, answer questions, and provide security while also working on projects for the Murie Center. Utilizing Bedroom 4 in this manner would not negatively affect the historic integrity of the property.

• Convert Bedroom 4 into an office.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ D. Murie, e-mail messages to author, November 5, 2013; Jan Murie e-mail message to author, November 6, 2013; D. Fisher, interview by author, August 2, 2012. Donald and Jan identified the furniture but could not attest to its exact location. Ms. Fisher verified that Mardy used it in her bedroom during her later years but did not know if it had been in the bedroom when Olaus was still alive. The bed was not in the room in 1998 when it was photographed for the NCTC model project.

⁶⁶ M. Murie, "Thus at Moose," 1.

Bathroom

All evidence indicates that the bathroom remains much as it did while Mardy was still alive.

Recommended Furnishings

• Maintain the bathroom as is.

<u>Porch</u>

The Muries used the porch extensively throughout the summer months, beginning as early as the weather permitted in spring and waiting until the snow flew again in the fall before storing the furniture for the winter. It should continue to be utilized as an outdoor living space. **Recommended Furnishings (Summer only)**

• Retain on the Porch:

- Wood arm chair (R-P-1) and dining table (R-P-2)
- Other wood frame chairs inside the Residence, such as R-LR-19, can be brought outside as needed in the same manner that the Muries used their chairs as evidenced in Figures 15 and 16.
- Non-contributing table and seating pieces should be retained, and complimentary furniture added when necessary.

• Leave the rattan settee (P-1, currently in the Polaris Cabin) and the matching table (RN-1, in Robin's Nest Cabin) that Mardy wrote about in "Thus at Moose" where they are to remain protected from overuse and the elements.

Homestead

Almost all of the furnishings in the Homestead came from other buildings on the property or were acquired by the Murie Center. Of all of the original furnishings, only the sofa and matching chair in the Side Room remain.

Meeting Room/former STS Dining Room

Recommended Furnishings

- Maintain the current furnishings in the room.
- Add tables and chairs as needed for Murie Center functions.

Living Room

Only two furniture pieces, a sofa table and a firewood carrier (H-LR-1 and H-LR-2) are to be removed and returned to the Residence; both pieces appear in the historical photographs of Figures 7 and 9. The sofa table should be replaced with a comparable non-contributing table from another building on the property. If nothing suitable is available, a used replacement should be acquired.

Recommended Furnishings

- Retain all other furnishings with the exception of the two items discussed above, retain all other furnishings.
- Replace sofa table with like kind.

Side Room

Bonnie Kreps confirmed that the sofa and matching chair in this room belonged to Ade and Louise. She replaced all of the other furnishings with her own furniture when she lived in the Homestead.

Recommended Furnishings

• Maintain the room as is.

Studio

The Studio no longer serves it original purpose as Olaus' painting studio and now houses the Murie Center Archive. All contents and furnishings should be maintained. Some family items located in other buildings on the property may be added. In the future, items may be donated by family members and others. Such items should be evaluated on an individual basis to determine if they should be accepted into the archive.

• Create a collections policy to establish guidelines for the acceptance of new items.

Recommended Furnishings

- Maintain the Studio as is.
- Allow for additional items in the future.

Protection/Preservation Recommendations by Building

Residence and Homestead

We commend the Murie Center director and staff for their use of the Homestead Cabin rather than the Residence as the primary location for meetings and other indoor group functions. Not only is it the logical choice because of the remodeled kitchen for food preparation, but with the large room at the back, the layout is more conducive to larger groups. The seating area in front of the main room's fireplace also lends itself to smaller discussion groups. Still, it is understandable that many within the conservation community who visit the Ranch want to recreate the same setting in front of the Residence fireplace where Olaus and Mardy discussed and debated conservation issues with colleagues and friends. In keeping with the Murie family wishes that the Residence be used to advance the mission of conservation and not be set aside as a house museum, this HFR recommends:

Immediate Recommendations

- *Continued use of the Residence with Reservations* The Residence should allow people to gather in the living room for discussions much as Olaus and Mardy did when they were alive. However, food and drinks should be severely restricted or completely eliminated to protect the furnishings from accidental damage. Signage should be installed directing guests to use the kitchen and bathroom facilities in the Homestead or the Bath House.
- Furniture maintenance and repair Rob Dearing's report in Appendix D identifies
 furniture in both buildings that is in need of repair. It includes immediate, short term
 recommendations as well as long term recommendations which include both maintenance
 programs and more extensive repairs. In summary, Dearing recommends the following:
 - Fragile furniture A few pieces, such as the piano bench (R-LR-2) and the chair with the cowhide seat (R-LR-17) should be removed or labeled "Do Not Use" until the long term repairs are completed. The fabric on the piano bench is so worn that it has already severely frayed along the edges and is likely to tear if used. With regard to the chair, there is a potential liability issue if the rawhide lacing or the hide seat should tear while someone is sitting in it. Refer to the

Furniture Assessments Report in Appendix C for similar furniture items that should be removed from use until repairs are completed.

- Lamps and light fixtures Retrofit as needed for UL standards compliance.
- Minor repairs Dearing identifies some furnishings as needing varying amounts of work to rehabilitate them to attain near new condition and appearance, allowing for signs of use. He recommends preservation strategies such as oiling weathered wood pieces but not refinishing. Refer to his report in Appendix C for recommendations concerning specific furnishings.
- Basic maintenance routine cleaning and inspection for loose screws, joints, fabric wear, etcetera; address as needed.

Most of these protection and treatment recommendations and the restoration recommendations of relocating furnishings require relatively low expenditures. Moving furnishings between the cabins requires only the associated labor cost. A single individual can move most of the items. Many of the repairs and maintenance issues are minor and can be completed on site; others may require the skills of a specialist such as Mr. Dearing.

Long Term and Structural Recommendations

The following recommendations fall into the long term category for one of two reasons. They either require implementation on a permanent basis or they involve large scale projects that demand planning and considerable financial investment.

- *Maintenance Schedule* Establishment of a routine cleaning and maintenance program of the Residence and Homestead executed at least monthly or more frequently depending on usage. The program should at least include dusting of furniture, sweeping and/or vacuuming of floors and rugs, and cleaning of the main windows. Rodent control should also be addressed which may require the elimination of all food.
- *Removal of sign boards* The informational sign boards in the front windows of the Residence must be removed. Not only do they block light from coming into the living room but they greatly detract from the view of the meadow outside. That view is an important interpretative component of the Muries' domestic life and should not be obstructed. An alternative method of providing visitors with the information on the

boards should be addressed in a comprehensive interpretive plan, as recommended earlier in this report.

- *Removal of bats* Removal of the bats and guano from the attic of the Residence. Guano emits a strong, acrid odor that can be overwhelming when the doors and windows are closed, making occupation of the Residence unpleasant. Once the bats are removed, the entire space should be cleaned, the insulation replaced, and any other damage repaired. If delayed, there is the risk of more extensive structural damage. Alternative sites for the installation of bat houses should be investigated.
- *Electrical system* Upgrade the electrical system of the Residence and Homestead. Currently, an insufficient number of outlets require the use of multiple extension cords creating a potential fire hazard. The fact that the outlets are not grounded compounds the problem. The system should be revamped to meet existing building codes while being as non-intrusive as possible. All of the older light fixtures should also be inspected and retrofitted with wiring and sockets that are UL rated.
- *Fire suppression systems* Install fire suppression systems in both buildings to protect the structures and contents from loss.

Bat removal, upgrading electrical systems, and installation of fire suppression systems could be time consuming and incur considerable financial expenditure. However, the consequent savings on hazard insurance premiums could be significant. If pursued, these projects will require the cooperative efforts of the Murie Center and Grand Teton National Park. All work must comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines.

Studio

• *Restricted access* – Continue the policy of supervised access granted only to researchers, family members, National Park Service personnel and others for official business.

Archive climate control - Installation of an archive quality climate control system in the Studio is imperative. Because the Studio houses the Murie Center Archive which contains all of the Murie family documents, books, scientific specimens, family heirlooms and other artifacts, it should be maintained at the temperature and humidity levels recommended for archives. That may include the modification or replacement of the heating system, installation of a humidifier,

and possibly a fire suppression system. Archive standards should be researched and a professional HVAC engineer consulted. Again, all work must comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines.

Appendix A: Contributing Furnishings by Building

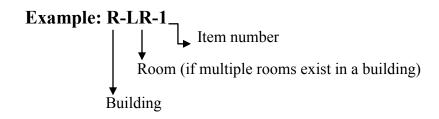
This HFR assigned contributing status designation to furnishings if they met one or more of the following criteria:

- Furnishings that demonstrate the Muries' commitment to conservation and sustainability.
- Items that the Muries used in the execution of their political activities and work for The Wilderness Society.
- Items known as having belonged to the family. The artworks done by Olaus currently in the Residence and Homestead are reprints, not the originals. They are included here because they are representative of his work and of how they were displayed in their home.

Appendix C: Individual Furnishings Assessments reports the current condition of the contributing furniture pieces and recommendations for care.

Item Location and Identification Key

The following inventory identification key indicates the location of the furnishings items at the time of the survey of the ranch in June 2012. Photographs of the individual pieces are included in case any of them have been moved.



Building Key

Primary Buildings		
Homestead Cabin	Н	
Residence	R	
Studio	ST	
Secondary Buildings		
Alatna	А	
Belvedere	В	
Capron	С	
Chena	СН	
Frame	F	
Montana East	ME	
Montana West	MW	
Polaris	Р	
Robin's Nest	RN	
Wild Lone	WL	
<u>Room Key</u>		
Bedrooms	BR	
	חת	

Bedrooms	BR
Dining Room	DR
Kitchen	K
Living Room	LR
Meeting Room	MR
Side Room	SR

Residence Furnishings and Artifacts by Room

Living Room

R-LR-1Piano; Howard Piano Co., 1933**R-LR-2**Piano bench
Source: Figure 27, 1959

R-LR-3 Nautical table/floor lamp Source: Figure 7, 1959

R-LR-4 Square table with lodgepole legs attached to a center support; Habitant Source: Figure 9, September 1949

R-LR-5 Pole and plank bookcase Source: MCA photograph 2004.1.18f, c. 1990s

R-LR-6 Dark cherry/mahogany stained corner shelving unit Source: MCA photograph 2004.1.18bb, c. 1980s













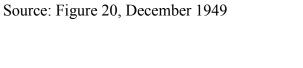


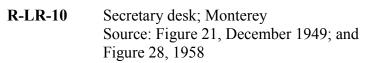
R-LR-7 Dark cherry/mahogany stained bookcase Source: MCA photograph 2004.1.18bb, c. 1980s



R-LR-8 3-tiered, 5-shelf bookcase Source: September 1971 photograph of Mardy and Emmy Sörum in the living room taken by Mildred Capron







5-shelf bookcase





R-LR-11 Sideboard Source: Figure 24, 1955;

R-LR-9

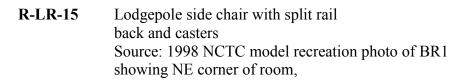


R-LR-12 Maple side chair with white vinyl seat; Northwest Chair Co. Source: Figure 21, December 1949



 R-LR-13 Oak side chair with green fabric seat; Fort Smith Chair Co.
 Source: MCA photograph, Mardy in Dining Room During the annual Christmas cookie swap, c. 1990s

R-LR-14 Folding chair; Snyder Chair Co. Source: "Cabin 6 South 1 of 3" written on underside of chair, identification system used by STS Dude Ranch





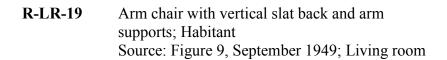




R-LR-16 Lodgepole armchair with rawhide laced seat and back Source: MCA photograph of Mardy on porch with grandchildren, 1990

R-LR-17 Lodgepole armchair with cowhide seat and back Source: Figure 16, 1955

R-LR-18 Platform rocker; Hartshorn Source: MCA photograph 2004.1.18aa, c. 1980s; and photo of living room taken for NCTC model, 1998











- **R-LR-20** Tripod lodgepole floor lamp Source: MCA photograph of Mardy sitting in white leather chair in front of the fireplace; taken by Mildred Capron, 1971
- **R-LR-21** Lodgepole floor lamp with oval table
- **R-LR-22** Pine marten photograph; Thomas Mangelsen Source: unknown – included because Mardy wrote repeatedly about the rarity of these animals and how thrilled they were when they observed them on the ranch
- **R-LR-23** Owl photograph (sepia); Mangelsen Source: Vance Carruth stated that he gave this photograph to Mardy as a gift

- **R-LR-24** OJM dogsledding watercolor print
- **R-LR-25** OJM Elk painting Source: listed in MCA file "OJM Art"









- R-LR-26 OJM, 4 pairs of Eiders on Ice, painting
- **R-LR-27** OJM, 4 pairs of Ducks on Sand Pit, painting

R-LR-28 Denali Foundation photo

- **R-LR-29** Fiordland New Zealand poem Source: Figure 9, September 1949; Living room
- R-LR-30 Blue ceramic pot Source: Figure 9, 1949, Living room
- **R-LR-31** Wonder of the World Sign Source: Figure 11, 1948; Homestead and Figure 7, 1959; Living room















R-LR-32 Chevron aviation gasoline wood crate; used as a shipping crate, see ST-7

R-LR-33 1993 JH Wildlife Film Festival Award

- **R-LR-34** 1985 National Wildlife Federation Award
- R-LR-35 2000 WY Citizen of the Century Award Olaus and Mardy







Dining Room

R-DR-4

Ballman-Cummings oak dining table R-DR-1

Oak dining side chairs (8); R-DR-2 Fort Smith Chair Co (same as R-LR-13)

R-DR-3 WORT dining side chair with upholstered seat and back

China cabinet with glass doors on upper section and solid pine doors below Source: MCA photographs of Mardy in Dining Room, c. 1990s

Radio-phonograph cabinet; Packard-Bell, R-DR-5 model #662, 1946/47 Source: Figure 11, 1948; Homestead











R-DR-7* Large plywood wall storage cabinet

Plywood storage cabinets under windows

R-DR-6*

*Several sources, including Linda Franklin and Denise Fisher, stated that the storage units have been in place for a long time; possibly constructed and installed as early as the 1960s.

R-DR-7 CD sized shelving unit Source: Multiple sources assert that all bookcase/shelving units were in the house for decades.

R-DR-9 Decca "Allegheny Stereo" Phonograph, E.I.A. 320, Serial #533801; Donald Murie recounted the story of bringing this phonograph to the Residence from Moose on a toboggan.



R-DR-10 Wood box with Decca speaker (part of R-DR-9, Decca phonograph)





⁷⁷ Edited transcript of email from Donald Murie, March 31, 2005, MCA.



R-DR-11 1964 RCA 16mm Film Projector

R-DR-12 Projection screen; Radiant, Meteor, 1960s Source: http://for-sale.yakaz.com/vintage-projector-screen; accessed 6/25/12

R-DR-13Grouse photograph, signed and dated byPhotographer Erwin A Bauer, resident of Jackson Hole during the 1970s

R-DR-14 Hammered aluminum pitcher; Continental Silver Co Inc., Wild Rose, Brilliantone, item #1009; 1950s Source: <u>http://www.rubylane.com/item/592422-10510/Vintage-Hammered-</u> <u>Aluminum-Continental-Silver</u>; accessed 6/25/12





- **R-DR-15** 50 yr. membership, the Sierra Club
- **R-DR-16** Navajo entry rug

Source: Figure 24, 1955; Living room









R-DR-17 Green and Red Diamond pattern Navajo rug Source: Figure 24, 1955; Living room

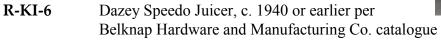


R-DR-18 Homestead Navajo rug Source: Figure 11, 1948; Homestead

Kitchen

R-KI-1 Montgomery Ward wood cooking range Ward's Fashion, 8-18-4R; patent #1432936 Source: Figure 28, 1959

- **R-KI-2** Painted sideboard with hutch Source: Figure 29, 1949
- **R-KI-3** Maple side chair with red vinyl seat (same as R-LR-12), Northwest Chair Co.
- **R-KI-4** Two-piece stovetop coffee maker; 1801 Revere Ware, copper clad stainless steel with assorted other cookware pcs.; late 1940s-1950s
- **R-KI-5** Sunbeam Mixmaster, model 10, 1950s

















R-KI-7 Toas-Tite, patent no. 2463439 toaster/grill produced from 1945-1953 <u>http://www.amazon.com/Toas-Tite-grill/dp/B005XOYUSQ</u>, accessed 6/25/12.

Foley food mill; manufactured from 1933

R-KI-8





- R-KI-9 Casa Collection coasters with images of Australian flowers; made in New Zealand Believed to have been purchased during the 1949 expedition to New Zealand
- R-KI-10 Small cleaver 1943 Robeson "Shuredge;" Worth Point, <u>http://www.worthpoint.com/worthopedia/1943-robeson-shuredge-small-cleaver-r-178151917</u>; accessed 6/25/12
- **R-KI-11** Wall-mount dispenser for "Saran," [aluminum] foil, and wax paper Source: Figure 28, 1959; Mardy in the kitchen

The cookbooks owned and used by Mardy that are on the shelf in the kitchen are listed in the book inventory of Appendix E.





Bedroom 1

R-BR1-1 Twin beds; made from maple Source: Identified by Donald Murie⁷⁸





R-BR1-2 Student desk



R-BR1-3 Globe; Hammond's 12" terrestrial globe; C.S. Hammond & Co.; c. 1940. Source: Figure 10, 1959; original office in the back room of the residence

⁷⁸ Email from Donald Murie to author, November 6, 2013.

Bedroom 2



R-BR2-1 Lodgepole and pine dresser Source: Figure 31; Mardy's bedroom, 1998

R-BR2-2 Lodgepole twin bed with bark

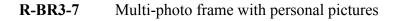




R-BR2-3 Lodgepole twin bed, peeled

Bedroom 3/Mardy's Bedroom

- **R-BR3-1** Chest of drawers
- **R-BR3-2** Cradle Mardy's when she was a baby, Source: Linda Franklin
- **R-BR3-3** Hickory stool with woven rope seat Source: Figure 25, 1959; next to the armchair near the fireplace
- **R-BR3-4** Lampshade Source: Fig. 9, September 1949; on the lamp sitting on table R-LR-4 in front of the windows
- **R-BR3-5** OJM print Coyote Source: Figure 29, 1959; the original is hanging on the wall at the right, just below the roof line
- **R-BR3-6** OJM print Otter



















R-BR3-8 OJM print - Elk sketch



R-BR3-9 Tobaggan; Montgomery Ward

Bedroom 4 (porch access)

R-BR4-1 Maple 4-drawer chest with square wood pulls – stamped Aug 21, 1941; possibly Hartshorn

- **R-BR4-2** Pine 4-drawer chest of drawers with metal drawer bottoms, painted white with floral design
- **R-BR4-3** Maple dining table







Porch



R-P-1 Habitant wood arm chair Source: MCA photograph, Fig. 20, Christmas 1949 and Fig. 7, living room, 1959



R-P-2 Round dining table Source: Fig. 13, STS Ranch brochure, located at the Jackson Hole Historical Society and Museum

Woodshed



R-WS-1 Kranenberg end table with inlaid banding on top and shelf, similar to washstand in Studio Source: Figure 22, 1955

Homestead Furnishings, Accessories, and Artifacts

Meeting Room/former STS Dining Room

- Lodgepole and pine rectangular dining table H-MR-1 with lower shelf; Habitant Source: MCA photographs, 2004.1.18n and 1990 photo of Mardy on porch with grandchildren
- Photograph by Vance Carruth, H-MR-2 Moose at Murie Ranch, 1999 Source: Author's interview with Carruth, June 7, 2012
- Portraits of Mardy and Olaus H-MR-3
- H-MR-4 Portrait of Ade and Louise







Living Room

H-LR-1 Lodgepole sofa table with shelf; made by Habitant Source: Figure 7, 1959, Living room





H-LR-2 Wood firewood-carrier with custom forged iron handle Source: Figure 9, September 1949, Living room

Side Room

- H-SR-1 Pine desk with lodgepole trimH-SR-2 Lodgepole side chair with 4-spindle back Source: Determination by Rob Dearing
- H-SR-3 Sofa and matching chair; rose colored woven horse hair fabric with carved wood trim on arms and base Source: Bonnie Kreps, who lived in the Homestead for an extended period and others stated that it had belonged to Adolph and Louise Murie when they lived in the cabin
- H-SR-4 3-shelf bookcase with wheat design carved on front feet/base; probably by Forest Mfg. Source: MCA photograph, BR2 of 1998 NCTC cabin replica project







Studio Furnishings and Artifacts

ST-1	Side chair with woven leather seat Source: Figure 24, 1955, Living Room
ST-2	Lodgepole washstand; similar style and maker as R-WS-1
ST-3	Desk/table with lodgepole legs Source: Figure 10, September 1959, former office
ST-4	Pine footstool/bench with Olaus and Mardy's initials carved in the end panel legs Source: Figure 25, 1959, Living room
ST-5	Norwegian trunk, originally belonged to Marie Murie, Olaus's mother, dated 1862
ST-6	Lodgepole and pine board bookcase
ST-7	Chevron fuel container crate used for shipping;

similar to R-LR-32















The following is a listing of the items that are readily visible on display in the Studio and are the property of the Murie Center Archive. Many were used by Olaus, Mardy, and Adolph to execute their work – field studies, research, correspondence, composition of scholarly articles and lectures, and writing their numerous books. Some, such as the castings of animal paw prints are the result of their field studies. Other items were collected during their numerous trips and therefore held personal significance for the Muries, especially those things made by the indigenous peoples of Alaska. Most have been identified and formally accessioned into the archive.

- 1. Singer sewing machine cabinet
- 2. Royal typewriter
- 3. Smith-Corona typewriter
- 4. Corona Super Editor (slides/negatives/film?)
- 5. Tabletop drafting stand
- 6. Pencil sharpener
- 7. Pine board shelving cabinet with a tongue-in-groove top (houses film canisters and some framed photos)
- 8. Metal office chair with leather upholstered seat and back rest; Domore Chair Company
- 9. Mardy's binoculars
- 10. Adolph's binoculars GLORY, 7x35, No. 323637
- 11. Empty binocular case
- 12. Framed photo of Mardy with Reid Jackson at Wyoming Wilderness dedication, 1985
- 13. Assorted animal track castings including:
 - 2006.3.1, bronze paperweight of wolf paw print collected by Adolph at North Fork River, AK
 - Partial lower jaw, inscribed "Adolph July 23, 1961 McKinley," "7026 AM"
 - 2 grizzly castings, one front, the other back R, collected at Savage River, AK, 9/12/51
- 14. Tiffen magnifying lenses and case; +1, +2, +4
- 15. Sterling silver baptismal cup 2006.6.1, engraved "Louise" on side opposite handle
- 16. Guillotine Splicer Parliament Equipment Corp., Type M.2-16mm
- 17. Small paper cutter Eastman Kodak Co.; 1580, 1579, No. 2 R.O.C. (on arm)
- 18. Unidentified office implement; splicer? Robins Industry Corp.
- 19. 'Strawberry' pitcher, 4307 Tlaly (Italy?)
- 20. Ceramic tea kettle with rose stencil, "Drip-O-lator" Enterprise Aluminum Co., Massulon, OH
- 21. Spode creamer
- 22. Glass oil lantern with red and yellow design

- 23. Wyoming Outdoor Hall of Fame award
- 24. Aluminum measuring cups and spoons, wood mixing spoon
- 25. Tin can
- 26. Belt
- 27. Cyclamen plate
- 28. Mardy's travel case
- 29. Etched glass curette
- 30. Brass candle sticks
- 31. Enamel coated bowl and metal tin with lid labeled "STS"
- 32. Letter opener with bone handle
- 33. Collectibles/souvenirs
 - Log house model with moss (sod) roof
 - Carved duck
 - Carved Inuit figure
 - Vase from Sweden
 - Wood bookends
 - Norwegian *stabbur* (storehouse on pillars) model
 - Rustic rabbit pine bookends
 - Alaskan bark basket with diamond design
 - Alaskan bark basket oval
 - Alaskan bark basket large round
 - Hand-sewn white and brown leather ball
 - Silver souvenir spoons from Alaska and Yellowstone

34. Backpacks

- Mardy's Trapper Nelson's Indian Pack Boards, Trager Mfg. Co., Seattle, WA, patent no. 1505 561
- Olaus's patent no. 1505 661
- 35. Key board
- 36. 2006.5.136, Small sled pull-toy with STS carved in top, donated by Jan Murie
- 37. Nordic ski poles
- 38. Arrows
- 39. Canoe paddle
- 40. Henley Lawn Mower Co. push lawn mower
- 41. Bottle collection
- 42. Dover Sad Iron, No. 62

43. Dental pick

- 44. Metal rod with spring, need magnifying glass to see markings
- 45. Sequoia fossil in jar
- 46. Nat'l Wildlife Federation Conservationist of the Year award, 2002
- 47. Original pastel and watercolor in green and gilt frame, Serra (?), '40; source: Joselyn Memorial Art Museum, 2218 Dodge St., Omaha 2, Nebraska; shipped to O J Murie, Moose, WY

Contributing Furnishings in the Guest Cabins

Alatna – West

AW-1 Rifle floor lamp Source: Figure 9, September 1949, and Figure 28, Living room

Belvedere

B-1 ChromCraft desk Source: Figure 10, 1959, former Office in Dining Room

B-2 Log Bench with "M" insignia

Capron

- C-1 Dresser; same manufacturer as sideboard in the Residence LR Source: Determination by Rob Dearing
- C-2 Floor lamp; made by Kranenberg Source: Determination by Rob Dearing
- C-3 Side table; probably made by Kranenberg Source: Determination by Rob Dearing











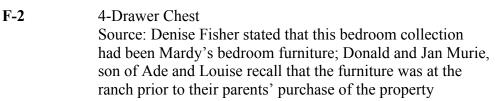


Chena

CH-1 Desk Source: MCA photograph of BR 1 documenting furnishings for the 1998 NCTC cabin model project; desk is at the top center of the photo

Frame

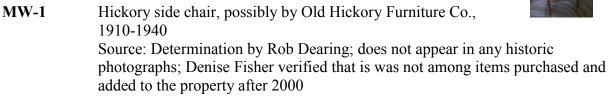
F-1 Bed



Montana – East

ME-1 Folding table Source: MCA photograph for the 1998 NCTC cabin model project, view of LR from BR1

Montana – West













Polaris

P-1 Rattan settee Source: MCA photograph, 1990, Mardy on porch with grandchildren

Robin's Nest

- **RN-1** Rattan side table Source: matches rattan settee (P-1) shown in MCA photograph and is certainly part of the rattan porch furniture previously stored in the Residence porch bedroom/storage room (R-BR4)
- **RN-2** Wood frame, open-arm, upholstered chair Source: Denise Fisher stated that it belonged to Mardy

Wild Lone Furnishings

- WL-1 Lodgepole bench/stool with woven rawhide seat Source: Figure 10, 1959, original office in the dining room
- WL-2 Desk Source: MCA photograph, 1998 NCTC cabin model project photo, shown in BR2











Appendix B: Non-Contributing Furnishings by Building

The following furniture and accessory items have been designated non-contributing because they failed to meet the standards established for contributing furnishings in Appendix A. Some were acquired and installed in the Residence, Homestead, or Studio after Mardy Murie's death. Some may have been owned and used by the Muries but no documentation, either written or photographic has been located to verify use by family members. Others probably did belong to the Murie family but would not have made significant contributions to their work as wildlife biologists, conservationists, or to their political endeavors.

Residence Furnishings and Artifacts by Room

Living Room

Plastic molded bear bookends from Yellowstone

Pair of petrified wood bookends

Mission style oak rocker with burgundy vinyl seat and back; purchased by Denise Fischer c. 2005

Electric insulator, same as in BR2

Square pattern crocheted afghan throw (shown on the back of the sofa)

Only a few books in the Residence outside of the kitchen appear to have been owned by Olaus or Mardy. All of the others have been donated to the Murie Center, many by the Teton Science School and former Center director, Nancy Shea, or are copies of books written by the Muries. An inventory of these books is included in Appendix D.









Dining Room

Mission style oak arm chair with burgundy vinyl seat and back

State of WY plate

Pewter charger

Leaf pattern side plates (5)

Pinecone tree

Braided rug













Kitchen

Mardy Murie probably owned most of the following items, offering further evidence of her commitment to conservation and denial of consumerism based on advances in technology. However, there is no known documentation to verify which of these objects definitely belonged to the Muries. The Westbend coffee percolator and the Maynard Speed Mixer are two such items.

Light bulb clamp on mesh shade; ceramic mug with floral design; 4x4 slate tray/trivet

Sock drying racks (2) and wisk broom

Orange coffee kettle; made in Poland

Cross-stitch snowflake

Crocheted tablecloth

Ladder back side chair with white vinyl seat

Laminate table with metal base

Salt shaker with pansy design

















Small copper colored cup and saucer with palm leaf and star design

Tea pot with agave desert scene

Glass salt and pepper shaker set with silver tops

Square milkglass covered dish on pedestal

Tea bag caddy with seagull design

Mini green cup

Tin container with tight lid, possibly for tea

Ceramic tea pot with basket and floral design

Beatrix Potter tea container

Wooden salad bowl set; made in Vermont

Wooden bowls (7)

Square cast iron skillet

Long handled basket



























Electric percolator; Westbend, Cat. No. 9358E

Westclox wind-up alarm clock

Small ceramic vases – rust and pink

Creamer with broken handle – green and burgundy berry vine pattern

Small, square cutting bd.

Cheese board with cutting arm

Ceramic owls

Small tan ceramic jar – made in Portugal

Yellow Dutch oven, made in Holland

Unglazed Grecian style urn with handle; Estalacem de Crizeiro

Knives – Geneva Forge and Epicure Essentials

Maynard Speed Mixer

Miscellaneous utensils and gadgets





























Personal cookbooks – see Appendix E for kitchen book inventory

Bedroom 1

Stool on vinyl casters and luggage stand





Wall lights - red-painted metal with leaf design

Wall mirror, plastic frame

Miscellaneous books and reprints of Olaus Murie's artworks

Bedroom 2

Owl decoupage plaque

Knit, block quilt

Cotton quilt with geometric pattern

White and green flower pattern quilt

Table lamps

Placemat

Hemingray electric power glass insulator/covers; caribou antlers; mirror in wood frame

Rug

Metal waste basket

Brown urn/vase





















Bedroom 3/Mardy's Bedroom

Mountain Trails Basket; handcrafted in USA

Butcher block chair

Snowshoes

Wicker child's chair

Square table with lodgepole legs and wood table lamp with white fabric shade

Night stand

Metal table lamp (not including shade)

Log headboard

"Spring Songs" quilt



















Bedroom 4 (Porch Access)

Butcher-block chair

Oak A/V stand and blue/purple ceramic lamp with shirred fabric shade

Metal bed frame

Brown/red duvet cover and rugs









Porch

Log couch and round coffee table

Willow twig chairs (2)

Metal can with lid and handle







Woodshed

Luggage rack with needlepoint straps



Homestead Furnishings and Artifacts by Room

Meeting Room/former STS Dining Room

Rug – 11'7"x3'9", wool, Origin: Meshkin, Province: Azerbaijan, Country: Iran; 20-26 yrs. old when purchased; Item Number: I-8669

Lodgepole bench/table painted with dark brown opaque stain

Drop-leaf dining table, possibly maple with turned legs manufactured by Whitney; metal table lamp with fabric shade; wicker basket; and snowshoes with leather bindings - 12356 and 12456, 10x56

Oak TV stand

Projection screen - Da Lite Classic

Framed art

- 1. Reproduction winter scene there is no documentation to verify if this piece belonged to the Murie family
- 2. Mangelsen Moose and stream; while it is likely that this piece belonged to the Muries there is no documentation to confirm that assumption
- 3. Sheenjek R. Valley and Jago R., by Molly Loomis Signage accompanying these photos indicates that this expedition was undertaken in 2005













Main Room

Lodgepole pine desk; table lamp and matching floor lamp

Oil hurricane lantern

Skirted arm chair and ottoman with blue/white woven fabric

Red and black area rug; hand-knotted

4 colonial style wood frame arm chairs with striped fabric seat and back panel; Williamsburg Reproduction; Kittinger, Buffalo

Rectangular pine table with 2 shelves and split twig trim

Pine radio stand with side 'pockets'

Oak parquet dining table, extremely weathered

Area rug – 5'5"x9'

Metal and glass candle holders - Michael's; Irving, TX























Decorative wisk broom, green/red/tan

Lace valance on window 5-Shelf tall bookcase with plywood back Metal table lamp with sloped, square base Fireplace poker and tongs – made in Taiwan Lodgepole coat/hat stand; same as one in Residence LR Framed artwork – assorted prints, photographs, and posters

Side Room

Jago River expedition photograph by Molly Loomis; forest scene print by JSM, '05; computer with monitor and keyboard; table lamp; rustic rectangular table, assorted games

2 throw pillows (rose/tan/brown strip with burgundy brush fringe trim); burgundy chenille throw blanket; floor lamp (matches lamp on desk); lodgepole side chair with plank seat; tan/green/red striped throw blanket; throw pillow with print front and solid rose back; signed landscape photograph (Jeff ____?); winter river/pond painted scene; metal floor lamp (matches the table lamp on the desk shown above) with silk shade; area rug

Semi-abstract bird print, illegible signature, '07; floor lamp (same as the one in the main room, different shade)

GTNP area relief map Lace valance on window – same as main room







Studio Furnishings and Artifacts

The vast majority of the contents in the Studio, which now houses the Murie Center Archive, were once owned and used by the Muries. A few exceptions are a recently acquired desk, office chairs, computer system, filing cabinets, and other items that facilitate the ongoing activities of the archive. The older black filing cabinets came from the former office in the Residence. The origin of three of the four bookcases is currently undetermined. Since the lodgepole and pine plank bookcase is virtually an exact duplicate of R-LR-5 in the Residence living room it is being considered a contributing piece; the others, because of the inability to clearly identify their origin, are being classified as non-contributing. The same problem exists for the maple dining table and chairs. Until they can be identified as having belonged to either of the Murie couples, they too will be considered non-contributing, along with a few other items.

Filing cabinets

Tall, 6-shelf Bookcase

Bookcase, unfinished pine

4-shelf Bookcase, painted

Painted ladderback side chair

Flat spindle-back side chair, maple













Spindle-back arm chair, maple

Round maple dining table

Side chair with shoulder panel back and lower cross bracing

Wood cooking stove

Head Competition Giant Slalom skis with Nevada bindings











Guest Cabins Furnishings and Artifacts

Since the vast majority of the guest cabin contents were installed after the 2001-2003 restoration project, and are deemed non-contributing to the Murie's daily life and work, they are not being enumerated here. The few items of significance discovered in the guest cabins are listed in Appendix A.

Appendix D: Individual Furnishings Assessments

Rob Dearing, an accomplished local furniture maker and restoration expert, assessed all of the contributing furniture pieces. He documented the manufacturer, period of manufacture, and materials where such information could be determined. He also assessed the present condition of the furnishings. He then assigned a value of low, medium, or high based primarily on the historical importance of the item to the Murie Ranch, and only secondarily on monetary value which can fluctuate frequently. Dearing then made recommendations as to the maintenance and/or repair of each piece.

Because the Murie Ranch is a "living" museum and research center, each room and piece of furniture is expected to be used on a regular basis. Many meetings and gatherings are held in the Homestead and Residence throughout the year. Therefore, each of his recommendations is based on the ongoing use of the property and its contents.

Each piece of furniture included in this assessment report is assigned the same identifying inventory number as in Appendix A. Refer to the key on page 50 of Appendix A for numbering methodology.

Murie Ranch Furniture Assessment Definitions

The following definitions are taken from the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings." They have been slightly altered to reflect the application to furniture instead of buildings.

Nothing/No Treatment applies no measures to alter, repair, or assist the furniture in any way.

Preservation sustains the existing form, integrity, and materials of the furnishings with the most minimal level of treatment. Preservation goals are to protect and stabilize the object with the least intervention. Treatment includes basic maintenance and repair of historic materials and features. Preservation may prohibit use of the furnishing to ensure its survival.

Rehabilitation supposes that the furnishing will continue in use, either with its original use or a new, compatible use. Rehabilitation goals are to support and sustain the furnishing's physical structure while adhering as closely as possible to its historic form and materials. This treatment

includes repair, alterations, and additions that preserve the features that convey the furnishing's historical, cultural or architectural values but allow it to function fully.

Restoration returns the furnishing to its historic form and condition as documented in a particular period of time. The restoration goal is to accurately convey the historic appearance of the piece while maintaining as much historic material as possible. A justifiable rationale for its restoration period and supporting evidence for the furnishing's historic appearance are crucial for restoration decisions. Treatment may include the removal of features from other historic periods and reconstruction of missing features documented to the restoration period. For this HFR, restoration primarily means returning contributing furnishings to their historic locations.

Reconstruction allows the recreation of the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving piece of furniture through new construction. The reconstruction goal is to replicate furnishings from a specified historic time and location. Documentation for the appropriateness of the reconstructed item is essential. None of the furnishings at the Murie Ranch require reconstruction.

Individual Furniture Assessment

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming

Dearing Workshop, LLC, Jackson, Wyoming



Piece number:	R-LR-1
Location:	Residence Living Room
Maker:	Howard Piano Co.
Source:	Marked with serial number
Material(s):	N/A
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Piano
Date of manufacture:	1933
Value:	High
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	N/A
Recommended treatment type:	Preservation
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	The piano should undergo regular maintenance and tuning.
Treatment date:	N/A
Actions taken:	None

Individual Furniture Assessment

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming

Dearing Workshop, LLC, Jackson, Wyoming



-LR-2 esidence Living Room
esidence Living Room
Inknown
I/A
Dak and upholstery
iano Bench
[/A
ow
air
//A
ehabilitation
he Piano Bench should be secured and tightened.
he upholstery is in poor shape and needs to be addressed.
I/A
lone

Individual Furniture Assessment

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming

Dearing Workshop, LLC, Jackson, Wyoming



Piece number:	R-LR-3
Location:	Residence Living Room
Maker:	Unknown
Source:	N/A
Material(s):	Maple
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Floor Lamp and Table combination
Date of manufacture:	Pre 1959, per photos
Value:	Medium
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	None
Recommended treatment type:	Preservation
Short term recommended treatment:	N/A
Long term recommended treatment:	Ensure the light fixture is UL approved.
Treatment date:	N/A
Actions taken:	None.

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	R-LR-4
Location:	Residence Living Room
Maker:	Habitant
Source:	Markings and chairs to match.
Material(s):	Pine
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Table
Date of manufacture:	1940s
Value:	High
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	The top has been refinished and is darker than original.
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None.
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	R-LR-5
Location:	Residence Living Room
Maker:	Unknown local maker
Source:	Professional knowledge of local furniture
Material(s):	Lodgepole Pine
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Bookshelf
Date of manufacture:	1940', per photographs
Value:	Low
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	N/A
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	N/A
Actions taken:	N/A

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



R-LR-6
R-LR-6
Residence Living Room
Unknown local maker
Professional knowledge of local furniture
Lodgepole Pine
Bookshelf
Unknown
Low
Good
N/A
Nothing
None
None
None
None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	R-LR-7
Location:	Residence Living Room
Maker:	Unknown local maker
Source:	Professional knowledge of local furniture
Material(s):	Wood
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Bookcase
Date of manufacture:	Unknown
Value:	Low
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	N/A
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	N/A
Actions taken:	N/A

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	R-LR-8
Location:	Residence Living Room
Maker:	Unknown local maker
Source:	Professional knowledge of local furniture
Material(s):	Pine
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Bookshelf
Date of manufacture:	Unknown
Value:	Medium
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	N/A
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	R-LR-9
Location:	Residence Living Room
Maker:	Unknown local maker
Source:	Professional knowledge of local furniture
Material(s):	Pine
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Bookshelf
Date of manufacture:	Pre-1949, per photographs
Value:	Medium
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	N/A
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing
Short term recommended treatment:	None.
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	R-LR-10
Location:	Residence Living Room
Maker:	Mason Manufacturing Co. (Monterey)
Source:	Marking
Material(s):	Alder and paint
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Secretary
Date of manufacture:	1930-1945
Value:	High
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	None
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing
Short term recommended treatment:	None.
Long term recommended treatment:	None.
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



	and the second
Piece number:	R-LR-11
Location:	Residence Living Room
Maker:	Northwest Chair Company
Source:	Label on back
Material(s):	Maple.
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Sideboard
Date of manufacture:	1940s per photograph
Value:	Medium
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	N/A
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	None.
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	R-LR-12
Location:	Residence Living Room and Dining Room
Maker:	Northwest Chair Co.
Source:	Label
Material(s):	Maple and upholstery
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Side chair
Date of manufacture:	1940s
Value:	Medium
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	Newer upholstery
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	R-LR-13
Location:	Living Room and Dining Room
Maker:	Fort Smith Chair Co.
Source:	Label
Material(s):	Oak and upholstery
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Side Chair (8 total)
Date of manufacture:	Unknown
Value:	Low
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	Newer upholstery
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



R-LR-14
Residence Living Room
Snyder Chair Co
Marked under seat
Maple
Folding Chair
Unknown
Low
Good
None
Nothing
None
None
None
None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	R-LR-15
Location:	Residence Living Room
Maker:	Bob Kranenberg
Source:	Professional knowledge of local furniture
Material(s):	Lodgepole pine
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Side chair
Date of manufacture:	1940's
Value:	Medium
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	Casters were added to the feet.
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	R-LR-16
Location:	Residence Living Room
Maker:	Unknown Local Maker
Source:	Professional knowledge of local furniture
Material(s):	Lodgepole pine and rawhide
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Armchair
Date of manufacture:	1920-1950
Value:	High
Condition:	Fair
Alterations:	None
Recommended treatment type:	Preservation
Short term recommended treatment:	The chair is fragile and should not be used.
Long term recommended treatment:	None.
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	R-LR-17
Location:	Residence Living Room
Maker:	Unknown local maker
Source:	Professional knowledge of local furniture
Material(s):	Lodgepole pine and cowhide with rawhide lacing
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Armchair
Date of manufacture:	1920-1950
Value:	High
Condition:	Fair
Alterations:	None
Recommended treatment type:	Preservation/Restoration
Short term recommended treatment:	Remove from use.
Long term recommended treatment:	Replace the seat with like materials and return to use.
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



R-LR-18
Residence Living Room
Hartshorn
Marked on base.
Maple and upholstered cushions
Rocker
1940s
Low
Poor
None
Rehabilitation
The back and arms are loose and coming apart. The sides and back need to be reattached using period screws and replace the missing "button" covers.
None
None.
None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	R-LR-19
Location:	Residence Living Room
Maker:	Habitant
Source:	Marked underneath chair
Material(s):	Pine
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Armchair
Date of manufacture:	1940s
Value:	High
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	None
Recommended treatment type:	None
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



R-LR-20
Residence Living Room
Bob Kranenberg
Professional knowledge of local furniture
Lodgepole Pine
Floor lamp
1940s
High
Good
New shade
Preservation
Ensure the socket and lamp wiring is UL compliant.
None
None
None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	R-LR-21
Location:	Residence Living Room
Maker:	Bob Kranenberg
Source:	Professional knowledge of local furniture
Material(s):	Lodgepole Pine
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Floor Lamp
Date of manufacture:	1940s
Value:	High
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	None
Recommended treatment type:	Preservation-Rehabilitation
Short term recommended treatment:	Ensure the socket and lamp wiring is UL compliant.
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	R-LR-22
Location:	Residence Living Room
Maker:	Thomas Mangelsen
Source:	Signed
Material(s):	Framed Photograph
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Photograph of a Pine Martin
Date of manufacture:	N/A
Value:	N/A
Condition:	N/A
Alterations:	N/A
Recommended treatment type:	N/A
Short term recommended treatment:	N/A
Long term recommended treatment:	N/A
Treatment date:	N/A
Actions taken:	N/A

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



R-LR-23
Residence Living Room
Thomas Mangelsen
Signed
Frame and Photograph of an Owl
Framed Photograph.
N/A

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	R-LR-32
Location:	Residence Living Room
Maker:	Chevron Aviation Gasoline Crate
Source:	Markings on Crate
Material(s):	Wood
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Crate
Date of manufacture:	Unknown
Value:	Low
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	N/A
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	R-DR-1
Location:	Residence Dining Room
Maker:	Ballman-Cummings
Source:	Labeled
Material(s):	Oak
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Dining table
Date of manufacture:	Unknown
Value:	Low
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	None
Recommended treatment type:	Preservation
Short term recommended treatment:	Ensure the joints, screws and bolts are tight.
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	R-DR-4
Location:	Residence Dining Room
Maker:	Bob Kranenberg
Source:	Professional knowledge of local furniture
Material(s):	Lodgepole Pine and glass
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Glass fronted Cupboard
Date of manufacture:	1940s
Value:	High
Condition:	Excellent
Alterations:	None
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	R-DR-5
Location:	Residence Dining Room
Maker:	Packard Bell
Source:	Marked. Model #662, 1946/7
Material(s):	N/A
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Record player
Date of manufacture:	1946/7
Value:	High
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	Unknown
Recommended treatment type:	Preservation, possibly Rehabilitation
Short term recommended treatment:	If Rehabilitation is preferred, then the player should be reconditioned and returned to working order.
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	R-DR-6
Location:	Residence Dining Room
Maker:	Unknown
Source:	N/A
Material(s):	Plywood with Lodgepole pine trim
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Built in cabinet
Date of manufacture:	Unknown
Value:	Low
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	Unknown
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	R-DR-7
Location:	Residence Dining Room
Maker:	Unknown
Source:	N/A
Material(s):	Plywood with Lodgepole trim
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Built in cabinet
Date of manufacture:	Unknown
Value:	Low
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	New locks placed on surface.
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	R-KI-1
Location:	Residence kitchen
Maker:	Montgomery Ward
Source:	Ward's Fashion 8-18-4R Patent #1432936
Material(s):	Metal and porcelain
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Stove and oven
Date of manufacture:	1940s
Value:	Medium
Condition:	Fair
Alterations:	N/A
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	R-KI-2
Location:	Residence kitchen
Maker:	Unknown
Source:	N/A
Material(s):	Wood and Paint
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Cupboard
Date of manufacture:	Pre-1950
Value:	Medium
Condition:	Fair
Alterations:	Unknown
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	R-KI-4
Location:	Residence kitchen
Maker:	Unknown, possibly Monterey
Source:	N/A
Material(s):	Painted wood and Upholstery
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Side chair
Date of manufacture:	Unknown
Value:	Low
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	Re-upholstery
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	R-KI-5
Location:	Residence kitchen
Maker:	Unknown
Source:	N/A
Material(s):	Metal base and laminate table top.
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Dining table
Date of manufacture:	1940-1950s
Value:	Low
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	None
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	R-BR1-1
Location:	Residence bedroom 1
Maker:	Unknown.
Source:	N/A.
Material(s):	Maple
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Pair of twin beds.
Date of manufacture:	1940-1950s
Value:	Medium
Condition:	Poor
Alterations:	N/A
Recommended treatment type:	Rehabilitation
Short term recommended treatment:	The beds are loose; the mortise and tenon joints need to be cleaned of old glue and resecured with glue. The beds could be oiled to cover wear marks, but not necessary.
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	R-BR1-2
Location:	Residence Bedroom 1
Maker:	Unknown
Source:	N/A
Material(s):	Wood and Paint
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Desk
Date of manufacture:	Unknown
Value:	Low
Condition:	Fair
Alterations:	Many pieces have been added to and taken away from this desk.
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	R-BR-1-3, R-BR-4
Location:	Residence Bedroom 1
Maker:	Unknown
Source:	None
Material(s):	Wood
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Stool with casters., Luggage Rack
Date of manufacture:	Unknown
Value:	Low
Condition:	Fair
Alterations:	None
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



R-BR2-1
Residence Bedroom 2
Bob Kranenberg
Professional knowledge of local furniture
Lodgepole Pine
Dresser
1940s
High
Excellent
None
Nothing
None.
None
None
None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	R-BR2-2
Location:	Residence Bedroom 2
Maker:	Unknown Local Maker
Source:	Professional knowledge of local furniture
Material(s):	Lodgepole pine
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Twin Bed
Date of manufacture:	1940s
Value:	Low
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	Unknown
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	R-BR2-3
Location:	Residence Bedroom 2
Maker:	Unknown Local Maker
Source:	Professional knowledge of local furniture
Material(s):	Lodgepole Pine
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Twin Bed
Date of manufacture:	1940s
Value:	Low
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	Unknown
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	R-BR3-1
Location:	Mardy's Bedroom
Maker:	Forrest Manufacturing. Inglewood, Ca.
Source:	Marking on back.
Material(s):	Wood
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Dresser
Date of manufacture:	1940-1950
Value:	Medium
Condition:	Good, dry finish and drawers work well.
Alterations:	Original knobs have been replaced.
Recommended treatment type:	Restoration
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	Replace the knobs to the original time period.
Treatment date:	N/A
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	R-BR3-2
Location:	Mardy's Bedroom
Maker:	Unknown
Source:	N/A
Material(s):	Wood
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Cradle. Mardy's when she was a baby. (Linda Franklin)
Date of manufacture:	Unknown
Value:	High
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	Unknown
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	R-BR3-3
Location:	Mardy's Bedroom
Maker:	Old Hickory Chair Co. Martinsville Indiana
Source:	Marking
Material(s):	Hickory
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Footstool
Date of manufacture:	Unknown
Value:	Medium
Condition:	Fair
Alterations:	The original cane has been removed and has been replaced with rope.
Recommended treatment type:	Restoration
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	Should the piece be placed to a particular time period, the stool should be re- caned.
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	R_BR3-4
Location:	Mardy's Bedroom
Maker:	Unknown
Source:	N/A
Material(s):	Parchment
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Lamp shade
Date of manufacture:	1940s
Value:	Low
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	Missing lamp base
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	R_BR3-7
Location:	Mardy's Bedroom
Maker:	Montgomery Ward
Source:	Markings
Material(s):	Metal and Parchment
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Toboggan
Date of manufacture:	Unknown
Value:	Low
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	None
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



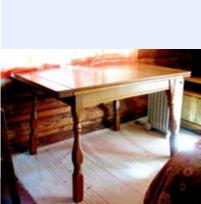
R-BR4-1
Residence Bedroom 4
Possibly Northwest Chair Co.
Similar known piece in Living room
Maple
Dresser
1940-1950s
Medium
Good
None
Rehabilitation
None
The feet need to be secured to the base.
None
None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	R-BR4-2
Location:	Residence Bedroom 4
Maker:	Unknown
Source:	N/A
Material(s):	Hand painted dresser
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Dresser
Date of manufacture:	Unknown
Value:	Low
Condition:	Fair
Alterations:	Paint
Recommended treatment type:	Restoration
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	The drawers need some attention. They do not work as well as they should.
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	R-BR4-3
Location:	Residence Bedroom 4
Maker:	Unknown
Source:	N/A
Material(s):	Maple
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Dining table
Date of manufacture:	1940s
Value:	Medium
Condition:	Good, except missing leaves
Alterations:	None
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	R-P-1
Location:	Residence Porch
Maker:	Habitant
Source:	Markings
Material(s):	Pine
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Armchair
Date of manufacture:	1940s
Value:	High
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	None
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	R-WS-1
Location:	Woodshed / Living room
Maker:	Bob Kranenberg
Source:	Professional knowledge of local furniture
Material(s):	Lodgepole Pine
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Side Table
Date of manufacture:	1940s
Value:	High
Condition:	Fair
Alterations:	None
Recommended treatment type:	Preservation
Short term recommended treatment:	The Kranenberg table should be oiled. It has been faded due to the exposure to the elements.
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



H-BR-1
Homestead Dining room
Habitant
Known maker
Pine
Dining Table
1940s
Medium
Fair
The top has been refinished and angle bracing has been added.
Nothing.
None
None
None
None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



H-MR-1
Homestead Main Room
Habitant
Marked
Pine
Side table
1940s
High
Good
None
Preservation
None
The table needs to be oiled and tightened.
None
None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	H-MR-2
Location:	Homestead Main Room
Maker:	Habitant
Source:	Known Maker.
Material(s):	Pine and Iron
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Wood Rack
Date of manufacture:	1940s
Value:	High
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	None
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	H-SR-1,2
Location:	Homestead Side Room
Maker:	Bob Kranenberg
Source:	Research and past experience with local furniture
Material(s):	Lodgepole Pine
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Desk and Chair
Date of manufacture:	1940s - 1950s
Value:	High
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	None
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



	A CONTRACTOR OF
Piece number:	H-SR-3
Location:	Homestead Side Room
Maker:	Unknown
Source:	N/A
Material(s):	Wood and Upholstery
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Chair and Couch
Date of manufacture:	1940s-1950s, similar types in Sears and Roebuck catalogs.
Value:	Medium
Condition:	Fair
Alterations:	None
Recommended treatment type:	Rehabilitation
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	The couch and chair has the original upholstery and should in due time be Re- upholstered with period fabric.
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	H-SR-4
Location:	Homestead Side Room
Maker:	Unknown.
Source:	N/A
Material(s):	Wood
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Bookshelf
Date of manufacture:	Unknown
Value:	Medium
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	None
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	ST-1
Location:	Studio
Maker:	Unknown
Source:	N/A
Material(s):	Wood with leather woven seat.
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Side chair
Date of manufacture:	1940s-1950s
Value:	Medium
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	None
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	ST-2
Location:	Studio
Maker:	Bob Kranenberg
Source:	Professional knowledge of local furniture
Material(s):	Lodgepole Pine
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Wash stand
Date of manufacture:	1940s
Value:	High
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	None
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	ST-3
Location:	Studio
Maker:	Unknown
Source:	N/A
Material(s):	Lodgepole Pine
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Table
Date of manufacture:	Unknown
Value:	High
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	None
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	None.
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



		and the second s	
Piece number:	ST-4		
Location:	Studio		
Maker:	Unknown		
Source:	N/A		
Material(s):	Cedar		
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Stool or Bench		
Date of manufacture:	Unknown		
Value:	High		
Condition:	Good		
Alterations:	None		
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing		
Short term recommended treatment:	None		
Long term recommended treatment:	None		
Treatment date:	None		
Actions taken:	None		

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	ST-5
Location:	Studio
Maker:	Unknown, probably Norwegian
Source:	N/A
Material(s):	Wood and Metal
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Trunk
Date of manufacture:	1862 or earlier
Value:	High
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	Unknown
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	AS-1
Location:	Alatna West
Maker:	Unknown
Source:	N/A.
Material(s):	Wood
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Floor Lamp
Date of manufacture:	1940s
Value:	High
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	Unknown
Recommended treatment type:	Preservation
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	Ensure the socket and lamp wiring is UL compliant.
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	B-1
Location:	Belvedere
Maker:	Cromcraft
Source:	Marked
Material(s):	Laminate and metal
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Desk
Date of manufacture:	1940s-1950s
Value:	Medium
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	Unknown
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	B-2
Location:	Belvedere
Maker:	Unknown
Source:	N/A
Material(s):	Wood
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Log bench, "M" marked on the top
Date of manufacture:	Unknown
Value:	High
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	Unknown
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	B-3
Location:	Belvedere
Maker:	Unknown
Source:	N/A
Material(s):	Oak and Metal
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Floor Lamp
Date of manufacture:	Unknown
Value:	Low
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	Unknown
Recommended treatment type:	Preservation
Short term recommended treatment:	Ensure the socket and lamp wiring is UL compliant.
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



C-1
Capron
Northwest Chair Co. Tacoma, WA
Similar pieces in residence
Maple
Dresser
1940s-1950s
Medium
Good
None
Nothing
None
None
None
None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	C-2
Location:	Capron
Maker:	Bob Kranenberg
Source:	Professional knowledge of local furniture
Material(s):	Lodgepole pine
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Floor lamp
Date of manufacture:	1940s-1950s
Value:	Mediium
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	None
Recommended treatment type:	Preservation
Short term recommended treatment:	Ensure the socket and lamp wiring is UL compliant.
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	C-3
Location:	Capron
Maker:	Bob Kranenberg
Source:	Ensure the socket and lamp wiring are UL compliant.
Material(s):	Lodgepole pine and plywood
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Side table
Date of manufacture:	1940s-1950s
Value:	Medium
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	None
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing
Short term recommended treatment:	None.
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	F-1
Location:	Frame
Maker:	Unknown
Source:	N/A
Material(s):	Wood and paint
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Full size Bed
Date of manufacture:	1920s
Value:	High
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	None
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	F-2
Location:	Frame
Maker:	Unknown
Source:	N/A
Material(s):	Wood and paint
Type of furniture or furnishing:	4 drawer dresser
Date of manufacture:	1920s
Value:	High
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	None
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing.
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



ME-1
Montana East
Unknown
N/A
Maple
Folding table
Unknown
Medium
Good
None
Nothing
None
None
None
None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



MW-1
Montana West
Old Hickory Chair Co., Martinsville Indiana
Marking
Hickory
7-spindle side chair
1910-1940
High
Good
Re-upholstered
Preservation-Restoration
None
The seat should be brought to the time period surrounding WWII.
None
None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	P-1
Location:	Polaris
Maker:	Unknown
Source:	N/A
Material(s):	Rattan and upholstered cushions
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Settee
Date of manufacture:	1920's
Value:	High
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	New Cushions
Recommended treatment type:	Preservation
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	The cushions could be replaced with period fabric.
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



RN-1
Robin's Nest
Unknown
N/A
Rattan and oak
Bench or Small table
1920s
High
Fair
The top has been refinished.
Preservation
None
The rattan needs to be secured and replaced in places.
None
None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	RN-2
Location:	Robin's Nest
Maker:	Unknown
Source:	N/A
Material(s):	Walnut and upholstery
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Armchair
Date of manufacture:	1930-1950s
Value:	Low
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	Newer upholstery
Recommended treatment type:	Preservation
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	The wood should be touched up and the upholstery should be compared to period fabrics
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming



Piece number:	WL-1
Location:	Wild Lone
Maker:	Bob Kranenberg
Source:	Professional knowledge of local furniture
Material(s):	Lodgepole pine and rawhide
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Stool
Date of manufacture:	1940s-1950s
Value:	High
Condition:	Good
Alterations:	None
Recommended treatment type:	Nothing
Short term recommended treatment:	None
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Individual Furniture Assessment

Murie Ranch Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming

Dearing Workshop, LLC, Jackson, Wyoming



Piece number:	R-P-2
Location:	Murie Residence
Maker:	Lester Lee
Source:	Professional knowledge of local furniture, STS Ranch Brochure
Material(s):	Lodgepole Pine
Type of furniture or furnishing:	Dining room table
Date of manufacture:	1930-1933
Value:	High
Condition:	Fair
Alterations:	N/A
Recommended treatment type:	None
Short term recommended treatment:	Remove from the outdoor porch during the winter
Long term recommended treatment:	None
Treatment date:	None
Actions taken:	None

Appendix D - Book Inventory

With a few exceptions, the books owned by Olaus, Ade, and Mardy Murie have already been moved to the Murie Center Archive in the Studio. Unless otherwise noted, the books currently in the Residence and the Homestead have been donated to the Murie Center or are copies of books written by the Muries. Some of the books are non-fiction but the majority deal with plants, wildlife, or some aspect of conservation. Volumes preceded by an asterisk (*) may have belonged to Olaus, Ade, or Mardy and should be assessed by the archivist of the MCA to determine if they should be moved to the Studio and accessioned into the collection.

Residence

Living Room

Inventory was conducted clockwise starting with the shelves beneath the window to the left of the front door.

Bookcases under front window

Florian Schulz. Yellowstone to Yukon: Freedom to Roam.

Lamb, Russell & Archie Satterfield. Wyoming.

- Walters, Anna Lee. *The Spirit of Native America: Beauty & Mysticism in American Indian Art.* The Murie Center.
- Bottom Shelf: 5 games: Mancala, Monopoly, Bioviva, Junior jigsaw puzzle (fawn), Jigsaw puzzle "reflections" of Tetons.

Bookcase to the right of Bedroom 2

Top Shelf Rand-McNally World Atlas, 1991.

Moyers, Bill. A World of Ideas.

Daugherty, John. A Place Called Jackson Hole. The Murie Center.

- Diem, Kenneth & Lenore. A Community of Scalaways, Renegades, Discharged Soldiers & Predestined Stinkers. The Murie Center.
- Cockerham, William and Audie Blevins. Survey of Attitudes Toward Land Use in Teton County, Wy.

Chase, Alston. Playing God in Yellowstone. Fly leaf "Shea."

Hearings before the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water of the Committee on Energy & Natural Resources US Senate 1982; "Wyoming Wilderness Act of 1982." Has a label "WP" and word "keep."

- Coburn, Broughton & Leila Bruno. *Ahead of their Time: Wyoming Voices for Wilderness*. Labeled "Murie Center."
- Righter, Robert. Crucible for Conservation. Signed "Jack Shea."
- Hampton, Bruce. The Great American Wolf. "The Murie Center."
- Robinson, Michael. *Predatory Bureaucracy*. Signed copy by author "to the people carrying on the Murie Family's conservation legacy" November 28, 2005. The Murie Center.
- Steinhart, Peter. The Company of Wolves.
- Kaye, Roger. *Last Great Wilderness: The Campaign to Establish the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.* Signed by author "To friends of the Murie Center in the hope that this might contribute in some small way to your work in perpetuating the wilderness values reflected in these pages."
- Fishbein, Seymour. Yellowstone Country: The Enduring Wonder. The Murie Center
- Smith, Robert and Lee Siegel. *Windows into the Earth: The Geologic Story of Yellowstone & Grand Teton National Parks.* The Murie Center.
- Exum, Glenn compiled by Charlie Craighead, *Glen Exum: Never a Bad Word or a Twisted Rope.* The Murie Center.
- McCloskey, Robert. Make Way for Ducklings.
- Daugherty, John. A Place Called Jackson Hole. Unopened copy still in plastic.
- *Jackson Hole Magazine* with Mardy on the cover, "First Lady: Mardy Murie is matriarch of the conservation movement," Winter 1994-95.
- Carruth, Vance. *Teton Sketches of Summer*. Signed by author, "To: The Murie Center. May the legacy of the Muries go forward here! Sept. 2001."
- Lemon, Betty. Teton Christmas Tales.
- Plumb, Sally. A Pika's Tale. The Murie Center.
- The Orion Society, Bringing the World Alive: A Bibliography of Nature Stories for Children.
- Craighead, Charlie. "Who Ate the Backyard?" Living with Wildlife on Private Land. The Murie Center.
- National Geographic, Oct. 1990.
- Hayden, Elizabeth Wied. From Trapper to Tourist in Jackson Hole. The Murie Center
- Jackson Hole Magazine, Winter 1998-99.
- Good, John and Kenneth Pierce. Interpreting the Landscape: Recent and Ongoing Geology of Grand Teton & Yellowstone National Parks. The Murie Center.

- Fertig, Walter. Wyoming Rare Plant Field Guide.
- Wild, Peter. *Pioneer Consevationists of Western America*. Signed by author "October 14, 1979." Includes chapter on Olaus Murie. Teton Science School.
- Sobel, David. Children's Special Places: Exploring the role of Forts, Dens, and Bush Houses in Middle Childhood.
- Campfire Tales of Jackson Hole. The Murie Center.
- Giono, Jean. *The Man Who Planted Trees*. Written on title page, "Aug 1998 Nancy, A story for you about silence, soul, conviction, endurance—there are pieces of both of us in here. I admire how, you too, live with intention. XXOO Heath."
- Huidekoper, Virginia. The Early Days in Jackson Hole. The Murie Center.
- Grace, Stephen. Under Cottonwoods: A Novel of Friendship, Fly Fishing, and Redemption. Signed by author, "For the Murie Center—Thank you for inspiring mindful action on behalf of wild nature. I hope you enjoy my book."
- The Alaska Wilderness Milepost.
- Bekoff, Marc. *Strolling with Our Kin: Speaking for and Respecting Voiceless Animals*. Initial scrawl on title page.
- Little, Charles. Greenways for America.
- Editors of Alaska Magazine. The Alaska-Yukon Wild Flowers Guide.
- Rannap, Jaan. The Elk That Walked on Tiptoe. "From Lilian McMath" on title page.
- Murray, John ed. American Nature Writing 2000: A Celebration of Women Writers.
- Masson, Jeffrey M. The Emperor's Embrace: Reflections on Animal Families and Fatherhood.
- Miller, Debbie (foreward by Margaret E. Murie). *Midnight Wilderness: Journeys in Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge*. Signed by author. The Murie Center.
- Bryant, Jennifer. Margaret Murie, A Wilderness Life. The Murie Center.

Petersen, David. Elkheart: A Personal Tribute to Wapiti and Their World. The Murie Center.

Inside Guides: Alaska.

- Glick, Daniel. *Powder Burn: Arson, Money, and Mystery on Vail Mountain.* Apparently a signed copy though the signature is unclear. Reads "For the Murie Center, With deep appreciation and gratitude for your vision and your work. Best Wishes David Glick (?) p.s. See page 5."
- Heller, Christine. *Wild Flowers of Alaska*. "Maggie Fillmore, box 209 Mt McKinley Alaska 99755." Teton Science School.

- Heacox, Kim. *In Denali*. Written on flyleaf, "To the Murie Center Thank you for continuing the Mureis' work. We look forward to strengthening your connection to Alaska. Diane Chung Denali National Park." The Murie Center
- Bauer, Erwin and Peggy. *Erwin Bauer's Wild Alaska*. Signed by author, "For Bob and Inger Koedt with all best wishes, Erwin Bauer, Jackson Hole 1988."
- Keyes, Ken Jr. The Hundreth Monkey. "Shea" written on title page.
- Carrighar, Sally. One Day at Teton Marsh. "J. Shea" written on fly leaf.
- Kerasote, Ted, ed. Return of the Wild: The Future of Our Natural Lands.
- Carrighar, Sally. Moonlight at Midday. The Murie Center.
- Zahniser, Ed. *Sheenjek & Denali: Alaska Poems*. Two copies: one signed by author, the other with "for Terry Tempest Williams the better maker (?) Ed Zahniser"
- Melendez, Maria. Base Pairs.
- Orr, Dave. Earth in Mind: On Education, Environment, and the Human Prospect.
- Merrill, Marlene Deahl, ed., *Seeing Yellowstone in 1871: Earliest Descriptions and Images from the Field.* Apparently a copy signed by author "For Terry and Brooke who care and commit to a world we all care about. Enjoy Jackson Hole! Marly Sept. 30, 2005."
- Russell, Renny. Rock Me on the Water: A Life on the Loose. Signed by author.
- McAllister, Ian & Karen. *The Great Bear Rainforest: Canada's Forgotten Coast*. Signed by both authors.

2nd Shelf

Peterson, Roger Tory. Western Birds. Murie Center.

- Finding the Birds of Jackson Hole including Grant Teton National Park; 5 copies.
- Raynes, Bert. Birds of Grand Teton National Park & the Surrounding Area; 2 copies.
- Wile, Darwin. Identifying and Finding The Mammals of Jackson Hole; 2 copies.
- Olson, Linda and Tim Bywater. A Guide to Exploring Grand Teton National Park.
- Craighead, Charles. Official Guidebooks of Grand Teton National Park. The Murie Center.
- ———. Canyons & Lakes of Grand Teton National Park; 2 copies.
- ——. The Best of Grand Teton National Park; 2 copies.
- ———. Day Hikes and Short Walks of grand Teton National Park; 2 copies.
- Harry, Bryan. *Teton Trails: A Guide to the Trails of Grand Teton National Park.* Teton Science School.

Earthwalk Press. Hiking Map & Guide Grand Teton National Park.

Dalebout, Lyn. Out of the Flames.

Nye, Joseph Jr. Nuclear Ethics.

Thomas, Lewis. The Lives of a Cell: Notes of a Biology Watcher.

Ann Wigmore. Be Your Own Doctor: Let Living Food be Your Medicine.

- Dewey, John. Experience and Nature. "Barb Ring" written on first page.
- Muggeridge, Malcolm. *Something Beautiful for God.* "From the library of Tom and Nancy Hungerford" stamped on first page.

Dubos, Rene. Reason Awake: Science for Man.

- International Environmental Education Progamme, UNESCO-UNEP, *Glossary of Environmental Education Terms*
- de Mille, Richard. Put Your Mother on the Ceiling: Children's Imagination Games.
- Timothy Rawson, Changing Tracks: Predators and Politics in Mt. McKinley National Park.
- Shogren, Jason, ed. Private Property and the Endangered Species Act: Saving Habitats, Protecting Homes.
- **The White Road Westwards* by 'BB' illustrated by D.J. Watkins-Pitchford. Inside cover is "Ade Murie Moose Wyo."
- Bingham, Gail. *Resolving Environmental Disputes: A Decade of Experience.* "Nancy Shea" written on first page.
- Soest, Sally Warren, ed. Voice of the wild Olympics: special edition celebrating the 50th anniversary of Olympic Park Associates.
- Ehrlich, Eugene. Amo, Amas, Amat and More: How to Use Latin to Your Own Advantage and to the Astonishment of Others.
- O'Neill, Elizabeth Stone. *Meadow in the Sky: A History of Yosemite's Tuolumne Meadows Region.* Signed by author, "To Uncle Harry and Aunt Hazel with love—Elizabeth Stone O'Neill."
- Crowfoot, James and Julia Wondolleck. *Environmental Disputes: Community involvement in Conflict Resolution.* "Nancy Shea" on inside cover.
- *Garretson, Martin. *The American Bison.* "Adolph Murie Sept. 1938" written on inside cover; also signed by author "sincerely yours M.S. Garretson 1938."

Rezendes, Paul. The Wild Within: Adventures in Nature and Animal Teachings.

- Goodall, Jane and Mark Bekoff. *The Ten Trusts: What We Must Do to Care for the Animals We Love.* Appears to be signed by Mark Bekoff, says "To all the fine folks at the Murie Center—thank you so much for all you do for Earth—what a pleasure to be your guest—with all best wishes Marc (?) 11/02."
- Callicott, J. Baird, ed. Companion to A Sand County Almanac: Interpretive and Critical Essays. "Shea" written on first page.
- Douglas Amy. The Politics of Environmental Mediation.
- Smith, Alexander. *Puffballs and Their Allies in Michigan*. Signed by author "with the author's compliments Alexander H. Smith." Teton Science School.
- Nelson, Dick. Hiker's Guide to Glacier National Park.
- McNamee, Thomas. The Return of the Wolf to Yellowstone.
- Edwards, Betty. Drawing on the Right Side of the Brain.
- Kay, Terry. *To Dance with the White Dog: A Novel of Life, Loss, Mystery, and Hope.* The Murie Center.
- Barlow, Connie. The Ghosts of Evolution: Nonsensical Fruit, Missing Partners, and Other Ecological Anachronisms. The Murie Center.
- Safina, Carl. Song for the Blue Ocean. The Murie Center.
- Chaskey, Scott. This Common Ground: Seasons on an Organic Farm. The Murie Center.
- Nash, Roderick. Wilderness and the American Mind.
- Nasr, Seyyed Hossein. Man and Nature: The Spiritual Crisis in Modern Man.
- Stegner, Wallace. *Where the Bluebird Sings to the Lemonade Springs: Living and Writing in the West.* Cover chewed.
- The Wilderness Act Handbook; 2 different editions.
- Frome, Michael, ed. Issues in Wilderness Management.
- Marchand, Peter. Life in the Cold: An Introduction to Winter Ecology.
- Sierra Club Bulletin, June 1957, Wildlands in our Civilization.
- Beatty, John. Earthborn: In Celebration of Wild Places. The Murie Center.
- Lee, Mercedes, ed. Seafood Lover's Almanac.
- Telford, John and Terry Tempest Williams. Coyote's Canyon.
- Caldwell, Lynton and Kirstin Shrader-Freschette. Policy for Land: Law and Ethics.

- Sax, Joseph. *Mountains Without Handrails: Reflections on the National Parks.* "Shea" on inside page.
- Muir, John. *A Thousand-Mile Walk to the Gulf.* "Donated to the Murie Center By John Sharsmith."
- National Geographic Society. The Emerald Realm: Earth's Precious Rain Forests.
- Brown, William E. et al. *This Last Treasure: Alaska National Parklands*. Book is dedicated to Margaret Murie and includes picture of her.
- Kohak, Erazim. *The Embers and the Stars: A Philosophical Inquiry into the Moral Sense of Nature.* "Nancy Shea" on inside cover.
- Stelfox, J. Brad and Lynne Lawrence. *A Field Guide to The Hoofed Mammals of Jackson Hole*. Teton Science School.
- Lewontin, R.C. et al. Not in Our Genes: Biology, Ideology, and Human Nature.
- McKenzie, A. E. E. The Major Achievements of Science: The Development of Science from Ancient Times to the Present.
- Ferra, Lorraine. A Crow Doesn't Need A Shadow: A Guide to Writing Poetry from Nature.
- Eiseley, Loren. The Star Thrower.
- Repetto, Robert ed. *The Global Possible: Resources, Development, and the New Century.* "Shea" written on inside.
- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. Fulfilling the promise: The National Wildlife Refuge System.
- McQueen, Mike and Ed McMahon. Land Conservation Financing.
- Christiansen, Drew and Walter Grazer, eds. "And God Saw That It Was Good": Catholic Theology and the Environment.
- The Institute for Community Economics. The Community Land Trust Handbook.
- Terra Nova: Nature & Culture, 4 volumes: Summer 1997, Fall 1997, Spring 1998, Winter 1998.

3rd Shelf

- Bunker, Barbara and Billie Alban. Large Group Interventions: Engaging the Whole System for Rapid Change.
- Berger, Thomas. Village Journey: The Report of the Alaska Native Review Commission.
- Lyford, Carrie. Quill and Beadwork of the Western Sioux.
- Milne, Courtney. Sacred Places in North America: A Journey into the Medicine Wheel.
- Moore, Christopher. *The Mediation Process: Practical Strategies for Resolving Conflict.* "Nancy Shea" written on inside cover.

Hunt, Jasper Jr. Ethical Issues in Experiential Education.

- Banks, James and Cherry McGee Banks. Multicultural Education: Issues and Perspectives.
- Multiple authors including Margaret Murie. *Minus 31 and the Wind Blowing: 9 Reflections About Living On Land.*
- Whitehead, Alfred North. The Aims of Education and other Essays.

Watson, Lyall. Gifts of Unknown Things.

Glymour, Clark. *Theory and Evidence*. "Shea" written on inside cover.

Clark, Ella. Indian Legends from the Northern Rockies. Teton Science School.

- Hartjen, Raymond. *Empowering the Child: Nurturing the Hungry Mind.* "July 14, 1995, Nancy, This book reflects for me the spirit of your educational efforts at the Teton Science School. I think you'll find it good reading both as an educator and a parent. Steve Archibald" on inside.
- Jackson, Dixie ed. Who Needs Nature?. "Shea" written on inside.

Jackson, Wes. Man and the Environment. "Shea" on inside cover.

Brumbaugh, Robert and Nathaniel Lawrence. *Philosophers on Education: Six Essays on the Foundations of Western Thought.*

Newton, Lisa and Catherine Dillingham. Watersheds: Classic Cases in Environmental Ethics.

Marsak, Leonard ed. The Rise of Science in Relation to Society.

Whitehead, Alfred North. Science and the Modern World.

Kierkegaard, Soren. Fear and Trembling; Repetition.

- Marx, Leo. *The Machine in the Garden: Technology and the Pastoral Ideal in America*. "Shea" and "Barbara A?" written on the inside.
- Robertson, James. The Sane Alternative: A Choice of Futures.

Prigogine, Ilya and Isabelle Stengers. Order Out of Chaos: Man's new Dialogue with Nature.

Medawar, P.B. and J.S. Aristotle to Zoos: A Philosophical Dictionary of Biology.

- Berry, Joyce and John Gordon. *Environmental Leadership: Developing Effective Skills and Styles.* "For the library of the Teton Science School (signature unclear) 10/96" written on inside page.
- Farb, Peter. Man's Rise to Civilization as Shown by the Indians of North America From Primeval Times to the Coming of the Industrial State. "Shea" on inside.

Rodale, Robert ed. The Basic Book of Organic Gardening.

Meeker, Joseph. The Comedy of Survival: Studies in Literary Ecology. The Murie Center.

Davion, Victoria, ed. Ethics & the Environment. 2 copies

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- Forbes, Peter. *The Great Remembering: further Thoughts on Land, Soul, and Society.* Signed by author "To Nancy, With enormous gratitude for all you do for the land for the memory of our wildness. Peter Forbes Knool Farm, Fryston (?) Vermont"
- *Darling, F. Fraser. *A Herd of Red Deer: A Study in Animal Behaviou*r (sic). "Adoph Murie from Darling 1950" written on inside cover.
- Sample, V. Alaric. Land Stewardship in the Nest Era of Conservation.
- Baxter, William. *People or Penguins: The Case for Optimal Pollution*. "Jennifer Bol Haven x2287" on inside.
- *Terres, John, ed. *Discovery: Great Moments in the Lives of Outstanding Naturalists*. Entry by Olaus Murie and two photos have been taped into the chapter.
- *Voice of the Wild Olympics*, 2nd copy—see above.

Terres, Donald and Noel Peattie. A Cup of Sky.

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Palmer, Tim. The Heart of America: Our Landscape, Our Future. Signed by author.

Grizzard, Lewis. Don't Bend Over in the Garden, Granny, You Know Them Taters Got Eyes.

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- Stanley, Aronowitz. Science As Power: Discourse and Ideology in Modern Society.
- Leplin, Jarrett ed. Scientific Realism.
- Kreps, Bonnie. Subversive Thoughts, Authentic Passions: Finding Love Without Losing Your Self.
- Earman, John, ed. Testing Scientific Theories. "Shea" on inside.
- Kuhn, Thomas. The Copernican Revolution: Planetary Astronomy in the Development of Western Thought.
- Konner, Melvin. The Tangled Wing: Biological Constraints on the Human Spirit.
- Obmascik, Mark. *The Big Year: A Tale of Mank Nature, and Fowl Obsession.* "for Nancy and the Murie Center Louise Haberfeld July 2004" on inside.
- Marcus, Morton and Gary Brown. The Santa Cruz Mountain Poems.
- Dewey, John. Democracy and Education: An Introduction to the Philosophy of Education.
- Jim Howe, Ed McMahon, & Luther Propst, *Balancing Nature and Commerce in Gateway Communities.*

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Lilly, John. Man and Dolphin.

Bateson, Gregory. Mind and Nature: A Necessary Unity. "Shea" written inside.

Lilly, John. The Scientist: A Novel Autobiography.

Burrow, J. W. Evolution and Society: A Study in Victorian Social Theory.

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Illich, Ivan. Toward A History of Needs.

- Nash, Roderick, ed. *The American Environment: Readings in the History of Conservation.* "Shea" written inside.
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- Dobzhansky, Theodosius and Ernest Boesiger. Human Culture: A Moment in Evolution.
- Labaree, Leonard Woods. Conservatism in Early American History. "Shea" written inside.

Debus, Allen, Man and Nature in the Renaissance.

- Pledge, H.T. Science Since 1500. "David Thoreau Wieck November 1960" written inside.
- Hall, A.R. The Scientific Revolution 1500-1800: The Formation of the Modern Scientific Attitude.
- Godlovitch, Stanley and Roslind and John Harris, eds. Animals, Men and Morals: An Inquiry into the Maltreatment of Non-Humans.
- Scheffer, Victor. The Year of the Seal. Unclear name written inside "Feliatti?"
- Pruitt, William Sr. *Animals of the North.* "McKinley Park, Alaska April 24, 1967 To Ade and Louise Murie with all best of wishes, Charlie" on inside cover.
- Dyson, Freeman. Disturbing the Universe.
- Avadhuta, Acarya Prasiidananda. *Neo-Humanist Ecology*. "Nancy Shea PO Box 68 Kelly Wy 83011-0068" inside.
- Weissmann, Gerald. *The Woods Hole Cantata: Essays on Science & Society*. "Shea" written inside.
- Odum, Howard. *Environment, Power, and Society*. Teton Science School crossed out and "Shea" written over it.
- Lacerva, Victor. Pathways to Peace: Forty Steps to a Less Violent America.
- Fish, Charles. In Good Hands: The Keeping of a Family Farm.
- The Earthworks group, *Fifty Simple Things You Can Do to Save the Earth.* "To my little sister who'll change the world…thought you might enjoy this book—we all must do our part you know. I think of you often and smile (butthead) Love and Kisses, Krista P.S. I'm praying for your little friend who was shot" Is written on inside cover.
- Hardin, Garrett. Exploring New Ethics for Survival: The Voyage of the Spaceship Beagle.
- LeGuinn, Ursula. Always Coming Home. Copy is chewed.
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Spender, Stephen, ed. Great Writings of Goethe.

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Illich, Ivan. Deschooling Society.

Thomas, Lewis. The Medusa and the Snail: More Notes of a Biology Watcher.

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- Zahava, Irene. Through Other Eyes: Animal Stories by Women.

Lorenz, Konrad. King Solomon's Ring: New Light on Animal Ways.

Duhem, Pierre. To Save the Phenomena: An Essay on the Idea of Physical Theory from Plato to Galileo.

Dewey, John. Freedom and Culture.

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Butterfield, Herbert. The Origins of Modern Science.

Reps, Paul ed. Zen Flesh, Zen Bones: A Collection of Zen and pre-Zen Writings.

Rilke, Rainer Maria. Letters to a Young Poet.

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Eisley, Loren. Darwin's Century. "From the Library of Tom and Nancy Hungerford"

Nobile, Philip ed. The Con III Controversy: The Critics Look at the Greening of America.

Corner Bookcase

<u>1st Shelf</u> National Green Pages 2004

Hubbard, Alice and Clay Fong, Community Energy Workbook. "Clint Day" written inside.

Blumenfeld, Larry. Voices of Forgotten Worlds: Traditional Music of Indigenous People.

Sage Magazine, Vol. 1, Issue 1.

Marx, David and Chester Dugdale. Leaf Prints of American Trees and Shrubs.

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- Stack of Magazines: *Mother Earth News, Renewable Energy World, Sierra, Mother Jones, Back Home.* Subscriber Peter & Anne Sibley (dates roughly 2001-2002)
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Too, Lillian. Essential Feng Shui.

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Bookshelf Left of Window

<u>Top Shelf</u> Rifkin, Jeremy. *Entropy: A New World View*. Dewey, John. *Individualism Old and New*. "Sr. Francis Contray (?)"on cover.

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- Griffin, Susan. Made From This Earth: An Anthology of Writings.
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- Kerasote, Ted. Heart of Home: People, Wildlife, Place. Signed by author. Murie Center.
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- Clark, Tim W., Denise Casey, Anders Halverson. Developing Sustainable Management Policy for the National Elk Refuge, Wyoming.
- Ray Rasker, et al. The Wealth of Nature: New Economic Realities in the Yellowstone Region.
- International Journal of Wilderness, 2001. 2 copies.
- Tim Clark, et al. Management of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem: An Annotated Bibliography.
- Give the Land Voice Journal, Spring 1999.

Wilderness Magazine, Winter 1987. 2 articles marked one with a picture of Margaret Murie

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Notebook: Research in Philosophy for Children. Collection of photocopy articles and papers.

Levy, Jennifer A. "Relationship between Teton Science School and Teachers' Ability to Teach about the Environment" 1998 MS thesis Utah State University.

International Society of Environmental Ethics Newsletter, 2002.

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Sorenson, Ella. Seductive Beauty of Great Salt Lake.

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- Building A Successful Wilderness Campaign: Lessons from the 1998 Wilderness Mentoring Conference.
- International Concepts in Protected Landscapes: Exploring their value for Communities in the Northeast. 2 for the conference 1999.
- Stansfield, John. *Writers of the American West*. Author signed, "To my friends at the Murie Center in the spirit of our West and our Wild Places." The Murie Center.

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Bassett, Libby. Earth and Faith: A Book of Reflection for Action.

- Scott, Douglas. A Wilderness-Forever Future: A Short History of the National Wilderness Preservation System.
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- President's Council on Sustainable Development. Public Linkage, Dialogue, and Education.
- Halbert, Susan and Jean Hovey. Building Common Ground, 4 volumes.
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Peterson, George, et al. Amenity Resource Valuation.

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- National Park Service. Collaboration and Conservation.

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5 looseleaf notebooks for Resource Management Seminars—NPS, Nat'l Wildlife Service, and others

3-Tier Bookshelf

Top shelf

- British Columbia Provincial Museum Handbook Collection #s 19 (1962), 28 (1969), 30 and 31 (1973), 25, 32 and 33 (1974). All stamped on the title page "Teton Science School."
- Cervantes, Miguel de; Don Quixote.
- Muenscher, W. C. Keys to Woody Plants. "Teton Science School" stamped inside front cover.
- Bardsley, Clarence E. and Ernest W. Carlton. *Surveyor's Field Note Forms*. "Kenneth L. Diem" stamped inside front cover.
- Buettner-Janusch, John. Origins of Man: Physical Anthropology.
- McKenny, Margaret. Birds in the Garden.
- Allen, Dunward L. *Our Wildlife Legacy*. Donated to TSS by Carol Blackburn. Teton Science School.
- Munz, Philip A. and David D. Keck. A California Flora. "TRIBBLE" written inside.
- Pope, Clifford H. Turtles of the United States & Canada. The Murie Center, has dust jacket.
- Reports of the Special Advisory Board on Wildlife Management for the Secretary of the Interior 1963-1968. Wildlife Management Institute. "To the Teton Science School from Starker Leopold May 25, 1980 inscribed on the cover.
- Report of the Commissioner of Fisheries for the Fiscal Year 1911 and Special Papers. "The Teton Science School" and "The Murie Center" stamped inside cover.
- Robinson, Benjamin L. and Merritt L. Fernald. *Gray's New Manual of Botany*. "Teton Science School" and "The Murie Center" stamped inside cover.
- Harrington, H. D.; How to Indentify Plants. The Murie Center, dust jacket (torn).
- Henry, O. Roads of Destiny. The Murie Center.
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- Brower, David, ed. *Gentle Wilderness: The Sierra Nevada*. "Donated to The Murie Center by John Sharsmith," on bookplate, dust jacket.
- Dineen, Michael, Robert Polley, and Kent Dannen, eds. *The American Wilderness*. "Donated to The Murie Center by John Sharsmith," on bookplate inside front cover, with dust jacket.
- Peck, Robert McCracken. *Land of the Eagle*. Inscription and signature by the author dated December, 1991.
- Jones, Holway R. John Muir and the Sierra Club: The Battle for Yosemite. Bookplate on title page, "Donated to The Murie Center by John Sharsmith," dust jacket.
- Hollister, N. North American Fauna No. 32.
- Muir, John, ed. *West of the Rocky Mountains*. Inscription to Dr. Carl W. Sharsmith from Margaret S. Kelley and bookplate inside front cover, "Donated to The Murie Center by John Sharsmith."
- WildEarth, Volume 8, Winter 1998/99.
- National Park Service. A proposed Lewis and Clark National Wilderness Waterway
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- McIntyre, Rick. *A Society of Wolves*. Inscription by the author "For Louise, Thanks for caring about wolves." Signed and dated 8/11/94.
- Mittermeier, Russell A., et al. *Hotspots*. "With Appreciation from: The WILD Foundation" inside front cover.
- Udvardy, Miklos D. F. Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Birds: Western Region.
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- Malnor, Bruce and Carol. Champions of the Wilderness.
- Forbes, Peter, Ann Forbes, and Helen Whybrow, ed. Our Land, Ourselves.
- Robbins, Chandler, et al. Birds of North America. "Nancy Shea" inscribed on title page.
- Shepard, Paul. Coming Home to the Pleistocene. Signed by editor, Florence R. Shepard.
- Callicot, J. Baird and Michael P.Nelson, eds. *The Great New Wilderness Debate*. Inscribed and signed by Terry Tempest Williams, 4.8.99.
- Singer, Charles. A History of Biology to about the year 1900. The Murie Center.

- Hochbaum, H. Albert. *The Canvasback on a Prairie Marsh*. Bookplate of Cairo A Trimbale, inscription "To Cairo Merry Xmas 12/25/'44 Jim; also has "The Murie Center" stamped below.
- Breton, Mary Joy. *Women Pioneers for the Environment*. Mailing label of Ms. Nancy Shea inside the front cover.

Murie, Olaus J. Journeys to the Far North. Mailing label of Mrs. Elgin B. Hurlbert inside cover.

Love, J. D. and John C. Reed, Jr. Creation of the Teton Landscape.

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des Jardins, Joseph R. Environmental Ethics.

Environmental Values, Volume 1, Numbers 1-4, 1992.

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Afield Orion, 12 issues from 1997/98 through 2002.

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Environmental Assessment, The Murie Ranch, GTNP: Rehabilitation and Adaptive Use of the Murie Ranch Historic District; 2001.

4-Shelf Bookcase

<u>Top shelf</u> Louisiana Dept. of Conservation. *The Birdlife of Louisiana*, Bulletin 28.

Miller, Gerritt S., Jr. List of North American Recent Mammals 1923. Teton Science School.

Cross, Tom P. Adventure.

- Dixon, Joseph S. Fauna of the National Parks of the United States: Birds and Mammals of Mount McKinley National Park, Fauna Series No. 1.
- Durrant, Stephen D. Mammals of Utah. Teton Science School.
- Underhill, B. M. Parasites and Parasitosis of the Domestic Animals. Teton Science School.
- Bernstein, Jeremy. A Comprehensible World: On Modern Science and Its Origins. Teton Science School
- Stelfox, J. Brad and Lynne Lawrence. The Hoofed Mammals of Jackson Hole.
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- The Society of Woman Geographers, Bulletins 1996 and 1998.
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- Armstrong, Robert H. Guide to the Birds of Alaska. "Shea" address label affixed to title page.
- Kauffmann, John M. Alaska's Brooks Range; Seattle: The Mountaineers, 1997 (1992)
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- Cokinos, Christopher. *Hope Is the Thing with Feathers*. Signed by author with inscription to Nancy Shea, dust jacket.
- Stegner, Wallace, ed. This Is Dinosaur.
- Mills, Patricia J. Woman, Nature, and Psyche.
- McLuhan, T. C. The Way of the Earth.

2nd Shelf

The New International Encyclopedia, second edition, Volumes 1-24, 1917.

- Illustrated Reverse Dictionary. With dust jacket.
- Magnusson, Magnus and Rosemary Goring, eds. *Cambridge Biographical Dictionary*. With dust jacket.
- *Blevins, Winfred. *Dictionary of the American West*. Signed by author with inscription to Mardy, August 25, 1994.

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Haas, Robert B. Predators. Signed by author, with dust jacket.

Jorgensen, S. E. and L. David Mech, eds. Symposium on the Native Cats of North America.

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- Viereck, Leslie A. and Elbert L. Little, Jr. *Atlas of United States Trees, Volume2*. Teton Science School.
- *Hoffman, Robert S. and Doanld L. Pattie. *A Guide to Montana Mammals*. Notation on front cover "Murie Collection 9-87."
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- Powell, John W. The Exploration of the Colorado River. The Murie Center.
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- Correll, Donovan S. and Helen B. Correll; *Aquatic and Wetland Plants of Southwestern United States.*
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- Scott, George G. *The Science of Biology*. Paper clipped inside is Laboratory Outline in Biology by O.L. Inman, Antioch College, Yellow Spring, Ohio. Donated by Teton Science School.
- Barnes, Emilie. If Teacups Could Talk.
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Stewart, Doug and photography by Dorothy Kerper Monnelly. *Between Land and Sea: The Great Marsh.* Inscribed and signed by D.K.Monnelly

The American Land. Smithsonian Exposition Books

- Bieler, Ludwin. Ireland.
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Secretary Top Shelf

Murie, Adolph. A Naturalist in Alaska.

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Carson, Rachel. The Sea Around Us. "J. Shea" on first page inside cover.

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Sterner, Andrew. 101 Omelet Recipes. Originally owned by Mildred Capron.

Creative Cookware. Crepe cooking with Creative Cookware.

Slow Cooker with Removable Crock.

Proctor-Silex...it's ice Cream time!

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Homestead

Main Room

5-Shelf Bookcase

Top Shelf

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- Baden, John A. and Donald Leal, eds. *The Yellowstone Primer*. Donated by Teton Science School.
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Harrington, H. D. Edible Native Plants of the Rocky Mountains.

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Jones, Jeff and Laurie Hoyle. Arctic Sanctuary: Images of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

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Side Room

Bookcase

Top Shelf

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Appendix E – Supplemental Photographs

The following photographs document furnishings owned by the Murie family and used in the Residence. In some cases they are supported by current photographs for clarification. One final image includes Olaus and Howard Zahniser, the two most important individuals of The Wilderness Society from 1945 until 1963.

Unless otherwise indicated, all photographs are courtesy of the MCA.

Figures 20 and 21 are among the earliest photographs of the Residence Living Room. They show the arrangement of furniture in during the holidays in December 1949. Key furnishings are detailed beneath the respective photographs.



Figure 20. Daughter Joanne is sitting in a chair made by Habitant Furniture, R-LR-19; the vacant dining chair in the foreground is R-LR-12 (Olaus is seated in an identical chair). Table R-LR-4 serves as the dining table. Partially visible at the left is another Habitant chair, R-P-1. The 5-shelf bookcase at the right is R-LR-9. L-R: Olaus, Mardy, and Joanne.



Figure 21. The secretary desk in the background at the right is R-LR-10. The photo also includes a clearer record of dining chair R-LR-12. L-R: Mardy, Joanne, and son, Donald.



Figure 22. Living Room, 1955. Although mostly hidden by the oil-burner heater in the foreground, the small table just beyond it is R-WS-1; Mardy is seated on the piano bench, Joanne to the right.



Figure 23. Table R-WS-1 shown in Fig. 22. The table is weathered from being stored in the Wood Shed on the west side of the Residence. Photo by author.



Figure 24. Living Room, 1955. Contributing pieces include the chair to the left of the door (ST-1) and dining chair R-LR-12 to the right of the door. The end of the sideboard (R-LR-11) stands just to the left of the chair. Also recognizable are the Navajo rugs at the entry (R-DR-16) and beneath the table behind Olaus (R-DR-17). Ade is standing in the doorway, Olaus is at the far right.



Figure 25. Living Room, 1959. This photograph contains good documentation of chairs R-LR-19, in front of the back wall below the windows, and R-P-1 in the foreground at the left. Also along the back wall is table R-LR-4. Next to the upholstered chair are stool R-BR3-3 and rifle floor lamp AW-1. The bookcase to the left of the fireplace is R-LR-9. In the right foreground is pine stool/bench, ST-4. Some of these pieces are also seen in Fig. 7 on page 21.



Figure 26 (duplication of Fig. 7). Living Room, 1959. This angle of the living room shows the nautical floor-lamp/table (R-LR-3) and the sofa table (H-MR-1). The "Wonder of the World" sign (R-LR-31), first seen in Fig.11, is now hanging on the left end of the mantle. The chair in the foreground is R-P-1.



Figure 27. Living Room, c. 1959. Shows the piano and top of the bench, R-LR-1 and R-LR-2.



Figure 28. Living Room, 1958. Shows rifle floor lamp, secretary desk, and Navajo rug in foreground. Mardy with family dog, Chimo.



Figure 29. Kitchen, 1959. The electric range was added after the Rural Electric Association brought power to the property in 1956. Several pieces of Mardy's Revere Ware are seen on the two ranges. Other items that are still in the kitchen are the towel rack and dispenser for aluminum foil, wax paper, and plastic wrap on the back wall. Various utensils are still hung from the side of the upper cabinet over Mardy's shoulder.



Figure 30. Kitchen nook showing sideboard and hutch, 1959. L-R: Joanne, Mardy, Donald, and Martin.



Figure 31. Olaus painting in the Studio, 1959.



Figure 32. Mardy and others gathered around the fireplace, engaged in conversation in 1959.

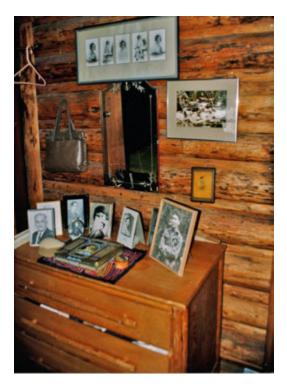


Figure 33. Mardy's Bedroom, 1998 showing dresser R-BR2-1. Photo taken for the NCTC model of the Residence.



Figure 34. L-R: Olaus, Howard Zahniser, and Irving Clarke, Sr. in front of the Residence with the former garage in the background, 1955.

Appendix F: Bibliography

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