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NPS Form 10-900 (Rev. 8/86) NPS/WHS Word Processor Format (Approved 03/88)

NATIONAL REGISTER

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries. Use letter quality printers in 12 pitch. Use only 25% or greater cotton content bond paper.

1. Name of Property

historic name The Brinkerhoff

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number N/A

N/A not for publication

city, town Moose

X vicinity

state Wyoming code WY county Teton

code 039 zip code 83012

3. Classification

Table with 3 columns: Ownership of Property, Category of Property, No. of Resources within Property. Rows include private/public-State/Federal, building(s)/district/site/structure/object, contributing/noncontributing, and Total counts.

Name of related multiple property listing: Grand Teton National Park Historic Resource

No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

See continuation sheet.

Edna B. Brown
Signature of certifying official

3/5/90
Date

National Park Service
State or Federal agency or bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Thomas E. Marica DSHPO
Signature of commenting or other official

2/28/90
Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

WYOMING STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register

other, (explain:)

Carol Shull 4-23-90

Signature of the Keeper Date

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/institutional housing

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)Materials
(enter categories from instructions)

<u>OTHER (Rustic)</u>	foundations <u>concrete</u>
	walls <u>log, wood</u>
	roof <u>wood shingle</u>
	other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Brinkerhoff and the adjacent caretaker's cottage remain today as they did when they were first built at the end of World War II(1946). The main lodge is a partial two-story building while the caretaker's cottage is one story. The style of the main lodge, designed by Jan Wilding, could be described as exaggerated rustic. The first floor walls are of dressed, varnished log with buttress-like corner treatments and exposed floor joist tips that mark the beginning of the second story on the east(rear) side of the house. The second story walls are of tongue and groove vertical planks that continue to the roof line. On the front of the lodge, which becomes one story, the walls under the gables are covered with the same siding material laid in a V-pattern. The overall roof line is a saltbox configuration. Beyond the contrasts between the first and second story walls, the other notable characteristics of the lodge are the entries and porches. A commanding, full length deck that dominates the front(west) side of the house overlooks Jackson Lake and Mount Moran. The north side entry is one bay framed by log columns and a log supported gable roof. The rear (east) door is unassuming in comparison. The only purely decorative touches are wooden shutters on the first and second story windows.

The interior of the lodge also retains the character it had when it was built. The main/living room is two stories tall and open from floor to ceiling, giving it an open, airy quality in tune with the natural surroundings. The walls throughout the house are generally log or covered by knotty pine panelling. The floors are linoleum and reflect the transition away from pure rustic that would have required wood floors. The panelling and floors mirror the late 1940s American ideals of decorating. Reflective of the western setting and southwest-ern origins of the first owner, the interior furnishings are dominated by cowboy motifs such as saddles and cattle horns tooled into the leather on the seats. The other factor that sets the interior clearly into the post World War II period is the highly polished nature of the floors and half-log treatment of the staircase.

The caretaker's cottage, southeast a few feet from the lodge, was designed in keeping with the overall rustic nature of the lodge. However, it is much less intense in its workmanship. The same siding as used on the second story of the lodge makes up the walls of the cottage. It has a gable roof covered by wood shingles. The cottage is devoid of all decoration except in the window lights which are simple pivot windows have applied muntins for decoration.

It is set apart from its surroundings in that this is a man-made area surrounded by forests(a natural area). Even so the exterior of the buildings are in brown earth tones. The non-contributing building is a prefabricated skid mounted storage shed of T-111 siding.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: nationally statewide X locally

Applicable National Register Criteria X A B X C D
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F X G

Areas of Significance
(enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance Significant Dates
 1946 - 1963

 Architecture
 Entertainment/Recreation

Cultural Affiliation
 N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder
 Jan Wilding

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Brinkerhoff is considered to be of exceptional significance under the Dude Ranching and Tourism Context of the Grand Teton National Park Historic Resource Nomination as the only extant example of the later development of the vacation home portion of the context. It has exceptional significance in that it represents the final period of private development on United States Forest Service leases within the modern park. Beyond that, it is the last remaining example of a forest lease vacation home within the modern Park. At one time there were 111 such leases within the present Park boundaries. Its significance is furthered by the fact that after the National Park Service acquired the property during the late 1950s the lodge was converted to a VIP retreat housing such dignitaries as Richard M. Nixon and John F. Kennedy while they held public office. The presence of such dignitaries added to the favorable press the Park received after World War II and as a result further stimulated the tourist industry and park visitations. As a result of those visitations the park received an unprecedented amount of publicity as the retreat of the Presidents during the 1960s. The Brinkerhoff then has an exceptional significance because of the role it played as a vehicle to publicize the Park and as a representative of the forest lease vacation homes that once dotted the area.

The Brinkerhoff also has exceptional significance in the area of Rustic Architecture as defined in the multiple property documentation. The significance comes from the attempts of architect Wilding to update the rustic style into the post-World War II era. Because of Wilding's attempts to revise the rustic style into something compatible with the post-war era's tastes the park has one of the few well preserved examples from that period and movement. Wilding's design for the exterior broke with local tradition in intermingling log and heavy buttressed corners with tongue and groove siding, for wall treatments, but also the interior and its decor became a clear statement of the period. The extensive use of

 X See continuation sheet

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number N/A Page 1

The NPS building numbers for the Brinkerhoff contributing resources are: 133,
134.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number N/A Page 2

Photograph list, Brinkerhoff

Number	View	Photographer
BR-1	Rear 3/4 to Southwest	Steven Mehls
BR-2	Log corner detail to north	Steven Mehls
BR-3	Living Room	J. Daugherty
BR-4	Interior furnishings	J. Daugherty

Negatives on file, Grand Teton National Park

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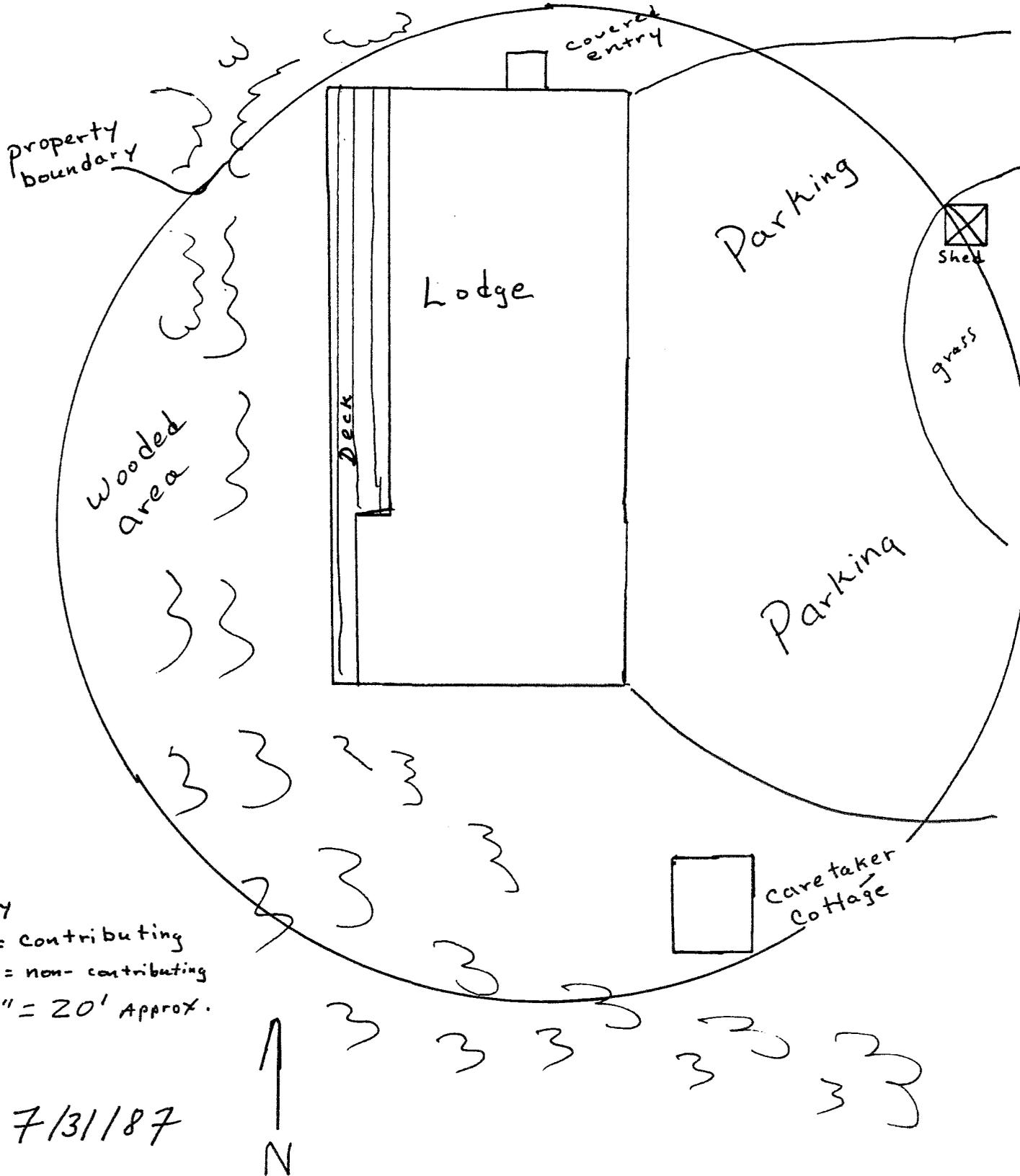
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 2

knotty pine and log to ease the harshness of the wood led to a unique interior. The furnishings also belie the post-war period and America's fascination with the West of the cowboys. This was in keeping with Mr. Brinkerhoff's southwestern heritage as well. All these factors combine to give the Brinkerhoff a unique position in the local development of Rustic architecture.

The Brinkerhoff

Grand Teton National Park



7/31/87





