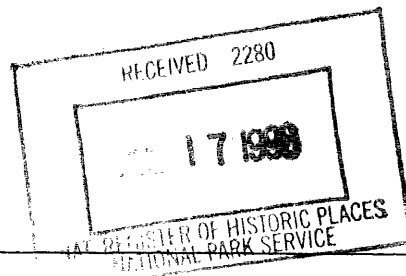


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



1. Name of Property

historic name: Snake River Land Company Residence and Office

other name/site number: Buffalo Dormitory/Bufalo Forks Ranger Station; Jackson Hole Wildlife Park Headquarters; John W. Hogan residence and fox farm/Smithsonian #48TE1155

2. Location

street & number: On west bank of the Snake River, 1/4 mile north of Moran Junction

not for publication: N/A
vicinity: X

city/town: Moose

state: Wyoming code: WY

county: code: 039

zip code: 83012

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Ronald M Greenberg
Signature of certifying official/Title

7-9-98
Date

Department of Interior, National Park Service
State or Federal agency or bureau

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Shirley Bradley-Wade
Signature of commenting or other official

5-15-98
Date

Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. 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
 see continuation sheet
- removed from the National Register
 see continuation sheet
- other (explain)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Ronald M Greenberg 7/7/06

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: Public-Federal	Number of Resources within Property		
Category of Property: Building	Contributing	Noncontributing	
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	building(s)
Name of related multiple property listing: Grand Teton National Park Multiple Property Listing	_____	_____	sites
	_____	_____	structures
	_____	_____	objects
	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions:**

Domestic/single dwelling; Domestic/multiple dwelling;
Domestic/secondary structure

Current Function:

Domestic/secondary structure; Vacant/not in use

7. Description**Architectural Classification:**

Other: vernacular

Materials:

foundation: stone

walls: log

roof: asphalt

other: wood

Narrative Description**Summary**

The Snake River Land Company residence and office complex is located on the second river terrace above the Snake River, just north of Moran Junction. Surrounding vegetation includes mixed grasses, forbes, and shrubs. Mature stands of lodgepole pine ring the property and block the views except to the northeast toward the Teton Wilderness Area and to the south-southeast and the Gros Ventre Range. A graded gravel road branches from the Buffalo Forks Ranger and Entrance Stations and terminates at the building cluster, which consists of the primary residence, a blacksmith shop (now used as a sign shed), a garage (now used as a river cache), and a noncontributing fire cache.

Statement of Integrity:

With the exception of the architecturally significant primary residence, this "building unit" retains little association with original owner John Hogan and has not been evaluated as a component of the Vacation Home property type (Settlement Context) as defined in the GRTE Multiple Property Submission. Threats to the site's association with the Snake River Land Company are limited to removal of the icehouse, the addition of the fire cache, and general neglect of the primary residence. The structural additions to the primary building date to the historic period, are in keeping with the design characteristics of the original building, and contribute to rather than detract from the building's architectural significance.

See continuation page.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria: A, C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Areas of Significance: Conservation; Architecture

Period(s) of Significance: 1927-1950

Significant Dates: N/A

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

The Snake River Land Company Residence and Office (#117) is the primary in-park, administrative entity associated with J.D. Rockefeller and his Snake River Land Company/Jackson Hole Preserve during the historic period and is therefore historically significant for its association with consolidation of private lands in Jackson Hole and with extension of Grand Teton National Park (criterion A; area of significance: conservation). (Other in-park resources associated with the SRLC include Elk Ranch and the Geraldine Lucas Homestead/Fabian Place.) Constructed as a private residence by well-to-do eastern politician John Hogan and refined by the Snake River Land Company, the residence is also a significant example of late-period vernacular architecture, as defined in the Grand Teton National Park Multiple Property Submission Settlement Context (criterion C). The interior is replete with historic finishes and contributes to the building's architectural significance. The property's period of significance extends from 1927, when Hogan constructed building #117, until the 1950 transfer of ownership and occupancy from the Jackson Hole Preserve to the National Park Service. In accordance with National Register guidelines, the primary residence -- from which the site derives its primary historical and architectural significance -- and the two secondary outbuildings are classified as a "building" rather than a district.

Retired eastern politician John Hogan purchased the William Carter homestead in 1926 and developed the site as a fox farm and small-scale guest ranch. Improvements included the primary residence (#117), a blacksmith shop (#121), four guest cabins (non-extant), an ice house (non-extant), and a barn (non-extant).¹

The Snake River Land Company purchased the Hogan ranch in 1930. Samuel Allan, who spent his early childhood at the site, reports that between 1929 and 1945, SRLC foreman J. Allan (1929-1933) and SRLC Vice President Harold Fabian (1932-1945) resided in the primary residence and from this base managed the use and development of the SRLC's Jackson Hole properties. According to Allan, "the building was known as the Headquarters of the SRLC."² During this period, the building housed meetings of the SRLC board of Directors: J. D. Rockefeller, Kenneth Chorley, Vanderbilt Webb, and Fabian. (Although SRLC ownership is a matter of record, this administrative use, as recounted by S. Allan, has not been verified in primary documentation.) Modifications associated with the SRLC's tenure include construction of the office addition, kitchen addition, and enclosure of the front porch (against which Josephine Fabian grew abundant flowering vines including, perhaps, the rigosa rose that remains). Ca. 1940, the SRLC also constructed the two-bay log garage that currently serves as the NPS river cache (#122).³

See continuation page.

¹ Samuel Allan, telephone interview with Ann Hubber, Historical Research Associates, January 1996.

² Allan, 1996.

³ Allan, 1996; Building #122, GRTE Maintenance Records.

Name of Property

County and State

Major Bibliographic References

Allan, Sam. Telephone interview with Ann Hubber, Historical Research Associates, January 1996.

"Buffalo Dorm" Lands File, Mail and File Room, GRTE Headquarters.

Righter, Robert. *Crucible for Conservation. The Struggle for Grand Teton National Park*. Colorado Associated University Press, 1982.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):**Primary Location of Additional Data:**

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

State Historic Preservation Office

previously listed in the National Register

Other State agency

previously determined eligible by the National Register

Federal agency

designated a National Historic Landmark

Local government

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____ -

University

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Other -- Specify Repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: less than 1 acre (0.87 acres)

UTM References:

Datum 12

1 12N 539188 Easting 4854470 Northing

2 12N 539152 Easting 4854432 Northing

3 12N 539104 Easting 4854479 Northing

4 12N 539140 Easting 4854516 Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Snake River Land Company Residence and Office is shown as the solid black line on the accompanying map entitled "Snake River Land Company Residence and Office – Grand Teton N.P." The site boundary incorporates all buildings within the complex as well as part of the open meadow extending to the forest fringe.

Boundary Justification

These boundaries incorporate those buildings associated with Snake River Land Company use as well as the larger river-terrace setting. They do not include all of the acreage homesteaded by Carter, developed by Hogan, or purchased by the Snake River Land Company: during its period of significance the property functioned as an administrative site and there is no evidence that the land was actively worked or that the larger land base is integral to the property's historic or architectural significance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Janene Caywood, Ann Hubber, Kathryn Schneid

organization: Historical Research Associates, Inc. **date:** 1997

street & number: P.O. Box 7086 **telephone:** 406 721-1958

city or town: Missoula **state:** MT **zip code:** 59807-7086

Property Owner

name/title: National Park Service

street & number: Grand Teton National Park Headquarters **telephone:** 307 739-3300

city or town: Moose **state:** WY **zip code:** 83012

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7. Narrative Description, continued

Snake River Land Company Office and Residence/aka Buffalo Dorm (Building #117), constructed ca. 1926.

Building #117, best known in the park as "Buffalo Dorm," is a one and one-half story log building constructed on a concrete foundation. The irregular shape results from several historic additions. The original component of this building appears to have consisted of the central gable roofed rectangle (one-and-one-half stories in height), with one-story, shed-roofed wings on the east and west sides. Latter additions include a log component with a shed roof that covers the entire length of the south elevation of the one-and-one-half-story block, and a smaller gable-roof log component that is attached to the west wall of the shed-roof addition. A small frame enclosure has also been added to the northeast corner of the building.

As indicated above, most of the components in this building are made of logs. All log components are joined at the corners with ventral saddle-notches and have flush-cut log ends. The exterior walls feature cement daubing held in place with lath stops. The roofs of all of the components are covered with rolled asphalt roofing (including the fascia boards).

Roof features include a large exterior stone chimney (original to the building), an exterior concrete block chimney (added after the initial construction), a metal stove pipe, and two metal pipe-vents. The exterior walls of all components are stained dark brown. All of the windows have wooden sashes, and all doors and windows have board trim that is painted brown.

The original component consists of the central one-and-one-half-story block flanked on the east and west by one-story, shed-roofed wings. On the north elevation, the one-and-one-half story block is divided into two parts of unequal width by the vertical row of log ends from an interior wall. The distinctive stone chimney is centered within the eastern part, which is the wider of the two. On the first floor, the chimney is flanked on either side by large fixed "picture" windows. A six-light hopper window is located adjacent to the west edge of the chimney in the half story. The chimney is constructed with angular pieces of tabular rock as well as rounded river cobbles. Incorporated into the irregular stone courses are several large pieces of petrified wood. Two ceramic chimney pots topped with a metal hood are located atop the top course of river cobbles. The west part of the north wall contains a pair of six-light by six-light sliding windows in the first floor. A one-over-one-light double-hung window in the half-story is accessed by a metal ladder affixed to the wall beneath it.

A variety of small windows are visible in the half-story of the central block that rises above the two wings and the south addition. On the east side, a three-light hopper window is centrally located above the junction of the roof of the wing and the half-story wall. On the south side, the portion of the gable end still visible above the shed-roofed addition contains one six-light hopper window and one two-light hopper window. On the west side, a two-light by two-light sliding window is located in the half-story wall towards the south end of the wing. A concrete block chimney projects through the roof of the wing and that of the central block, just south of this window.

In the east wing, the north elevation is covered by a small frame enclosure (covered with imitation log siding). This enclosure fills the space between the north wall of the east wing and the east wall of the central block. An entry, with a vertical board door, is located at the east end of the north wall of the frame enclosure. The east elevation of the east wing features a central entry flanked on either side by a ribbon of three, six-light sashes. The two end sashes in each group of windows slide, while the middle sash is fixed. The entry has a modern flush door with three staggered rectangular lights, paired with a wood-frame screen door. The south elevation of the east wing contains two six-light by six-light sliding windows, that appear as a solid bank of windows.

In the west wing, the north elevation contains an entry at the west edge of the wall, flanked on the east by a six-light by six-light sliding-sash window. The entry contains a wood door with five horizontal panels. The west elevation of this wing is divided into two parts of equal width by a vertical row of log ends from an interior wall. The north half contains a six-light by six-light sliding window located adjacent to the north edge of the wall. This window has a set of wood frame screens. The south half has an identical window (placed adjacent to the interior dividing wall), however it has no screens. Another six-light by six-light

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SRLC Residence and Office, Teton Co., WY.

sliding window is located in the center of the south wall of this wing. A concrete block chimney extends through the southeast corner of the shed roof of this wing.

The shed-roofed addition on the south side of the building covers the entire first floor of the central block of the original component. A central bay window, with three, six-light sashes is located in the center of the east elevation of this addition. The south elevation has an entry with a set of french doors (each with ten lights), offset slightly east of center. Two log columns that rest on a wooden stoop, support the edge of the roof above this entry. A six-light by six-light sliding window is located in the wall west of the entry. One six-light casement window is located in the west wall of the shed-roof addition; the remainder of this elevation is covered by the gable-roof addition.

The gable roof addition covers three-quarters of the west elevation of the shed-roof addition. The entry to the gable-roofed addition is centrally located in its west elevation. This entry has a wood door with three horizontal panels and one light, and is accessed via a wooden stoop. A six-light casement window is located on the north side of the entry. The south elevation of the gable-roof addition contains a six-light by six-light sliding window centered within the wall.

Interior:

The primary entrance to the building -- 10-light by 10-light French doors -- opens directly to a large office, from which radiate a large living room (north), and a pantry and kitchen (west). A wide curtained entry leads from the living room to the sun room (once a porch). Three bedrooms and an irregularly shaped bathroom fill the northwest corner of the house. A closed stairwell extends from the southwest corner of the living room to the half-story attic space. The attic contains a large central landing area flanked to the south and southwest by two bedrooms and to the northeast by a bat-infested storage loft.

Dominant ground floor interior finishes include 4" fir floors, varnished, and 5" butt-joint milled-lumber door and window trim, painted white. Doors are most often five-panel wood, painted white. (A number of these doors are currently stored in the pantry.) Exterior and interior bearing walls are log, oiled and finished with split-pole chinking. Ceilings are dropped and feature exposed log beams faced with 3.5" tongue-and-groove paneling, painted white. All light fixtures are modern. Fixed furnishings and variations on these dominant finishes are described below.

A recessed bay window dominates the west wall of the office. Log columns and beams frame a wide doorless entry between the office and the living room. A five-panel door leads to the pantry, which in turn opens to the kitchen.

Rolled linoleum covers the pantry floor. Interior non-bearing pantry walls are finished with modern paneling and painted plywood. The west wall dividing the pantry from the kitchen is log, painted white, and indicates that the kitchen is an addition. Painted plywood panels cover the dropped ceiling.

The kitchen is finished with rolled linoleum on the floors and painted sheetrock on the walls and dropped ceiling. The five-panel door to the pantry has been removed. A one-light/three-panel door provides exterior access. All doors and windows are trimmed with modern 2.5" mitered molding. Despite these modern finishes, the kitchen continues to present an historic appearance, largely due to the built-in one-panel cupboards (painted white) that line the south and north walls.

The large stone fireplace is the dominant design feature in the living room. A single course of cut granite defines the firebox; the remaining stone is uncut and uncoursed. The fireplace has a flagstone hearth (at the same level as the surrounding floor) and features andirons made of horseshoes, welded into a roughly triangular pattern. The dropped ceiling at the north end of the room (the floor of the attic storage loft) is raised five log courses above the primary ceiling and is faced with full poles rather than painted paneling. Open bookcases flank both sides of the fireplace and both sides of the wide entry between the office and living room. A modern hollowcore door opens to the stairwell and a three-quarter height door, constructed of random-width tongue-and-groove planks and set within the log wall immediately east of the fireplace, opens to the wood box.

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The sun room, refinished in the 1980s (and used as an auxiliary bedroom when a bat infestation made upstairs habitation impossible), is finished with 2.5" oak flooring. Twelve-inch knotty-pine paneling, oiled, faces all walls and varnished plywood panels, finished with 1" half-round battens, cover the dropped ceiling. The doorway and substantial sliding-sash windows are trimmed with 3" butt-joint trim, varnished.

The north wall of the bedroom immediately west of the living room has been faced with vertical 12" planks, painted white. The logs in the east and west walls are chinked with concrete rather than split poles.

A second bedroom, located in the northwest addition, is accessible only through the first bedroom. Interior and exterior walls and the dropped ceiling have been finished with sheetrock. Doors and windows are trimmed with modern 2.5" mitered molding.

The third bedroom is accessible from the other two bedrooms and from the bathroom. It has also been refinished with sheetrock and modern molding.

The irregularly shaped bathroom, constructed within the original hallway and bathroom space, is composed of three distinct areas - shower room, dressing room, toilet and sink room. Modern linoleum covers the floors, painted plywood with 2" battens covers the walls and dropped ceiling, and modern molding trims the doors and windows. All fixtures are modern.

The east wall of the enclosed stairwell to the attic is log, chinking with split poles. The west wall is finished with wood planks. The tread and risers of the uncarpeted stairs have been painted. All attic rooms feature 5" pine floors, oiled. The ceilings follow the roof line. Exterior and bearing walls are log, chinked with concrete. Five-inch horizontal planks face the non-bearing interior partition walls. Doors are both five-panel and two-panel, with original hardware. Windows, located under the eave line, are dominant design features in the small rooms.

The following inscription is penciled on the north wall of the southwest bedroom:

Sam Allen [sic] lived in this room in the 30s with his family and pumped water for the 500 gallon tank they bought from Sears and Roebuck. . . . Sam says he used to read *National Geographic* in the storage loft down the hall and escape out his window when he was sent to his room by his mother. Good night Sam, wherever you are. 9/89.

Blacksmith Shop (Building #121), constructed ca. 1926. Contributing Building.

The historic blacksmith shop, currently used by the NPS as a sign shed, is a simple one-story log building with a rectangular footprint constructed on a concrete-wall foundation. Logs are ventral saddle notched with cement daubing held in place with lath stops. Log ends are cut flush and all log surfaces are stained dark brown. Rolled asphalt covers the gable roof and the fascia boards. All doors and windows are wood frame, trimmed with 5" butt-joint trim, and are painted brown.

East elevation features are limited to a five-panel wood door, sharply offset to the south end of the wall. The north elevation also contains a five-panel door, offset to the west and flanked to the east by a six-light awning window. The west elevation contains two six-light awning windows, located at the north and south edges of the elevation; the north window is paired with a wood-frame screen. South elevation features are limited to a six-light by six-light sliding-sash window, centered within the elevation.

Interior

The one-room interior is finished with 3" tongue-and-groove floorboards, laid on the diagonal, and 5" and 6" door and window trim. The walls are log, chinked with split poles, and the ceiling is open, exposing the log purlins and ceiling planks.

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Garage (Building #122), constructed ca. 1940. Contributing Building.

The historic garage, currently used as a river cache, is a one-story log building with a long rectangular footprint constructed on a concrete-wall foundation. Wall logs (stained dark brown) are square notched and daubed with concrete that is held in place with lath stops. Enameled metal panels, placed over rolled roofing, cover the side-gable roof. All doors and windows are wood frame, and are trimmed with painted 5" boards.

Fenestration patterns divide the front (north) elevation into two bays, which correspond to the interior floorplan (office/shop in the east half and garage in the west half). The east half contains a six-light fixed-sash window originally flanked to the west by a garage door. Ca. 1980, this garage door opening was infilled with a vertical-plank/Z braced pedestrian door. The remainder of the opening is infilled with a horizontal-board "patch." Two large, nine-light overhead garage doors dominate the west half of this elevation. The west door is side (center pivot) hinged and may be original, while the modern east door runs on an overhead metal track.

Features within the east elevation are limited to a six-light by six-light sliding-sash window, centered under the gable end. On the west elevation, a modern lean-to enclosure is currently used for storage of a park service river-patrol raft. The roof is supported by three log columns set on concrete piers, and has 2"x6" cross braces, and pole rafters. The south elevation contains two six-light fixed-sash windows placed at either end of the wall.

Interior

The garage is divided into an office/shop (east half) and a two-bay garage (west half).

Both components feature log exterior walls, chinked with split poles. The interior partition wall is constructed of vertical log supports, faced with horizontal 14" planks. The ceilings are open exposing the log purlins. Worn rolled linoleum covers the original heavy 12" - 14" planks in the office/shop; the heavy planks remain exposed in the shop. Two large modern "spot-light" fixtures illuminate the office/shop while there are no fixtures in the garage. A vertical-plank/Z-brace door at the north end of the partition wall connects the two components.

Fire Cache (Building #BD-B1), construction date unknown. Noncontributing Building.

Park maintenance records indicate that the fire cache was moved to this site post 1968. It has no historical association with the Snake River Land Company.

The fire cache is a one-story wood-frame building with a rectangular footprint. The building rests on wooden skids. Board-and-batten siding (12" boards, 2" battens), painted dark brown, covers the exterior walls and enameled metal panels cover the side-gable roof. All windows and doors described below are wood-frame, trimmed with dark-stained 4" boards.

South elevation features include a fan-light/four-panel door, offset to the east end of the wall, flanked on the west by a large sign board. The east elevation contains a pair of six-light fixed-sash windows, centered under the gable end. The north elevation contains a one-light/three-panel door located at the extreme east edge of the elevation and a six-light fixed-sash window immediately adjacent to the west side of the entry. There are no features in the west elevation.

Interior

The walls, floor and dropped ceiling of this one-room building are finished with painted plywood sheets. Seams are unfinished, save for the quarter-round molding at the wall/ceiling junction. Peg "hooks" and open shelving line the walls.

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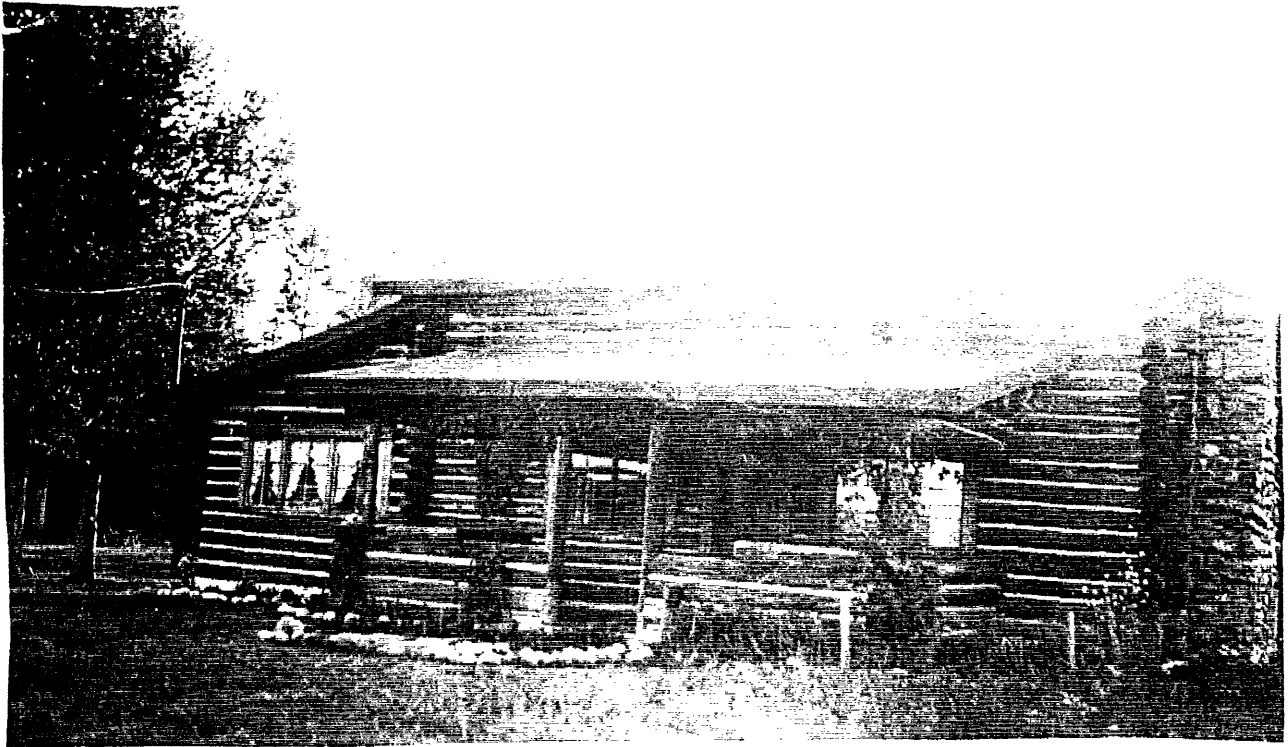
SRLC Residence and Office, Teton Co., WY.

8. Statement of Significance, continued

In 1945, when Harold and Josephine Fabian relocated to the Geraldine Lucas Homestead on the west site of the park, the Jackson Hole Preserve (JHP), corporate heir of the Snake River Land Co., converted the site to the primary residence for Sonny Allen (no relation to T. Allan), who administered the JHP's Jackson Hole Wildlife Park located one-mile southwest of the complex, at the Snake River's Ox Bow Bend.⁴

The complex served most recently as an NPS dormitory and administrative site (named Buffalo Dormitory or the Buffalo Forks Ranger Station in reference to its proximity to the Buffalo Fork of the Snake River). The secondary buildings remain in use while the residence has been abandoned.

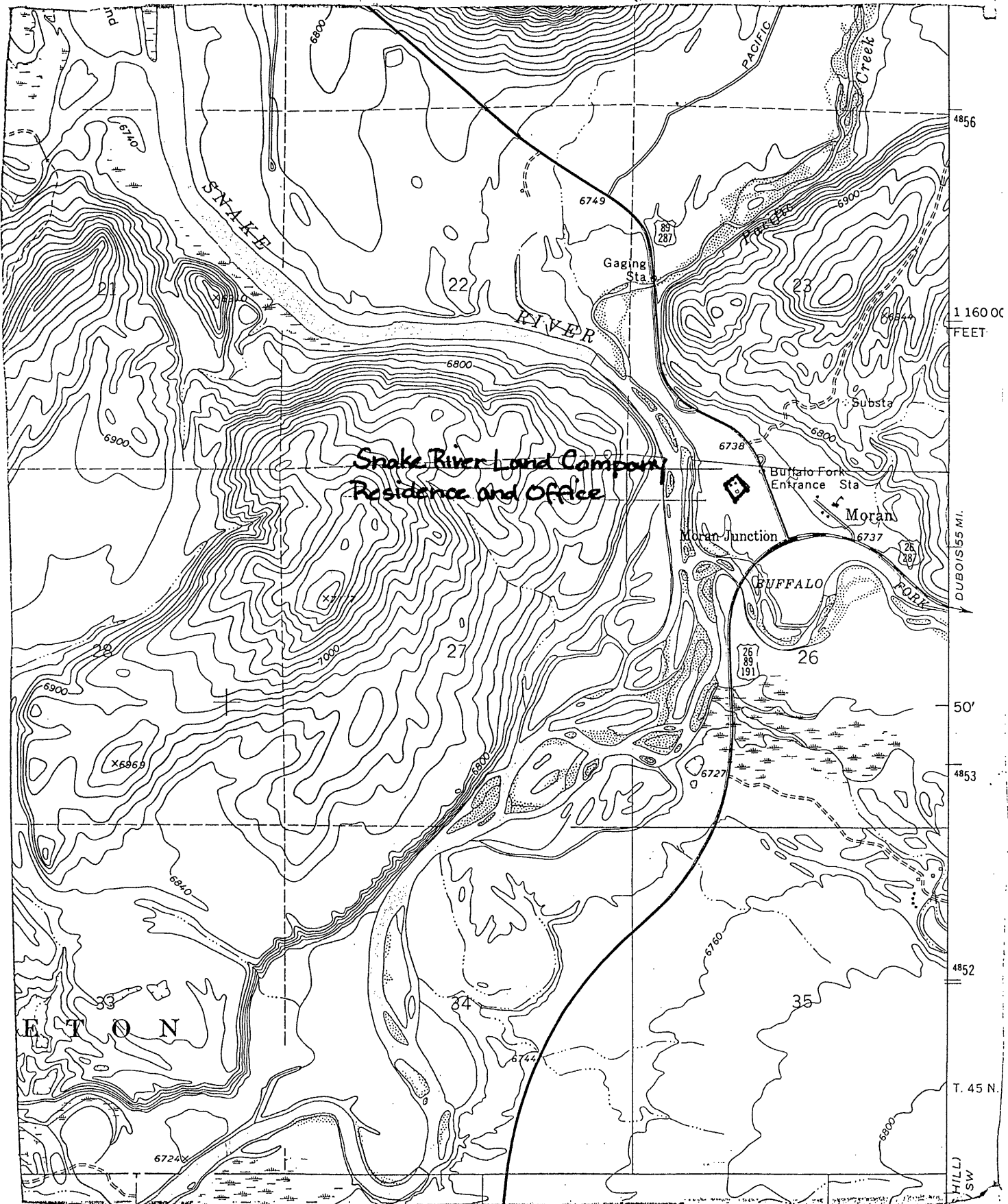
⁴ Here, Sam Allan reports, visitors were able to observe caged moose, buffalo, elk and other animals at close quarters (Allan, 1996). Jackson Hole resident, director of the Wilderness Society, famed naturalist, and member of the JHP's board of directors Olaus Murie saw the Jackson Hole Wildlife Park as the "antithesis of healthy habitat for big game . . . 'imagine naturalists, particularly ecologists, thrilling at the opportunities presented by a group of animals under fence.'" In protest, Murie resigned his position on the JHP board of directors (Quoted in Robert Righter, *Crucible for Conservation. The Struggle for Grand Teton National Park* (Colorado Associated University Press, 1982), p. 132). Although few in the National Park Service in 1945 continued to support staged viewing areas, Director Newton Drury (anticipating the gift of all SRLC/JPH land) was more circumspect in his disapproval (Righter, *Crucible for Conservation*, p. 132).



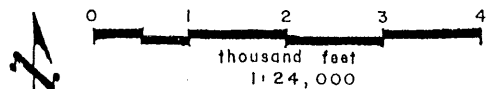
SRLC Hdqtrs/Buffalo Dormitory 1931
• Sam Allan Personal Photograph Collection



Allan Family at Hogan Ranch, July 4, 1931
• Sam Allan Personal Photograph Collection



U.S.G.S. 7 1/2' Topo Quad Moran, WY
 Sec. 26 Twp. 45 N Rng. 114 W
 County Teton County, WY



Snake River Land Company Residence and Office - Grand Teton N.P.

