

Date: July 15, 2007

Smithsonian # N/A

RECORD TYPE: First-recording, Full Re-record, Update, Condition Report, Site Lead

PROPERTY CATEGORY: Prehistoric Site, Historic Site, Building, Structure, Object, District, Landscape, Lithic Landscape, TCP

1. IDENTIFICATION/OWNERSHIP

Consultant Project Number **DOINPS42501** Agency Project Number(s) _____

Associated Project Name **Complete Determination of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility for Helene Wittmer Property, Hartgrave/Halpin Property and the Rudd Property**

Site Name **Rudd Property** Temporary Field Number _____

Other Common names: _____ Agency Site Number **Tract # 04-117**

Other Site Number _____

Landowner (at time of this reporting, specify agency/district, if private give name and address): _____ check here if site information is confidential
National Park Service

2. LOCATION (repeat as needed on continuation sheets; _____ check here if additional locational information is on continuation sheet)

Street address **Craighead Subdivision, Antelope Flats Road** Town: **Moose**

Lot-Block: _____ Parcel _____ County **Teton**

USGS 7.5' Map Name, Date: **Moose, 1981**

Township **43N** Range **115W** Section **2** ¼'s **SWSW** Template: _____

Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼'s _____ Template: _____

Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼'s _____ Template: _____

Elevation (ft.): **6,539** UTM Coordinates (center point is required; bounding UTM(s) required for sites > 200m in any dimension)

UTM: Zone **12N** E **525503.407** m N **4835433.817** m Datum used to calculate: NAD 27 NAD 83

Bounding UTM: (1) E _____ N _____ (2) E _____ N _____

(3) E _____ N _____ (4) E _____ N _____

UTM source: corrected GPS/rectified survey (<5m error), uncorrected GPS, map template, other: _____

GPS Model/Software: **ARC 615 9.2**

Notes pertaining to access:

3. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (check all that apply in each category)

ENROLLED STATUS Landmark/Monument, Enrolled on NRHP

FACTORS AFFECTING INTEGRITY (check all that apply; indicate specific areas of disturbance and vandalism on a copy of the site map)

Disturbance/Vandalism: none, erosion, vandalism, collection, structural damage, manual excavation, mechanical excavation, vehicle traffic, structural decay, grazing, construction/development, defacement, imminent destruction, unknown

Percent of property badly disturbed as of this recording date, to nearest 10%: **N/A**

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

Period(s) of significance: **1950-2007** Theme(s) **Exploration/settlement**

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATIONS (check all applicable):

Recorder NRHP Evaluation: Eligible under criteria a, b, c, d; Not Eligible, Unevaluated

Contributing Components: Prehistoric, Historic Associated person for criterion b property _____

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance; discussion of contributing components (indicate spatial extents on maps); and integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined)*:

The Rudd Property was carefully evaluated for significance under Criteria A and C within the contexts of settlement and vernacular architecture in Grand Teton National Park and the Jackson Hole area.

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Criterion A: The Rudd Property reflects a typical settlement pattern in the Jackson Hole region following World War II as is described in the *Grand Teton National Park Multiple Property Submission (1997)*. Dr. Clayton Rudd and his wife first visited the region as tourists, purchased property, and then became temporary residents. Clayton Rudd was a dentist from Minnesota with an interest in conservation and his son, Bob, also settled in the region and became involved in local history initiatives.

Criterion C: The property was examined under the vernacular architecture context for Grand Teton National Park. According to Bob Rudd, the Rudd House was built by tie hacks from Dubois using Swedish coping. However, the buildings on the Rudd Property do not exhibit outstanding features of the vernacular Rustic style.

Conclusion: The Rudd Property represents a family of modest means who visited and settled in the Jackson Hole region and contributed to the Jackson Hole community. The property retains integrity from the period of significance. However, the property itself does not convey significance in the settlement history of Jackson Hole nor in the vernacular architecture of the area.

Agency Determination: ___ Eligible under criteria ___a, ___b, ___c, ___d ; ___ Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated Date/initials: _____

Justification:

SHPO Concurrence: ___ Eligible under criteria ___a, ___b, ___c, ___d ; ___ Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated Date/initials: _____

Justification:

4. INVESTIGATIVE HISTORY (Check all that apply, use property narrative for additional information as appropriate)

Recorded by: **Mary Humstone and Katie Farrer** Organization: **University of Wyoming American Studies Program**

Field Dates: **June 4-8, 2007**

DISCOVERY METHOD (describe in site narrative description)

Construction discovery, Documentary sources, Informant

5. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS

Length _____ m, Width _____ m Area: **2.5 acres** (estimated ___ measurement method: _____)

Boundary estimates based on:

property boundaries, ___ topography, ___ other, ___ unknown.

RECORDS INVENTORY (check all appropriate attachments associated with this recording)

Required attachments*:

(7) Site Narrative Description

(8) Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix

site map w/scale,orientation, key

location map (USGS 1:24,000 base)

photographs/images

Additional Attachments:

(8F) historic architecture description

___ (8I) historic structure/object description

6. PREHISTORIC/HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SETTING, TOPOGRAPHY, DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT*

N/A: Section 6 is not required for urban and rural buildings, structures, objects, or historic districts

7. SITE NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Methodology

The property was documented and photographs taken of all buildings and major landscape features. Research was conducted at the Teton County Land Office, the Teton County Assessor's Office, the Jackson Hole Historical Society and by interviews with informants.

Site Description

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The Rudd Property is located in a small subdivision of approximately ten properties off of Antelope Flats Road. The house is at the end of a half-mile-long dirt road and sits on a bluff overlooking the Snake River Valley. The property consists of a one-and-a-half-story log house and an outbuilding that was used as a shop and garage. The property is narrow and extends west down the slope of the bluff toward the Teton Mountains.

The yard is marked with a post-and-rail fence in poor condition. Mismatched stone gateposts mark the entrance to the garage at the north end of the property, as well as the northeast and northwest corners of the yard. Two stone pillars also mark a driveway entrance south of the house. A partial retaining wall and a wooden fence with vertical boards are located at the southwest corner of the property. The wall extends southward to become part of a stone patio that features a flagpole and two stone benches. Vegetation outside of the yard is primarily sagebrush. Vegetation within the yard consists of grass and several ponderosa pines.

The two buildings (house and garage) are described in Attachment 8F.

History

Dr. Clayton G. Rudd (1904-1997) was a dentist and an environmentalist from Minnesota. Rudd formed the Natural History Society of Minnesota in 1949, published the quarterly magazine, The Minnesota Naturalist in 1950, and was also instrumental in preserving the Boundary Waters Canoe Area as a wilderness ("Family Remembers Dr. Clayton Rudd").

Rudd and his wife, Grace, spent summers in Jackson Hole beginning in 1932 ("Family Remembers Dr. Clayton Rudd"), and they purchased the 2.5-acre lot off of Antelope Flats Road from the Craighead family for \$900 in 1949. Their son, Bob, was born in 1940 and joined them on their summer vacations in Jackson. When Dr. Rudd retired from dentistry in 1979, he spent more time in Jackson. He sold his property to the National Park Service in 1982 for \$155,000. The original price of the sale was \$180,000, but Rudd was given a twenty-five-year lease with \$1000 per year being subtracted from the original price. The property was turned over to the National Park Service on 4 January 2007. According to his son Bob, Dr. Rudd sold his property to the National Park Service because of his love and respect for the agency.

The house was built over a period of ten years, with the poured-concrete basement being completed first. Tie hacks from Dubois, Wyoming, completed the Swedish-cope log work. The red sandstone used for the patio and the foundation facing came from a quarry in Lyons, Colorado. Ernie Moore, a local stonemason, constructed a massive stone fireplace in the basement of the house. The stones for the fireplace were quarried by the Rudd family from the Gros Ventre slide (Rudd). Although the house was originally a summer residence, the structure was winterized and the family spent several Christmases there. The half-mile driveway from the Antelope Flats Road to the house was not plowed in the winters, and it was necessary to snowshoe or ski down the lane to reach the house. The house was also rented out occasionally. The house is relatively simple, but its many picture windows enabled the family to take advantage of the views of the Teton Mountains, migrating wildlife such as elk and bison, and a variety of birds (Rudd).

Dr. Rudd was also a photographer, and used part of what is now the garage/shop for his photography studio. The garage also housed a 10- kilowatt Kohler power plant to power the lights for the house until Rural Electrification brought power lines to the houses on Antelope Flats. The concrete-block garage was added to the already existing outbuilding in the mid-1970s. Bob Rudd also built the small addition on the north elevation of the house in the 1970s to serve as a utility room and another entrance into the house.

Site Condition and Threats

Overall, the site is in good condition with some small exceptions like the fence and the roof of the garage.

Major Bibliographic Sources

"Family Remembers Dr. Clayton Rudd." Jackson Hole News and Guide. 22 Jan. 1997, p. 8-9.

Rudd, Bob. Personal Communication, 5 Jun. 2007.

Teton County Assessor's Office records.

Teton County Land Office records.

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8. Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix (attach (8A) "Artifacts Associated with Prehistoric Component", (8B) "Features Associated with Prehistoric Component", (8C) "Artifacts Associated with Historic Component", (8D) "Features Associated with Historic Component" as appropriate). Check boxes for "yes" as appropriate.

HISTORIC						Building(s)/ Structure(s)
Unknown Historic	___	___	___	___	___	___
Early Historic	___	___	___	___	___	___
Pre-territorial	___	___	___	___	___	___
Territorial	___	___	___	___	___	___
Expansion	___	___	___	___	___	___
Depression	___	___	___	___	___	___
WWII Era	___	___	___	___	___	___
Post WWII	___	___	___	___	___	___
Modern	___	___	___	___	___	2

Periods of Significance – Protohistoric (1720-1800) Early Historic (1801-1842) Pre-territorial (1843-1867) Territorial (1868-1889); Expansion (1890-1919) Depression (1920-1939) ; WWII-era (1940-1946); Post-WWII (1947-1955); Modern (1956-present)



Rudd Property, view looking northwest (Mary Humstone, 2007)

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8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: **Rudd House**

Historic name: _____

Type of building: **Residence**

Number of associated resources **1**

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable) **N/A**

OWNERSHIP – Property owner and address:

Grand Teton National Park, PO Drawer 170, Moose, WY 83002

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form; the following applies to the individual building)

Period of significance: **1950-2007**

Theme **Exploration/settlement**

Periods – Protohistoric (1720-1800) Early Historic (1801-1842) Pre-territorial (1843-1867) Territorial (1868-1889); Expansion (1890-1919); Depression (1920-1939) ; WWII-era (1940 to 1946); Post-WWII (1947 to 1955); Modern (1956-present); use exact dates if known.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):

If eligible, is this building ___ contributing or non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building; integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined): **See core form**

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

Date	Circa y/n	Date source
1956: residence, garage	N	Teton County Assessor’s Office
1970s: addition (N elevation)	N	Bob Rudd, personal communication, 5 June 2007
1970s: garage addition	N	Teton County Assessor’s Office

Architect(s): **unknown**

Builder(s): **Log men: “tie hacks” from Dubois; Head of crew: Joe Hagstrom; Crew: Tad Henthorn and E. Austeen**

Stonemason: Ernie Moore

Building moved? (yes/no/unknown) **No** Date(s) moved: _____, Moved from: _____

Current use: **Vacant** Historic use(s) **Residence**

DESCRIPTION

Style/Type **Vernacular log house**

Number of stories: __1, 1-1/2, __2, __ 2-1/2, __ multiple, __ don’t know, __ other (describe):

ARCHITECTURE KEYWORDS: log

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE:

The Rudd Property consists of a one-and-a-half story house with a full basement and a single-story garage/shop building. The property is located at the end of a half-mile-long dirt lane off of Antelope Flats Road, in a small subdivision of approximately ten properties. The house is oriented towards the east and is sited on a bluff that overlooks the Snake River Valley and the Grand Teton Mountains.

The house (30’ EW by 65’ NS) has an eave-front gable roof that extends north-south. The roof is covered with cedar shingles. The house is not a perfect rectangle shape; instead, the south section is narrower than the rest of the house. Although the south section is the narrowest section of the of the house and has its own steep and narrow gable roof, the eastern slope of the roof is continuous. The house was constructed from 8-inch-diameter logs with sawn

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ends and saddle notched (or Swedish coped) corners. A stone chimney that does not rise above the ridgeline is on the east slope of the roof, offset to the north. Because the house is built on the edge of the bluff, the ground falls away to the west, exposing the basement walls on the west elevation. The exposed walls are faced with red sandstone, topped with a sandstone drip cap.

An 18'-by-9' porch is roughly centered on the façade. It has an intersecting gable roof supported by paired posts at the northeast and southeast corners and has vertical wood siding in the gable end. The porch roof has open eaves and the ceiling of the porch is tongue-and-groove, knotty-pine paneling. The porch deck is red flagstone. The flagstone used here and elsewhere on the property is from a quarry in Lyons, Colorado (Rudd). A flagstone drip edge and gutter runs along the south end of the porch and the south section of the façade. A low flagstone wall creates a planting/wood-storage area on the north section of the façade. A flagstone walkway runs in front of the house north of the porch. The front door is constructed of varnished, vertical, flush boards and has a wood screen door. Flanking the door are vertical stationary-sash windows (approximately 2/3 the door length) with wood trim and operable, tongue-and-groove-pine shutters.

To the north of the porch, the façade is recessed 3 feet. There is a horizontal stationary-sash window immediately north of the porch, and, to its north, a window consisting of a large stationary sash and a single casement window, with operable shutters. The wide soffit of this section is finished in wood with recessed lighting. To the south of the porch is a single, large, stationary-sash window.

The southernmost section of the house is approximately 16 feet wide, and its roofline is slightly lower than that of the rest of the house. Offset slightly to the west of center on the south elevation of this section is a two-part window consisting of a large stationary sash and a single casement window. A wood, louvered vent is in the gable end, which is sided with vertical, flush boards. The rest of the house extends above and to the west of the south section. On its south elevation is a square, stationary-sash window with a shutter and a large, double, casement window in the gable end.

The west elevation of the south section has a large stationary-sash window that matches the one on the east elevation. A second window is covered with a wood shutter. To the north, the ground falls away to reveal a ground-level basement. A shed-roofed porch supported by three log posts and a log beam extends 27 feet at the basement level. The porch has log rafters and shelters a red-flagstone patio. A door constructed of narrow, vertical, flush boards with a wood screen door is offset to the north of center. To the south of the door is a very large picture window, with a standard-sized picture window to the north. Red-flagstone steps lead from the north end of the porch up to the level of the front (east) yard. The upper (first) story of the west elevation has the same window configuration as that of the basement. A shed-roofed dormer is centered on the western slope of the roof. It has one standard picture window and a paired window consisting of a standard picture window and a casement.

The north gable end of the house has two casement windows and vertical wood siding. Most of the north elevation is covered by an addition constructed by Clayton Rudd's son, Bob, in the 1970s. The addition is frame construction with board and batten siding. There are large, square, stationary windows in the west and north elevations of the addition. A massive, exterior, concrete-block chimney rises from the east end of the north elevation of the addition. The lower two-thirds of the chimney is faced with stone. On the east elevation of the addition is a recessed, open porch supported by two posts. The porch shelters a flush-board door.

The log walls constitute the interior wall finish. Interior partitions are finished with knotty-pine paneling. The main floor consists of a living room with a wood floor and a kitchen with knotty-pine cabinets. The ceilings are finished in particle board. The south section of the first floor has a bedroom and bathroom. The small northern addition was used as an alternate entry and has plumbing and a small fireplace. The second floor has two rooms and a bathroom. The basement consists of a single large room, a bedroom, and a kitchen, and features a massive stone fireplace constructed with stone from the Gros Ventre slide, with a knobby-pine mantle. There is also a furnace room with a large 1950s-era furnace.

Garage/Shop

To the northeast of the house is an outbuilding that appears to be a combination of a garage/shop and a living space. It consists of three main sections: a concrete-block garage section to the north, an older, shop section to the south, and a third section, possibly a former sleeping quarters, to the east. All roofs are sheathed with wood shingles.

The south (shop) section (24' NS by 12' EW) has a medium-pitched gable roof with an east-west ridgeline. A brick chimney rises from the north slope of the roof. This section is wood framed and sheathed with shiplap siding, with vertical siding in the gable ends. There is a wood door with deteriorating veneer and an interior screen door in the west bay, and a large picture window with shutters in the east bay of the south elevation. The section of wall to the east of the door is faced in stone from the foundation to the level of the window sill.

The entire west elevation of the building is approximately 50 feet long and is constructed of concrete block. The concrete-block garage section (24' NS by 18' EW) projects 8 feet to the west behind the shop portion, and has a low-pitched gable roof with the ridge running north-south, and vertical siding in the gable ends. In the projecting area is an east-facing wood door with a semicircular arch with four lights above two small square panels and two long vertical panels, and a west-facing picture window with shutters. The north elevation has two vertical, stationary windows trimmed in 2-by-4 boards. The east elevation has a two-leaf garage door constructed of tongue-and-groove pine, that serves as a shutter over a wood, overhead, garage door.

At the juncture of the two sections of the building, a shed-roofed extension projects to the east. This extension is sheathed in vertical boards, some of which have battens. A door is on the north elevation of the extension. The east elevation of the extension has a 1-by-1 sliding window and two large openings that have been in-filled with plywood. The function of this room is unknown.

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Rudd House, east elevation (Mary Humstone, 2007)



Rudd House, south elevation (Mary Humstone, 2007)

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Rudd House, north and west elevations (Mary Humstone, 2007)



Rudd House, east and north elevations (Mary Humstone, 2007)

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Smithsonian # N/A



Rudd Garage/shop, south and east elevations (Mary Humstone, 2007)



Rudd Garage/shop, south and west elevations (Mary Humstone, 2007)

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Smithsonian # N/A

RUDD PROPERTY SITE PLAN



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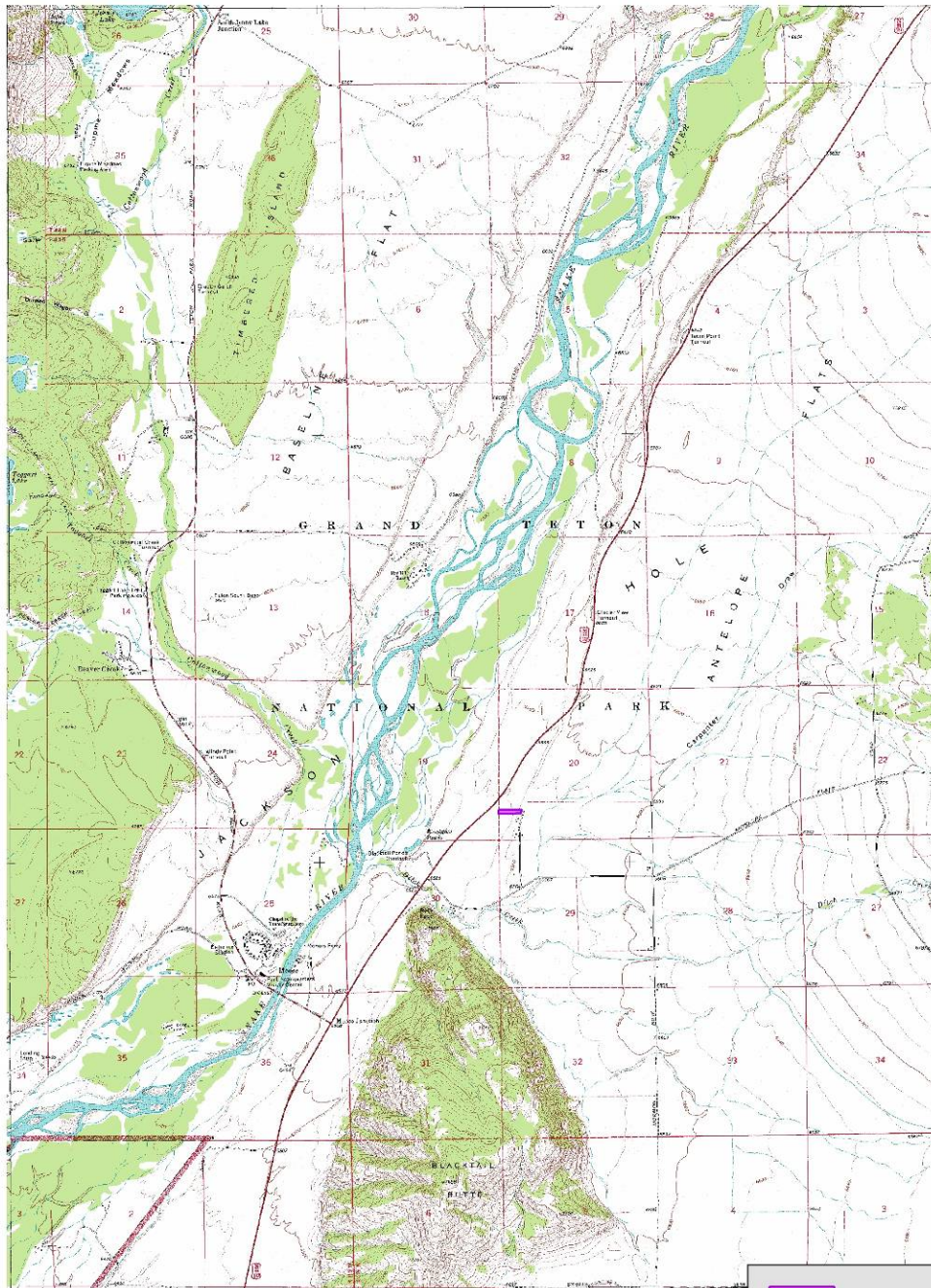
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Grand Teton National Park
Wyoming

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Rudd Property - Moose Quad



 Rudd Property

GRTE GIS Office



June 2007

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