

Date _____ Smithsonian # _____

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 _____ Agency Project Number(s) _____

Associated Project Name **Teton County Hotels and Motels Survey and Historic Context Project (Teton County Historic Preservation Board)**

Site Name **Alpenhof Lodge** Temporary Field Number _____

Other Common names: _____ Agency Site Number _____

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

Private: **ALPENHOF LODGE ASSOCIATES A CALIF, LTD
P.O. BOX 288, TETON VILLAGE, WY 83025-0288**

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

Street address **3255 W. Village Drive** Town **Teton Village**

Lot-Block: **LOT 2, JACKSON HOLE SKI CORP.**

Parcel **22-42-17-24-4-01-006** County **Teton**

USGS 7.5' Map Name, Date **Jackson, WY 2012**

Township **42.N** Range **117.W** Section **24** ¼'s **SE** Template: _____

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

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

Elevation (ft.): **6,300** UTM Coordinates (center point is required; bounding UTM(s) required for sites > 200m in any dimension)

UTM: Zone **12N** E **513953** m N **4826116** 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: _____

Notes pertaining to access: **Property is located at 3255 W. Village Drive in Teton Village, Teton County.**

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%): **20%**

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

Period(s) of significance: **Modern, 1965-1969** Theme(s) **Entertainment/Recreation, Commerce & Architecture**

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)*:

Date _____ Smithsonian # _____

The Alpenhof Lodge is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level for its association with the growth of the ski tourism industry in Teton County in the mid-twentieth century. Under Criterion A, the property is significant as one of the first ski lodges built at the base of the Jackson Hole Ski Resort eight miles north of Wilson, Wyoming. Built in 1965, the Alpenhof Lodge was part of a large-scale lodging development at the site now known as Teton Village. The lodge was built in the 1960s when tourism promoters in Teton County were aggressively marketing year-round attractions and amenities of the area outside of the national parks. The building is significant in the areas of Entertainment-Recreation and Commerce.

The property is also eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as the one of the earliest and most prominent examples of Swiss Alpine-inspired architecture for tourism accommodations in Teton County. Updates to the exterior have enhanced the Alpine-derived architecture features. The design of the Alpenhof Lodge has influenced the fusion of Western and Alpine-derived architecture that remains popular in Jackson Hole today. The property is associated with a non-contributing structure, a swimming pool, located on a separate parcel. The Alpenhof Lodge retains integrity of location, and although the Teton Village resort area has grown since 1965, the immediate setting of the Alpenhof Lodge has not been substantially impacted. The original design of the Alpenhof Lodge has been altered through the years in some details and elements, but the essential theme of the original architecture has remained. Many of the enhancements have strengthened the original association and feeling of the lodge's Swiss Alpine-style architecture. Although many of the exterior materials are newer, the Alpine-inspired workmanship is of exceptional quality. The Alpenhof Lodge is Teton County's best representative of the influence of European, particularly Swiss culture, in the rise of the ski industry in the United States in the twentieth century.

The property has been evaluated under the Multiple Property Listing *Historic Tourist Accommodations in Teton County, Wyoming* under the following associated historic context: "Welcome to Jackson Hole: the Modern Motel and Ski Lodge, 1951 to 1969" (Draft 2013). The property does not appear to be eligible under Criteria B or D. The Alpenhof Lodge may also be eligible under the *Historic Motor Courts and Motels in Wyoming* Multiple Property Listing (Draft 2010), which has a single associated historic context: "Automobile Related Travel Accommodations in Wyoming, 1915-1975."

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: Korral Broschinsky Organization: Preservation Documentation Resource for the Teton County Historic Preservation Board

Field Dates: June 5, 2013; August 21, 2013 (photographs by Brian Herbel)

DISCOVERY METHOD (describe in site narrative description)

Exposed on surface, ___ Exposed subsurface, ___ Construction discovery, ___ Documentary sources, ___ Informant

WORK PERFORMED (as part of this recording ONLY; describe numbers and dimensions of sampling/excavation units in narrative section)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface recorded	___ Tested with probe device	___ Materials sourcing	___ Lab analyses
___ Shovel tested	___ Controlled Trench/Blade	___ Remote sensing	___ Material sample program
___ Formal test unit(s)	___ Geomorphology study	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos/Sketches/Video	___ C-14 dating
___ Block excavation	___ Paleo-environmental study	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Collections research	___ Other (describe in narrative)

MATERIALS COLLECTED AS PART OF THIS RECORDING? ___ yes, no, ___ unknown

Repository: ___ U. W. Archaeological Repository (UWAR), ___ Western Wyoming College, ___ Other: _____

(For Selected Resources see attachment 8F below.)

5. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS

Length 52 m, Width 77 m, Area: 3,622 sq. m, (estimated measurement method: Teton County GIS data)

Boundary estimates based on:

___ feature/artifact distribution, ___ modern features or disturbance, property boundaries, ___ topography, ___ other, ___ unknown.

Property datum? ___ yes, no (describe if yes): _____

Date _____ **Field #** _____ **Smithsonian #** _____

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

Required attachments*:

- (6) Prehistoric/Historic Archaeological Site Setting, Topography, Depositional Environment (*not required for urban and rural buildings, structures, objects, or historic districts)
- (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:

- (One or more of the next 8 are required)
- (8A) artifacts associated with prehistoric component
 - (8B) features associated with prehistoric component
 - (8C) artifacts associated with historic component
 - (8D) features associated with historic component
 - (8E) historic and/or prehistoric rock art/inscription component
 - (8F) historic architecture description
 - (8G) linear feature description
 - (8H) lithic landscape sample description
 - (8I) historic structure/object description

Optional Attachments:

- (8J)TCP description
- artifact illustrations
- stratigraphic profile
- field notes
- artifact catalog
- electronic data
- other (describe):

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

*Section 6 is not required for urban and rural buildings, structures, objects, or historic districts)

7. SITE NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

In addition to general description, the site narrative should address explicitly the kinds and amount of work done at a site, the site environment (setting, geomorphology, soils and sediments, vegetation), site condition and threats to the site. All other matters that demand more discussion than the other sections of the form allow should be discussed in a well-organized fashion here. Tables and other materials can be part of the site narrative, as appropriate. Dating and laboratory results should be cited here, with clear references to laboratory numbers and results.

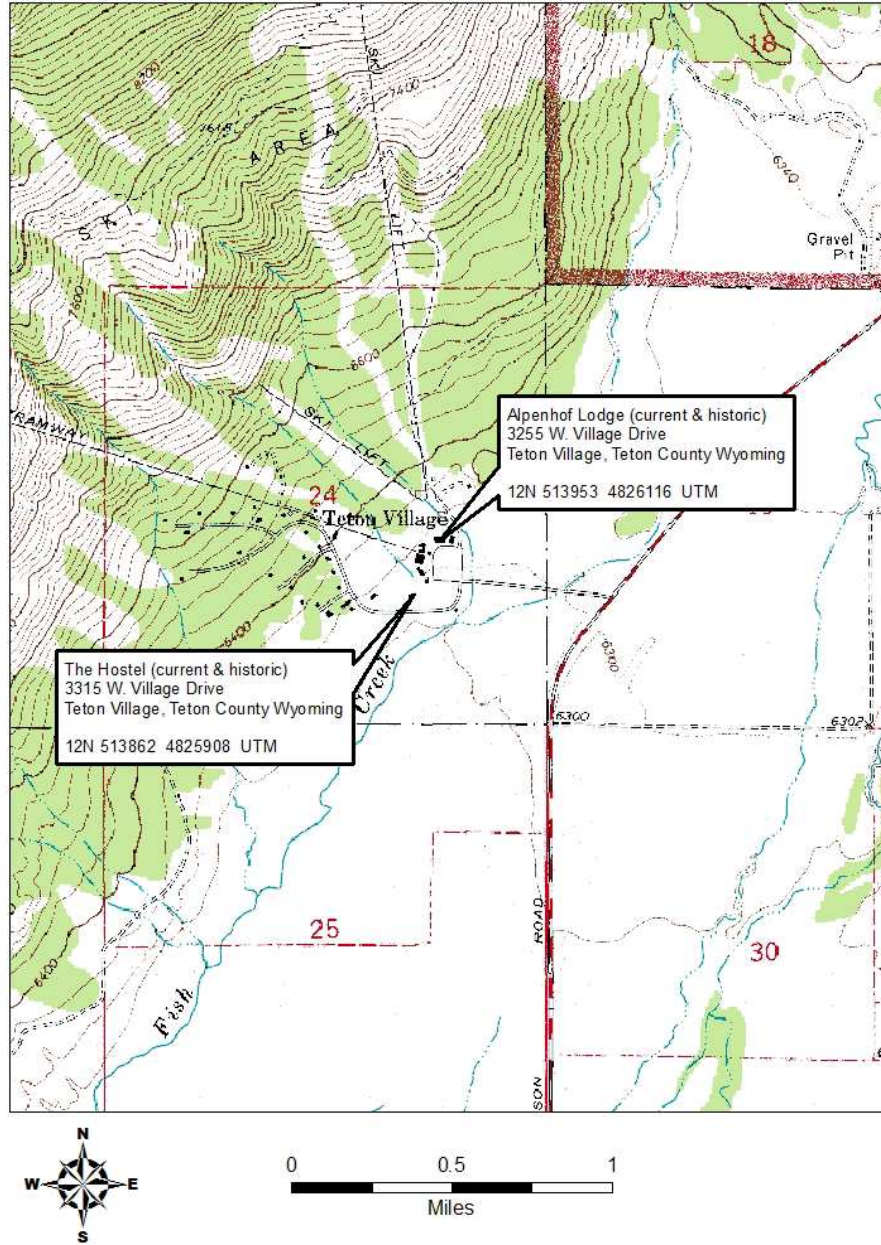
The Alpenhof Lodge is located at 3255 W. Village Drive in Teton Village, Teton County, Wyoming. Teton Village was originally designed as a multi-use recreational development to support the Jackson Hole Ski Resort at the base of Rendezvous Mountain eight miles north of Wilson, Wyoming. The Alpenhof Lodge was built on Lot 2 of the original Jackson Hole Ski Corporation Addition plat filed in 1964. Lot 2 is located at the top of the east loop of Village Drive, which provides circulation through the parking areas north of McCollister Drive. The building takes up most of the 0.47-acre parcel. A second 0.31-acre parcel to the north was platted in 1976 as a swimming pool annex to the Alpenhof Lodge. This parcel is Lot 22 (tax ID number: 22-42-17-24-4-01-002). Lot 2 is adjacent to the tramway and lift terminal for the ski resort. The Rendezvous and adjacent mountains provide the background to the west. There are numerous new and old ski lodges on the other parcels along Village Drive, but the Alpenhof Lodge is a landmark, primarily because of its distinctive architecture.

When the lodge was originally built in 1965, there was a curved concrete driveway that followed the curve of the south property line. Automobiles could pull through the canopy at the front entrance. During a series of remodels in the 1970s, a wooden deck was built across the west half of the curve block limiting vehicular access. The driveway remains concrete, but the pedestrian pathways are paved with stone (circa 1990s). Several of the original pines planted in front of the building have been retained and are taller than the four-story building. Gentle changes in topography account for the varying levels of the building. The landscaping includes small lawn areas, flowerbeds, rocks, and wood chips. Planter boxes of flowers are attached to many of the balconies and patio railings. The rear landscaping is mostly lawn and mature trees. The L-shaped pool is surrounded by a boardwalk deck and decorative wood plank fencing. Non-historic signage has been mounted to the building. (see Map 1, Location on USGS map & Map 2, site plan overlay on 2013 aerial photograph).

(For architectural description and historic background on the Alpenhof Lodge, please see attachment 8F below.)

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.

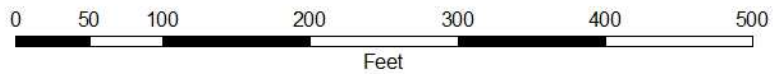
Date _____ Smithsonian # _____



MAP 1
Map taken from Teton Village, WY, 7.5' USGS quadrangle (1968).
Location of two historic properties with center UTMs (2012).

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.

Date _____ Smithsonian # _____



MAP 2

Site plan of Alpenhof Lodge from 2013 aerial photograph.

Date _____ **Smithsonian #** _____

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.

<u>COMPONENT</u>	<u>OCCURRENCE</u>		<u>CONTENTS</u>			
	Surface	Subsurface	Artifacts	Features	Rock Art	
PREHISTORIC						
Unknown Prehistoric	___	___	___	___	___	
Paleoindian	___	___	___	___	___	
Early Archaic	___	___	___	___	___	
Middle Archaic	___	___	___	___	___	
Late Archaic	___	___	___	___	___	
Archaic (general)	___	___	___	___	___	
Late Prehistoric	___	___	___	___	___	
PREHISTORIC PHASES (optional)						
Great Divide	___	___	___	___	___	
Green River/Opal	___	___	___	___	___	
Pine Spring	___	___	___	___	___	
Deadman Wash	___	___	___	___	___	
Uinta	___	___	___	___	___	
Firehole	___	___	___	___	___	
PROTOHISTORIC						
						Building(s)/ Structure(s)
HISTORIC						
Unknown Historic	___	___	___	___	___	___
Early Historic	___	___	___	___	___	___
Pre-territorial	___	___	___	___	___	___
Territorial	___	___	___	___	___	___
Expansion	___	___	___	___	___	___
Depression	___	___	___	___	___	___
WWII Era	___	___	___	___	___	___
Post WWII	___	___	___	___	___	___
Modern	___	___	___	___	___	<u>X</u>

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)

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.

Date _____ Smithsonian # _____

8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Instructions: Complete this form for each primary standing building/structure as appropriate. If a site contains more than one building or structure, e.g. a ranch house and barn – complete an attachment for each structure. When using this form, structures should retain identifiable architectural elements. Generally, historic archeological sites should not be recorded on this form. Secondary structures such as corrals, fences, lean-to's, and outbuildings without architectural interest, may be documented on attachment 8D. Attach a sketch map showing the building, associated features and other buildings and the building setting as appropriate (with a scale and north arrow). Attach color photographs or images sufficient to illustrate the general building form and condition. Attach photographs, images, or measured drawings of unique architectural elements. Additional records (e.g., blueprints) can be attached as appropriate. References for this section include: Architecture in the Cowboy State; Eileen F. Starr, 1992; "National Register Bulletin 15", USDI/ NPS, 1991; A Field Guide to American Houses, Virginia & Lee McAlester, 1984.

Common name: Alpenhof LodgeHistoric name: Alpenhof LodgeType of building: Ski Lodge Number of associated resources 1

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable) _____

OWNERSHIP – Property owner and address:

Private: ALPENHOF LODGE ASSOCIATES A CALIF, LTD
P.O. BOX 288, TETON VILLAGE, WY 83025-0288

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form; the following applies to the individual building)Period(s) of significance: Post WWII, 1965-1969 Theme(s) Entertain / Recreation, Commerce & Architecture

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):

The Alpenhof Lodge is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level for its association with the growth of the ski and tourism industry in Teton County in the mid-twentieth century. Under Criterion A, the property is significant as one of the first ski lodges built at the base of the Jackson Hole Ski Resort eight miles north of Wilson, Wyoming. Built in 1965, the Alpenhof Lodge was part of a large-scale lodging development at the site now known as Teton Village. The lodge was built in the 1960s when tourism promoters in Teton County were aggressively marketing year-round attractions and amenities of the area outside of the national parks. The building is significant in the areas of Entertainment-Recreation and Commerce.

The property is also eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as the one of the earliest and most prominent examples of Swiss Alpine-inspired architecture for tourism accommodations in Teton County. Updates to the exterior have enhanced the Alpine-derived architecture features. The design of the Alpenhof Lodge has influenced the fusion of Western and Alpine-derived architecture that remains popular in Jackson Hole today. The property is associated with a non-contributing structure, a swimming pool, located on a separate parcel. The Alpenhof Lodge retains integrity of location, and although the Teton Village resort area has grown since 1965, the immediate setting of the Alpenhof Lodge has not been substantially impacted. The original design of the Alpenhof Lodge has been altered through the years in some details and elements, but the essential theme of the original architecture has remained. Many of the enhancements have strengthened the original association and feeling of the lodge's Swiss Alpine-style architecture. Although many of the exterior materials are newer, the Alpine-inspired workmanship, particularly the cut-out balcony and deck balustrades, is of exceptional quality. The Alpenhof Lodge is Teton County's best representative of the influence of European, particularly Swiss culture, in the rise of the ski industry in the United States in the twentieth century.

The property has been evaluated under the Multiple Property Listing *Historic Tourist Accommodations in Teton County, Wyoming* under the following associated historic context: "Welcome to Jackson Hole: the Modern Motel and Ski Lodge, 1951 to 1969" (Draft 2013). The property does not appear to be eligible under Criteria B or D. The Alpenhof Lodge may also be eligible under the *Historic Motor Courts and Motels in Wyoming* Multiple Property Listing (Draft 2010), which has a single associated historic context: "Automobile Related Travel Accommodations in Wyoming, 1915-1975." However, since the Alpenhof Lodge is within the planned Teton Village development it would likely not be classified as a "roadside" travel accommodation. The construction of the property corresponds to a rise in tourist traffic arriving by air rather than by car.

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.

data entry, this page ____

Date _____ **Smithsonian #** _____

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use "unknown" as appropriate)

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

Date	Circa y/n	Date source
<u>1965</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>Teton County land records</u>

Architect(s): Unknown, possibly Corbett & Dehnert Associates

Builder(s): Unknown

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

Current use(s) RECREATION/ENTERTAINMENT: Ski Lodge

Historic use(s) RECREATION/ENTERTAINMENT: Ski Lodge

DESCRIPTION (see handbook for guidelines)

Style/Type Swiss Alpine / Ski Lodge

Number of stories: 1, 1-1/2, 2, 2-1/2, multiple, don't know, other (describe):

Foundation (describe, i.e., stone, concrete, post and sill, etc.): The foundation is concrete.

Roof (describe materials, i.e., asphalt, wood): The roof consists of a series of intersecting low-pitch simple gables covered in wood shingles. The front entrance gable is a later addition as is an addition to the west. Some of the gables feature exposed purlins on support brackets. The gable trim includes wood siding (newer) and wood shingles (original) depending on the location. [Photograph 1]

Structural system (i.e., wood frame, masonry): The structural system is wood frame.

Cladding (i.e., wood siding, asphalt): The base of the façade features a stone veneer. The walls are covered in stucco (painted white currently and historically). [Photographs 2-3, 5-6]

Windows (describe number and types, i.e., double hung, casement, fixed etc.): The front lobby main level portions of the building features large windows with muntin strips. Most of the other windows are sliding doors for room access to balconies. [Photographs 3, 8]

Porches: The lodge features several sheltered walkways, balconies, and outdoor-dining deck areas.

Chimneys: The main chimney was originally clad in stone, but has been covered in stucco. Secondary chimneys are utilitarian. [Photograph 1].

Basement: The building has a full finished basement with a small area devoted to parking. [Photograph 2].

Modifications/Additions: The building originally had 30 rooms with a pool deck on the west side. In the 1970s, a ski shop and 20-room addition was built to the west and the pool moved to the second parcel at the rear. In the 1990s, the original shingle-covered balcony half-height walls were replaced with wood plank balustrades with Bavarian-style cut-outs of large and small hearts. The remodeling also included a new gable porch with exposed beams replacing the original flat roof over the lobby entrance. [Photographs 3]

Distinctive landscaping elements: The landscaping, although minimal, has been designed to complement the Swiss-Alpine architecture (e.g. pines, rocks, flowers, wood fencing, etc.). [Photographs 1-2, 4-7]

ARCHITECTURE KEYWORDS: SKI LODGE, SWISS-ALPINE

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

The interior has a total of 27,677 square feet of space. The public spaces include a restaurant and a ski shop. The interior has been remodeled using elements of the Swiss-Alpine, Bavarian, and Tyrolean decorative arts. The lobby staircase has a balustrade similar to the exterior balconies. Larger rooms and suites with fireplaces are on the lower floors. Smaller rooms are on the fourth floor under the gable eaves. There is no elevator access to the fourth floor.

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Alpenhof Lodge, Teton Village, Wyoming, postcard circa 1970.
(on sale at www.ebay.com)



Alpenhof Lodge, Teton Village, Wyoming, postcard postmarked 1967.
(on sale at www.ebay.com)

Date _____ Smithsonian # _____



Photograph 1
Alpenhof Lodge, south elevation, camera facing north.
(photographed August 21, 2013 by Brian Herbel)



Photograph 2
Alpenhof Lodge, south elevation, room balconies, camera facing north.
(photographed August 21, 2013 by Brian Herbel)

Date _____ Smithsonian # _____



Photograph 3

Alpenhof Lodge, south elevation with driveway, camera facing northwest.
(photographed August 21, 2013 by Brian Herbel)



Photograph 4

Alpenhof Lodge, south elevation entry, camera facing north.
(photographed August 21, 2013 by Brian Herbel)

Date _____ Smithsonian # _____



Photograph 5
Alpenhof Lodge, south elevation balconies, camera facing northeast.
(photographed August 21, 2013 by Brian Herbel)

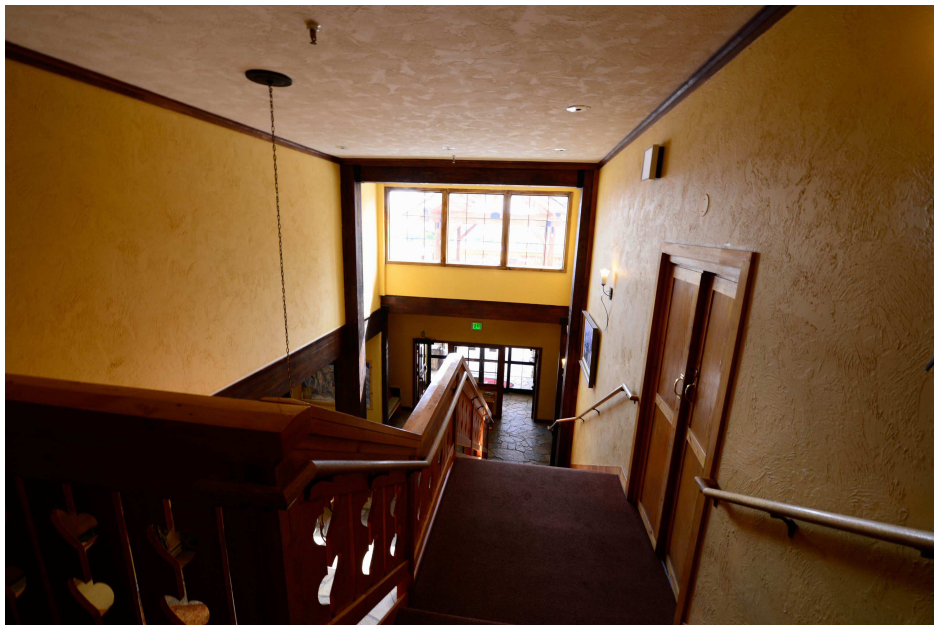


Photograph 6
Alpenhof Lodge, west elevation, camera facing southeast.
(photographed August 21, 2013 by Brian Herbel)

Date _____ Smithsonian # _____



Photograph 7
Alpenhof Lodge, view of pool area (separate parcels), camera facing west.
(photographed August 21, 2013 by Brian Herbel)



Photograph 8
Alpenhof Lodge, lobby from second floor, camera facing south.
(photographed August 21, 2013 by Brian Herbel)

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Prior to the development of the Jackson Hole Mountain Ski Resort, the Teton Village land was part of the Crystal Springs Ranch. By the 1950s, the property was used as a camp by the Girl Scouts organization. Developer Paul McCollister, who had moved his family to Jackson Hole in 1957, enjoyed skiing at the Snow King Ski Resort in Jackson and became involved in a group of investors interested in building a second ski resort in Jackson Hole. In 1973, McCollister purchased the Crystal Springs Ranch at the base of Rendezvous Mountain eight miles north of Wilson. That year, McCollister and his partners, Gordon Graham and Alex Morley, organized the Jackson Hole Ski Corporation. The partners hired the architectural firm of Corbett & Dehnert to make a model of the development, which showed an ambitious plan for 32 individually owned and operated ski lodges. The first plat of the Jackson Hole Ski Corporation Addition was filed in July 1964 and featured a more modest plan for 17 lots with an average size of 0.5 acres. During the winter of 1964, the resort was open to the public with two double chairlifts. The Seven Levels Inn had been built on Lot 3 just west of the lift terminal. Within a year, the Alpenhof Lodge and the Sojourner Inn had been built east of the lifts on Lots 2 and 1 respectively. In 1966, an aerial tram began operating to take both winter and summer tourists up the mountain. By 1968, the five lodges at the resort included the Hostel on Lot 7 and the Holton Inn on Lot 10. Today, amidst development that has grown beyond the scale of the original Teton Village model, only the Alpenhof Lodge and the Hostel retain the original name and sufficient historic integrity to be eligible for the National Register. The Seven Levels Inn became Rendezvous, then the Village Center before succumbing to the wrecking ball in early 2014. The Sojourner Inn has been remodeled and expanded, and is now the Snake River Lodge & Spa. The Holton Inn has been expanded and remodeled as the Inn at Jackson Hole. The original tram terminal and tower was replaced in 2008.

On March 31, 1965, the Jackson Hole Ski Corporation sold Lot 2 to Rusticana Inc., a Wyoming corporation owned by Dietrich and Anneliese Oberreit. The Oberreits were New Jersey ski enthusiasts "who dreamed of running a lodge sensitive to their Swiss and Bavarian roots."¹ Dietrich and Anneliese did not have experience in the hospitality industry, so they took correspondence courses in hotel management. In the late spring of 1965, the Oberreits and their three children moved to Jackson Hole. The Oberreits worked with an architect on the project, possibly Robert W. Corbett or Eugene F. Dehnert, who had worked on the initial development of Teton Village. The Alpenhof Lodge opened in time for Christmas 1965 with 30 guest rooms and a heated swimming pool for year-round visitors. In addition to the Swiss-Bavarian décor, the lodge served German-American cuisine in its restaurant.² There was also live entertainment in the cocktail lounge, although the entertainers had to stand near the large hearth and often got uncomfortably warm.³ In the 1970s, the Oberreits added 10 rooms and a ski shop to the west side of the lodge. Austrian Olympian, Josef "Pepi" Steigler, who served as the ski school instructor in Teton Village for 29 years, gave his name to the ski shop. His brother, Peter Steigler, served as maitre d'hotel at the lodge for a time. In 1988, after twenty-three years of ownership, the Oberreits sold the Alpenhof Lodge to long-time guests Ed and Susan Cunningham. The Cunninghams, as the Alpenhof Lodge Association, remain the current owners. The Cunninghams invested "several million dollars in making the place, as Dietrich Oberreit says, more Bavarian than we ever had it."⁴ Alpenhof can be translated to mean mountain residence.⁵

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- Bradley, Betsy. "Historic Motor Courts and Motels in Wyoming." National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. Prepared for the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office, Draft: 2010.
- Broschinsky, Korral. "Historic Tourist Accommodations in Teton County, Wyoming." National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. Prepared for the Teton County Historic Preservation Commission, Draft: 2013.
- "Dude Tips" promotional travel brochure, various issues.
- Fry, John. "Jackson Hole's Alpenhof Lodge." (www.alpenhoflodge.com/about/history).
- National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. Washington D.C.: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1990. Revised 1995.
- Teton County Historical Society Research Center, Vertical clippings and ephemera files.
- Teton County Map Server, online property search (<http://maps.greenwoodmap.com/tetonwy/mapserver/>).
- Wyoming State Archives. Business directories and photograph collections.

¹ John Fry, "Jackson Hole's Alpenhof Lodge" 5.

² "Dude Tips" 1969. The advertisement gives the location of the lodge on Mountain-View Road.

³ *Jackson Hole News & Guide*, March 12, 2014.

⁴ Fry: 3.

⁵ The Alhorn Lodge at the base of the Snow King Mountain Resort was also alpine-inspired, but smaller with only 16 units (demolished).