United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Cascade Canyon Barn
other name/site number: Cascade Canyon Patrol Cabin/Smithsonian #48TE1191

2. Location

street & number: Cascade Canyon, about 5 miles upstream from Jenny Lake
city/town: Moose

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Department of Interior, National Park Service

State or Federal agency or bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

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
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action
5. Classification

<table>
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<th>Ownership of Property: Public-Federal</th>
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<td>Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A</td>
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<td>Name of related multiple property listing: Grand Teton National Park Multiple Property Listing</td>
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6. Function or Use

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<th>Current Function:</th>
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<td>Transportation/pedestrian related</td>
<td>Transportation/pedestrian related</td>
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7. Description

**Architectural Classification:**
Other: NPS Rustic

**Materials:**
- Foundation: stone
- Walls: log
- Roof: wood
- Other

**Narrative Description**

**Cascade Canyon Barn (HS-50), constructed ca. 1935, modified ca. 1960**

The Cascade Canyon barn (converted to a patrol cabin ca. 1960) is a one-story log building with a rectangular footprint constructed on a substantial stone foundation; the log and stone were both harvested at the site and assure that the cabin blends well with the surrounding sub-alpine, rugged environment. Logs are saddle-notched, daubed with mortar, and stained dark brown. The chopper-cut log ends extend in an irregular pattern 15"-24" beyond the protective reach of the eave line. In a classic NFS-rustic detail, the stone foundation extends 15" beyond the building corners to support the extended ends of the sill logs.

Wood shingles cover the side-gable roof, which features exposed chopper-cut rafter and purlin ends (extending well beyond the eave) and a metal chimney located low in the west gable slope. Twelve-inch vertical planks paired with 4" battens face the gable ends; board ends are cut in a scalloped pattern and the eight center boards extend approximately 10" below the side boards -- to the level of the protruding ends of the structural beams/hay loft floor joist -- creating a decorative pattern.

Windows are wood-frame, with sliding, fixed and hopper sashes; the fixed-sash windows are modern replacements of the original multi-light sliding-sash windows. All are paired with functional side-hinged shutters, constructed of 10"-12" vertical planks/exterior diagonal braces and secured with the original iron hinges. Doors and windows are untrimmed. The entry is unprotected and accessed by a substantial three-level wood stoop constructed of heavy 12"x3" planks.

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: 1935-1948
Significant Dates:
Architect/Builder: NPS Branch of Plans and Design/Civilian Conservation Corps for the National Park Service

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary
Like the cabins at Upper Granite Canyon, Death Canyon, and Moran Bay, the Cascade Canyon Barn/Patrol Cabin is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C, for its association with Grand Teton National Park Administration and Development and its association with NPS Rustic architecture. (Please see the Park Administration and Development Context, GRTE MPS, for a more complete discussion of the need for and characteristics of back country infrastructure.) The barn's period of significance extends from construction in 1935 until the end of the historical period as defined by the National Register (1948), or until the cabin is no longer an important component of the park's backcountry administrative system. The interior contributes to the building's significance.

In 1935, CCC crews from either Hot Springs camp #N.P. 3 or Jenny Lake Camp #N.P. 4' (working out of the Phelps Lake Spike Camp) constructed a barn and patrol cabin at Cascade Canyon. According to longtime GRTE employee Doug McClaren, the Cascade Canyon cabin was destroyed by an avalanche ca. 1960 and the barn was converted to a tool-cache/habitation facility. Exterior modifications associated with this conversion appear to be limited to the replacement of wide barn doors with a pedestrian door/side lights/vertical plank infill.

The Death Canyon and Cascade Canyon barns/cabins were constructed from the same building plan, by different CCC crews. Although the buildings are remarkably similar, minor differences suggest that builders modified standard plans in accordance with their lumber supply or their personal taste: the gable end battens are mounted on the interior at Death Cabin and on the exterior at Cascade Canyon; windows are trimmed at Death Canyon, and untrimmed at Cascade Canyon; window shutters are constructed of 6" boards at Death Canyon, and random-width (10"-12") boards at Cascade Canyon); fenestration patterns vary.

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1 USDI NPS Branch of Plans and Design, "Trail Maintenance Cabin," Drawing No. 3029, 1935, Maintenance Files, GRTE Headquarters (also TIC). Pencilled notation that plan used at Death Canyon and Cascade Canyon, E.C.W project #57, Camp N.P. 3, 5th period, and E.C.W. project #54, Camp N.P. 4, 5th period. which cabin.
Cascade Canyon Barn (aka patrol cabin)  
Teton County, Wyoming

9. Major Bibliographic References


NPS, Monthly and Yearly reports of the Resident Landscape Architect and his assistants, 1934-1937, Box D37, Yellowstone National Park Archives, Mammoth Hot Springs, Wy.

NPS, Fixed Property Records, Cascade Canyon Patrol Cabin.

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NPS, Monthly and Yearly reports of the Resident Landscape Architect and his assistants, 1934-1937, Box D37, Yellowstone National Park Archives, Mammoth Hot Springs, Wy.

NPS, Fixed Property Records, Cascade Canyon Patrol Cabin.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
____ previously listed in the National Register
____ previously determined eligible by the National Register
____ designated a National Historic Landmark
____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # ______
____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # ______

Primary Location of Additional Data:

X State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other - Specify Repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: less than one acre

UTM References:  

Zone Easting Northing
A 12 514272 4845915

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries parallel the foundation of the barn, 10’ beyond the eave line. See attached site map.

Boundary Justification

These boundaries encompass only the cabin. The historic GRTE trail system, connecting front-country administrative facilities with the patrol-cabin loop, may be added to the site boundaries at a later date, creating a backcountry administration/tourist trail historic district.

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
7. Narrative Description, continued
Features within the east (front) elevation include a four-light by four-light sliding-sash window offset to the south and a five-panel pedestrian door sharply offset to the north. This door is paired with a wood-frame screen. The milled-lumber frame associated with the original barn door remains visible; the wide opening has been infilled with small fixed-sash windows (above and north of the pedestrian door) paired with plank shutters.

North elevation features are limited to a centered one-light fixed-sash window and two wood-slat vents, symmetrically offset in the gable end.

West elevation features are limited to a one-light fixed-sash window offset to the north.

South elevation features include two four-light hopper windows symmetrically offset to either side of the wall, and a board-and-batten hay door centered under the gable end.

Interior
The ground level of the Cascade Canyon cabin contains a large central room, broken only by the grain/tack room located in the southwest corner (and now serving as a tool cache). Modern rolled linoleum covers the floors. Exterior walls are log, chinked with split poles. The tack room partition walls are constructed of vertical poles faced with horizontal 4.5" tongue-and-groove planks. The tack room door is constructed of vertical tongue-and-groove and features a handmade wooden latch.

The ceiling is dropped, with exposed log beams topped with the 8" rough-cut hay-loft flooring. Windows and doors are untrimmed. Fixed furnishings include built-in shelf/cupboard units with plywood doors; pole tables; and a wood-burning cookstove. Propane-powered lights illuminate the room.

The open stairway to the loft is constructed of milled-lumber stringers, and 4"-6" tread (no risers) and is paired with a pole railing.

Six-inch softwood planks cover the floor of the hay loft. Walls consist of two courses of log and the sloped ceiling. The ceiling is open, exposing the log truss system and new roof planks.